ANNALS

King GEORGE,

YEAR the FOURTH,

Containing not only the Affairs of

GREAT-BRITAIN,

But also the most

Important Transactions

EUROPE,

Both Civil and Ecclesiastical,

With the Remarkable Occurrences during that Time. Digested into a Method more convenient and useful than heretosore.

To be continued Annually.

Hic Genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima Proles, Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis. Virg.

LONDON:

Printed for A. Bell, at the Bible and Cross-Keys in Cornbill; W. Taylor, at the Ship in Pater-Noster-Row; and John Osborn, at the Oxford-Arms in Lombard-Street, 1718.

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Right Honourable

James Craggs, Esq;

One of his Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State, &c.



HE sole Intention of the following Pages, being to collect and preserve the most memorable Passages of

His Majesty's auspicious Reign; and of such foreign Occurrences as are influenced by the British Councils; the Author cannot suppress an Ambition in himself of Sheltering them under a Name that has so conficuously

spicuously shone in the difficultest Parts of the publick Administration.

The Eminence of your Station, receives additional Honours and Authority from the Prudence and Virtue that fills it; and if it be possible for any Minister hereaster to fall under the Imputation of superseding the Publick for a private Interest, it cannot be for want of an Example

of a more upright Conduct.

Parliament, upon the most important Exigencies of State, have always been full of the Patriot, and a Principle entirely formed by that Royal Pattern, which puts no Value upon Power further than it administers Opportunities of doing Good to Mankind, and Advancing the true Interests of reasonable and free Agents.

And although the Toils and Fatigues of your Station, may surpass the Abilities of ordinary Spirits; yet their hardest Pressures find Relief from the Satisfaction peculiar to a benevolent

Mind,

Mind, in being the Minister of such Orders, as have no other Motives but an extensive Good-will, and are employed in the Execution of an Authority that is properly the Vicegerency of Heaven, because it is Wise, Just, and Merciful. For those Ends alone is it that Kings Reign, and under such Conditions only is Government the Ordinance of God.

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That such disinterested, such generous, and such exalted Views, may continually direct the Councils in which you assift, until all Abuses of Power are redressed, until Slavery and Superstition be no more, until the British Nation is united in its common Interest, and until his Majesty's most earnest Desires are compleated in the Happiness of all his Subjects; are the constant Prayers of,

Sir,

Your most Devoted, and

most Obedient Humble Servant,

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PREFACE.

HE Undertakers of this Work being desirous to give all possible Satisfaction therein, and transmit to after Times, in the best manner, the Remembrances

of those Years which are so likely to shine in British History, it is thought necessary to advertise the Reader, that this Volume of the Annals is done by a different Hand from the former, and that considerable Alterations are made herein, both as to the Distribution of Materials, and manner of relation; because full Satisfaction was not before given in those Particulars.

This is strictly confined to the Fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, which has occasioned the Repetition of a few Facts which the former Volume transgressed upon this Year for; and such Care is taken in the Close hereof, that it may not end, or the subsequent Year begin, abruptly; but that the Story in any Part of it may easily be resumed without unnatural Transitions or troublesome Repetitions.

The Reason and Conveniencies of distributing the Materials under the three several Divisions of Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Independent Occurrences, will readily appear to every one. Under the first, are collected such Trans-

The PREFACE.

Transactions both at home and abroad, wherein bis Majesty, in a publick Character, and his Councils, have had a particular Superintendency. The second Part is chiefly made up of Controversies; which therefore we have abridged, more or less, according to the Importance of the Subjects, and always as near as possible in the Terms of the Originals, to avoid all Imputation of Partiality; but as this Year has been very fruitful of such Combates, that Part has swell'd beyond its intended Bounds, and much further than, it is to be boped, future Years will require. The third Part lies as the Facts erose in order of Time, as far as is consistent with their Affinity to one another; and thefe we shofe to put by themselves, rather than interrespt the Course of those Narrations in either of the former Parts, to which they had no manner of Relation on Similitude. And of these are retained no more than what may deserve the Notice of Persons of Distinction or Curio-

Some few typographical Exactnesses, and particularly of continuing the Contents at the Head of every Margin, till somewhat new occurred, were inadvertextly omitted till too late, which shall hereafter be rectified. A great many things, which used to be thrown into the Appendix, are here contracted into the Work it self, many of them being too tedious for Repetition at length; and throughout the whole, all Diligence is used to preserve the most important Transactions in the utmost Simplicity and Conformity to Truth, both to perpetuate their Remembrances, and supply Materials for more concise Historians.

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THE

ANNALS

OF

King GEORGE.



HE last Year closed our home Introduction,

Affairs with a good Prospect of future Quiet, and Opportunities of cultivating the Arts of Peace. The Rebellion was quite stifled; and after the Justice of the Nation was satisfied, in making a few Examples;

the rest were made easie by an A8 of Grace. Yet such has been the Ingratitude of those Delinquents, in pursuing all Measures of perplexing a Government, which has shewn them so much Mercy; and such have been their secret Conspiracies, both at home and abroad, that they have made a watchful Eye over them yet very necessary; and at the same Time, as they have given the World a Detestation of their own Baseness; they have also given us an opportunity of admiring in His Majesty a consummate Penetration and Conduct, that has always bassled their most subtle Machinations.

Anno Reg.
IV.

Proceedings of the Commission of Enquiry.

To awe therefore such as had not fallen under Legal Conviction, as well as to do justice upon those who had, and disable them from furure Mitchief; of The Commission of Enquiry into the forseited Estates, was managed with the utmost Application in all Parts of the Kingdom, and by means of Rewards, published for the Discovery of such Estates, and the Diligence of Persons employed under that Commission, those for South-Britain were in great forwardness towards a good Account of them; but on a fudden met with very unexpected Obstruction in that Work; not so much from the Proprietors of the Estates which were forfeited, because they were out of Capacity of giving them any disturbance; but from the Creditors of the Atrainted Persons, who, by the Ordinary Course of Inftice, were in actual Possession of the Estates in the Right of their Register Bonds. and Specialities, and therefore refused to pay the Rents which they received to the Commission; which was thus managed:

Meet with Difficulties in Scotland,

The Barons of Exchequer at Edinburgh had iffued out Writs to the Several Sheriffs in Scotland, requiring them to Seize and Secure the Single and Life-Rent Escheats of the Convicted and Attainted Persons, (that is) all the moveable Goods and Chartels they were possessed of, and the Rents and Profits of the Real Estates formerly belonging to them during their Lives; and to Levy from their Estates, Goods, and Chartels, the feveral Sums of 500 l. by them respectively Forfeited; and by the faid Writs they had impowered the Sheriffs to D strain for recovery of the The faid Barons issued out these Writs by Virtue of a Clause in the Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for Encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants in Scotland, &c. whereby it is Enacted, That such Persons as should not appear upon a Charge given them after the 1st of September, 1715, and before the 23d of January, 1715-16, in the Manner by the faid Clause directed, should incur the Forfeiture of their Single and Life-Rent Elcheats, (that is) of all their moveable Goods, and of the Rents and Profits of their Real Estates for Life, besides the Penalty of 500 1. The Atrainted Persons, whose Goods and Estates the said Writs required the Sheriffs to Seize, as above, being charged to appear, according to

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the Directions of the faid Act, and not appearing, did Anno Reg. incur the aforesaid Forseitures. Concerning this Difficulty, the Commissioners represented. That the faid All for Encouraging all Superiors, &c. in consequence of which, the laid Writs were iffued, was paffed near Twelve Months before His Majesty's Grant of the Forfeited Estates of Persons Attainted; and consequently they apprehended, that the whole Estates of Persons Convicted, Attainted, and Forseited for High-Treason, were comprehended in the said Grant, without any Deduction on Account of the Forfeitures and Penalties incurred by Persons Convicted and Attainted by Virtue of the said preceding Act. But till then that Matter remained entire, to be farther Explained and Directed by the Wildom of that Honourable House; the Barons of the Exchequer not having as yet infifted on using the Powers of Difraining contained in the said Writs, to prevent the Tenants and Poffessors of the Forfeited Estates from paying in their Rents to the Exchequer, for the Use of the Publick, according to the Directions of the Act appointing the Commissioners.

But a second Difficulty occurred to the said Commissioners. The Lords of Session, or Judges of Scotland, at the Petition of some Persons pretending to be Creditors on the Forfeited Estates, Sequestered all the most considerable Forfeited Estates, and secured the Possession of them, and appointed Factors, with Power to Distrain Tenants for Non-payment of Rents, on the behalf of those pretending Creditors. So that to obviate these Difficulties, the Commissioners thought it necessary to represent these Matters to His Majesty's Secretary of State, by a Memorial and Letter: And being informed that many of the Tenants and Possessors of the said Forfeited Estates, continued to pay their Rents to the Forfeiting Persons, or their Agents in their behalf, they published Advertisements, giving Notice of the Penalties to be incurred by all Tenants and Poffesfors of Forfeited Estates, for not paying their Rents into the Exchequer: But the Receivers all represented, that they acted by the Authority of the Judges of the Court of Seffion, and had given Security to pay the faid Rents by them received according to the Directions of the said Judges; and so abso-

Anno, Reg. lutely refused either to pay the Rents to the Exche-

quer, or to give Security for doing fo,

Whereupon the Commissioners thought it incumbent on them, again to give Publick Notice to all such Possessors and Tenants, of the Penalties they would incur by not paying their Rents into the Exchequer ; and accordingly they framed second Advertisements to that purpose, which they caused to be Printed, and transmitted Copies of them to the several Sheriffs in Scotland, with Precepts, requiring them to be Published at the several Market-Crosses and Parish-Churches. And the Commissioners having received Returns from the Sheriffs, sent out their Surveyor and his Deputy, with proper Affiftants and Inftructions. toSurvey, Appraise, and Secure the said Personal Estates: and directed also their Precepts to all Sheriffs, Justices and other Civil Officers, to affift their faid Officers: and (as is done by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in Scotland) defired Lieutenant-General Carpenter. Commander in Chief in Scotland, to give Orders to the Forces to protect their Officers, if need required. against the Insults of Persons disaffected to the Government; with which he readily complied.

As foon as the Commissioners had the Surveys and Rentals of any of the Forfeited Effates returned from their Surveyors, and found that the Estates were divided into many small Tenancies, and that the Rents were by the Custom of the Country, paid part in Money, but mostly in Grain, and other Produce of the Farms, they eafily faw, that however willing the Tenants might be to pay their Rents into the Exchequer. according to the Directions of the Act appointing the Commissioners, it would be impracticable for them to do it, except some proper Persons were entrusted, in whom the Tenants, as well as the Commissioners, fright confide, and have sufficient Security from, to receive from the several Tenants the Grain, and other Goods by them payable, and to Sell and Dispose of tie same for ready Money, to be paid into the Ex-

chequer.

And finding also, that this was the Method always practifed where the Rents of Lands were payable into the Exchequer of Scotland, they came to this Resolution, of chooling Persons of good Affection to the Goyernment, who might, upon their giving sufficient

Security, be employed to receive the Rents from Anno Reg. the Tenants of the Forfeited Estates, in Manner and IV.

Goods they were properly payable, and to Sell and
Dispose of the same for Money, to be paid into the
Exchequer; which was the only Expedient they
could fall on, for making these Rents effectual to the
Publick.

But they represented, That the Powers which the Receivers appointed by the Judges, had to Diffrain for the Payment of Rents, had entirely prevented the Effect of Appointment of Receivers by the Commiffioners, they not having Authority to appoint Receivers with Powers to Diffrain for Payment of Rents. And the Commissioners, shortly after this Resolution of appointing Receivers, received from several of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and from the Agent or Procurator of the General Affembly of the faid Church, in the Name of others, Representations, That their Salaries or Stipends, payable out of the Forfeited Estates, were with-held from them, to their great Discouragement and Prejudice. And the Commissioners considering the great Zeal and Assection of those Ministers to his Majesty and Government, and their great Sufferings during the Time of the late unnatural Rebellion; and that their Salaries, though payable out of those Estates, were held by the Ministers by a Title independent of, and separating from that of the Forfeiting Persons, gave Orders to all the Tenants and Possessors of Forseited Estates, to pay their respective Ministers the Salaries and Stipends to them by Law payable: And the Commission of the General-Assembly of the Church of Scotland paid to much regard to the Commissioners, as being employed in the Service of His Majefty and Parliament, as to present them their Thanks, by a Deputation for the Said Orders.

The Commissioners being also charged to enquire after Estates Real and Personal given to Superstitious Uses, and having had no Informations or Discoveries made of any such, sent their Precepts to the several Sheriffs in Scotland, requiring them to transmit to them the best Informations they could of such Estates within their respective Jurisdictions. And farther recommended it to the Agent or Procurator of the Church of Scotland, to write in Name of the Com-

B 3 missioners.

Anno Reg. miffioners, to all the Presbyteries in Scotland, Letters recommending it to them to use their best Endeavours to get Information of Estates given to Superstitious Uses, and to transmit Accounts thereof to the Comceer; which was the only miffioners.

> The Commissioners being informed that the Judges were affembled in their ordinary Courle of Judicature; and that from their Proceedings another Difficulty would enfue, no less hurtful to the Interest His Majesty and the Publick have in the Forfeited Estates, than what had arisen from their preventing the Payment of the Rents and Profits of the faid Estates into the Exchequer by means of their Receivers, as is abovementioned, (that is) Many of the Claimants on the Forfeited Effates, notwithstanding the Directions of the Act of Parliament, whereby the faid Claimants are required to give in their Claims to the Commilfioners, and that the Determination of them is referred to future Act or Acts of Parliament, had commenced Suits before the Court of Seffion for ascertaining their Claims, and had obtained Decrees, fixing them as Burthens upon the said Estates: And several prerending to evade the Effect of the Forfeiture of some of the Attainted Perlons, and to have right by Succelfion or otherwise, to the Estates whereof the said Attainted Persons were lawfully seized and possessed on the 24th of June, 1715. had commenced Suits to carry off the Estates of such Persons entirely from the Possession of His Majesty, and to elude the Effect of His Majesty's Investiture, as defined and ascertained by the faid Act of Parliament, notwithstanding that no legal Defence was or could properly be made in fuch Suits for His Majesty and the Publick; And the Commissioners likewise finding, that His Majesty's Advocate (who was the proper Person to appear against such Proceedings) was absent, and had made no Appearance by himself or Deputies, on the Behalf of His Majesty and the Publick, either by defending those Prosecutions, or by objecting against their being decided till their Claims were stated in the Terms of the Act; The Commissioners thereupon gave Orders to one of their own Officers, an Advocate and Practicer of the Law, to object against the Trial and Determining of those Claims, in respect that the most fraudulent Claims might, by such Proceedings, while

and the Publick, obtain the Sanction of their Lordthips Decrees, the Parliament not having as yet given Directions for the particular Methods of Defence in fuch Cases, but, on the contrary, referred the whole Matters of such Suits to be directed by suture Acts of Parliament.

The faid Officer did accordingly appear, and propounded in Court the above Objections, but without Success. Whereupon the Commissioners, being invited thereto by the Lord President of the Session, for Chief Tuftice) had several private Conferences with him; wherein they represented to his Lordship, the Justice and Grounds in Law for their Lordships. putting a stop to any Decree or Determination on any of the foresaid Suits, and likewise the Reasons for recalling the above-mentioned Sequestrations, and removing the Receivers, who had been appointed by the faid Judges on the Forfeited Estates. And the Event of them, which the Lord Prefident reported, from Time to Time, to all the said Judges, was, That the Judges were resolved not to proceed so far in Consequence of the faid Suits, or Profecutions of Claimants or Creditors on Forfeited Estates, as to grant them Decrees of Possession of any Part of the said Estates. or to order any of them Payments out of the Rents and Profits arising from the said Forfeited Estates, until the Parliament should have Opportunity to give farther Directions in that Matter.

But this Answer took off no part of the above-mentioned Stop of the Payment of the Rents into the Exchequer. The Tenants still continued under the Threatnings of Distress from the Receivers of the Judges; and they still continued to represent, That they acted by the Authority of the Lords of the Session, and declined complying with the positive Directions of an Act of Parliament of Great-Britain.

The Commissioners therefore, being desirous to do every thing in their Power, to prevent the Loss the Publick would sustain by the Continuance of those Receivers, sent a Letter to all the Judges, containing the Substance of the said Conferences: To which the Lord President (or Chief Justice) brought a Verbal Answer, importing in Substance, That the Lords, however they were touch'd with the Arguments for re-

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Anno Reg.

moving the Sequestrations complained of, could take no Notice of them till they came before them by Bill, (or Petition) in the ordinary Method of their Court, and that then they would pay all Regard to the Interest of His Majefty and the Publick. To this the Commisfioners answered. That they would proceed according to the plain Directions of the Act of Parliament appointing them; and that if they met with Difficulties from the Sentences of any Courts of Judicarure, they took it to be incumbent on His Majefty's Advocate, to commence such Actions, and propound fuch Defences, as should be necessary on behalf of His Majesty and the Publick, he being the Person authorized for that purpole, and not the Commissioners. But that they would apply to the Advocate and Sollicitor-General, to represent, in the ordinary Forms, to the Lords of the Seffion, the Matters contained in the aforesaid Answer in Writing: Which they accordingly did to the Sollicitor-General in Person, and to the Advocate's Deputies in his Absence: who, with the Affiftance of other Advocates, named by the Commissioners, complied therewith, and framed a Bill, craving, for the Reasons therein mentioned, that the Sequestrations might be recalled. And the Judges, in their usual Form, gave this Petition to be feen, and answered by the Claimants or Creditors.

Accordingly Answers were presented to it; but the Judges not having a full View of the Matter from the said Petition and Answers, ordered the Cause to be pleaded in their Presence. And the Commissioners being informed, that His Majesty's Advocate was now returned to Scotland, wrote to him a Letter, desiring his presence and Assistance in the

To which Letter they receiv'd an Answer, wherein he excused himself from being present for want of Health, &c. Whereupon the Commissioners continued to employ those Lawyers who had formed the above Petition, to plead in the Advocate's Name, and they faithfully discharged their Duties. But the Day of the Pleading having been put off for some Time, His Majesty's Advocate was also present at it.

The Effect of this Pleading was an Order from the Anno Reg. faid Judges, to give in Informations of the Cause on both Sides. And in forming these, the Commissioners were again obliged to have recouole to the Lawyers they had at first employed, His Majesty's Advocate having again gone into the Country. And the Effect of them was a Decree of Court, denying the recalling of the Sequestrations. But the Commissioners, to give the House of Peers a full View of the several Circumstances of these Sequestrations, judg'd it their Duty to use all the Care to inform themselves of all the particulars relating to them, which they also represented in several Observations. First, 'That none of those Sequestrations were petitioned for, till after the Forfeiture of the said Estates; and all of them! except Two, were after the Act of Parliament of Great-Britain was passed, expresly directing the Rents and profits of those Estates to be paid into the Exchequer. Secondly, That Sequestration, though it be frequently petitioned for by Creditors, when they can have no other prospect or Method of obtaining Payments of the Debts due to them, yet it constantly exposes them to so great Charges and vexatious Suits, that those who petition for Sequefration of an Effate on which they have Claims. when another so plain and unexpensive Method, as that directed concerning the Claims of Creditors by the Ast of Parliament, is open to them, may justly be suspected not to have so much in their View the securing the Payment of the Debts due to them, as by this Method, either to suspend His Majefty and the publicks entering on the possession of those Estates as long as ever the vain Hopes of their returning to the Forfeiting persons remain; or if those fail, that such Estates may fall a prey to the Artifices of persons, who are known to practise a Trade of purchasing Rights on Sequestered Estates, by which they generally carry off the whole Estate, and Rights of Creditors on the same, for a very small Consideration; whereby the publick would be effectually eluded of all the Benefit that can be expected to arise from the Forfeited Effates. Thirdly, That in few Cases those persons who petision, under the pretence of being Creditors, have

Anno Reg. IV.

produced any Evidence of their having any just Rights or Claims upon such Estates, but simply Ayle themselves Creditors; and there is ground to believe, that their Claims, if they really have any, are but very inconsiderable in comparison of such Estates: And in some Cases it can be proved, that real Creditors Names are abusively inserted in those Petitions, who knew nothing of any such Petition. Fourthly, That in many of these Sequestrations, the Petitioners have so far heightned the Suspicion of their Favour to the Forfeiting persons, and have · shewn so little regard to preserve entire the Fund of payment, that is, the Estate whereof they de-" manded the Sequestration, as to frame their Peeitions, and obtain their Decrees, in such manner, that the Receivers appointed on those Estates are not obliged to Account for the produce of them for the Year 1715, nor for any Arrears of former · Years, Rents, which might be in the Tenants . Hand, at that time; which is plainly giving up s that whole Years Rent, and Arrears of preceding 4 Years (amounting to 30000 l.) to the Forfeiting e persons, to the carrying on of whose bad Designs they have unquestionably been applied. Fifthly, That the persons whom these Petitioners for · Sequestrations have chosen, and obtained to be Receivers (or Factors) by the Judges, are either the nearest Friends of the Forteiting perfons, or fuch as had been their Agents and Truftees at the Time of their Forfeiture; which both increases the Suspicion of those Petitioners Intentions, and the Inconveniency of leaving to · large Sums in these Receivers Hands. is remarkable, that so great hath the Disposition of those Petitioners for Sequestration been, to obtain the Agents and Trustees of Forseiting persons to be appointed their Receivers, that for this end they have broke over an Established Rule of the Court of Session, made the 23d of Nowember, 1710, whereby all Writers, and other Dependers on the said Court of Session, are discharged from being Factors or Receivers on any Sequeftred Estate, though with the Creditors Consent.

To these Observations, the Commissioners added Anno Reg. some few Confiderations concerning Sequestrations in . IV. general. After which they represented, That the Reason laid hold on for granting those Sequestrations, was taken from a very extraordinary and forced Interpretation of a Clause in the Act of Parliament, entitled, An All for encouraging Superiors, &c. whereby it is provided, ' That no Conviction or Attainder on Account of the High Treason or Treasons in the faid Act mentioned, shall Hurt or Exclude the Right or Diligence of any Creditor remaining Peaceable and Dutiful, for Security or Payment of any 'True, Just and Lawful Debt, contracted before the Commission of any of the aforesaid Crimes: ' As if these Words, which, in their common Acceptation, import no more, than that the Creditors of Forfeiting Persons shall be paid what is justly due to them, if they bave continued Dutiful and Loyal to His Majesty, were to be construed so as to contain a Repeal of all those Laws which ascertain and guard His Majesty and the Publick, in the Possession of what elongs to them by an indisputable Right and Title; and as if His Majesty, to whose gracious Indulgence towards Creditors, the foresaid Clause is entirely owing, were, in return of his Bounty, by virtue of that Claule, to have his Possessions subject to the rigorous and (in the Senle of all Lawyers) odious Severity of Sequestration, which neither Law nor Practice ever gave Example or Authority to apply, except in Cales of Extremity against publick and notorious Bankrupts, whom it is not fafe to trust with the Possession of their own Estates. And then the Commissioners submitted the whole Matter to their Lordships, as summ'd up in the following Question, viz.

Whether the Security which the Parliament hath given for the Payment of Just and Lawful Creditors on the Forseited Estates, with the Interest Creditors thereby have in them, and the making Essecurity for the Use of the Publick, the remaining free Produce of them, is better provided for by an expeditious, easie, and unexpensive Method of distinguishing and ascertaining the respective Interests of the Publick and Creditors, and by preserving, in the mean Time, the arising Rents and Anno Reg.

Profits in the Exchequer of Great Britain, for the common Benefit of the Publick and Creditors, according to the express Directions of the same Act of Parliament, which gives these Creditors Security for being paid; or by leaving the respective Interests of the Publick and the Creditors to be distinguished in the most litigious, expensive, and tedious Method, and by suffering, in the mean time, so considerable growing Rents to remain at the Disposal of the abovementioned Receivers, who, at being the Trustees Friends, and Agents of the Forfeiting Persons, are too like to injure the Publick; by applying these Rents to the Use of their former Masters; and to injure the Creditors, by drawing them into the ordinary tedious Train of consuming Law-Suits, which accompany Sequestrations.

The Commissioners farther represented, That as those Sequestrations disappointed their Endeavours (as well as they eluded the Intent of the Act of Parliament) for bringing into the Exchequer the Issues and Profits of the Real Estates; so by the like Interposition of the Lords of Session, they had been in a great Measure frustrated as to the Personal Estates, the greatest Part of which they sound to be arrested at

the Instances of pretended Creditors. Whilst the Affairs of the Commissioners were in those Circumstances, they had transmitted to them a Memorial from His Majesty's Advocate, wherein he made offer of his Affiltance to the Commissioners. and defired their concurrence with him in commencing before the Court of Seffions, the proper Profecutions for determining the Claims of Creditors of Forfeited Estates: But the Commissioners thinking, that a Compliance with this Defire would lead them into an endless Labyrinth of expensive Suits, against which they conceived the Wildom of Parliament had fufficiently guarded, wrote a Letter to the Advocate in Answer to the said Memorial, thanking him for his kind offer of Affistance, and acquainting him, that they were of Opinion, That they could not safely make any other Steps towards the Determination of Claims on Forfeited Estates, than simply to Receive and Register she Claims as presented to them.

The Commissioners then finding that the Lords of Anne Reg. Seffion were determined, that they would neither remove those Receivers appointed by them, nor order Payment of the Rents by them received into the Exchequer; and the Commissioners not having proper Powers for compelling the Receivers, or diffraining upon the Tenants and Possessors of Forfeited Estates. applied themselves next to the Barons of Exchequer. for the Interpolition of the Powers of their Court, to Arengthen such Precepts as the Commissioners should iffue for that Purpole. But the Barons not only declined to comply with the Commissioners in this Point. but also acquainted them, they would stop any Effect the Commissioners Precepts might have, by suspending them, if they should issue them out; upon which the Commissioners ordered all the Moneys which have arisen from the Sale of such Forfeited Personal Estate. to be paid into the Receiver General of Scotland, which amounted to no more than 604 l. 11s. 8 d.

And now the Commissioners foreseeing, from the Matters above represented, that their farther Endeayours to make any Thing effectual, for the Use of the Publick, from the Forfeited Estates, would be fruitless, which otherwise would be very confiderable; and that the just and lawful Creditors were abused and disappointed of the Payment either of Interest or Debt due to them, during the tedious Continuance of those Sequestrations, while the whole Issues and Profits of thole Forfeited Estates were received and possessed by the Trustees of the Forfeiting Persons, and applied to Uses hurtful to the Publick, and destructive to the Peace of the Kingdom, till His Majesty and Parliament should give farther Directions in these Marters; and seeing the Sessions of Parliament were now begun, thought it their Duty to lay these several Matters before that House: Craving leave to add, That they had ordered their Surveyors to proceed in Surveying the remaining Part of the Real, and in seizing and securing the remaining personal Forfeited Estates, which they could not hitherto perfect, and which were very considerable in Value; their other Officers were also employed in making farther Discoveries, and staring and preparing Accounts and Claims, as far as could be performed by them in the Ablence of the Commissioners. As to the Matter of Claims, the

Annals of King GEORGE.

Amo Reg. IV.

Time for entring the same not expiring till the 14th of June, 1717. till which Time the Amount of the same, or on what particular Estates they were charge-able, cannot appear, the Commissioners referred to a subsequent Report.

Subsequent Report.

The yearly Value of the real Estates, whereof the Commissioners had perfected the Survey, is 29694 1.6 s. 8 d. Sterling per Annum; and the Abstracts of the

Rentals of the faid Estates as follow:

skylar om a net ob roll selec	1.	5.	d.	
TATINTOUN	3393	0	11	15
V V Southesque-			2	6
Linlithgow			4	1
Keir	907	19	I	3
Panmure	3456	II	10	24
	213	0	10	2
Ayron			5	12
Kilfyth	864	19	7	17
Bannockburn —	411		THE RESERVE	12
East Reston	137	119	10	3
Marr	1678	5	8	1
Invernitie	361		1	
Awchintowl	347	6	5	1.2
Pow-House	377	9	6	3
	72	17	10	3
	27		1.7	13
Lathrisk	77 17 17 17 17 17	3	9	
Glenbervy —	75	12	10	FR.
Preston Hall ————— Wood-End	230	17	II	
Wood-End	83	6	4	
Fairney	153	8	7	3
Master of Nairn	60		3	3
Damboog	170	6	6	12
Earl Mareschal	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	6	0	3
Kilconquhar — — —	287	8	9	
Lord Nairn	740	10	3	3
Fingask-	537	19	2	3
Cromlix-	415	0	4	
Nithisdale	809	19	7	
Inneray	281	11	1	32
330			Ke	n-

Kenmure	608 10 9 1 Anno Re	g.
Drummond	2566 9 6 ? IV.	71
Burleigh -	697 10 7	30
Scotstown	110 5 3	
Duntroon	54 4 9 :	- 10
Lagg	424 15 0	
Carnwath	——— 863 8 II	
Baldoon	1495 12 10 ;	

Total 29694 6 8

The Value of the planting and Woods thereon, is 4753 1. 1 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The Value of real Estates discovered to the Com-

missioners, 214 1. Sterling per Annum.

The personal Estates were for the most Part carried off and concealed, before the Commissioners could enter upon the Execution of their Truft. But such of them as had been leized and secured upon the Estates already surveyed, by the Appraisement thereof, amounted to the Value of 3221 l. 10 l. 8 3 d. Sterling.

The Value of personal Estates discovered to the Commissioners (exclusive of Interests, which could not then be ascertained) amounted to 8593 1. 7 s. 7 d. Sterling.

The Commissioners in England did not meet with so much Difficulty, and their Report to the Parliament not being long, we shall insert it here at length.

The REPRESENTATION to the Right Proceedings of Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Commission Parliament affembled, of fuch of the Commissioners of Enquiry in of Enquiry as have been appointed to execute the feveral Trufts and Powers in relation to England, and any other Parts whatfoever, except Scotland, contained in a late Act of Parliament, entitled, An Att for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Eflates of certain Traytors, and of Pop fo Recufants, and of Estates given to Superstitions Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick.

· May it please your Lordships,

D'Ursuant to the Directions of the Act, your Commissi- First Report of oners subdivided themselves; and we that were a, - the English pointed Commission.

Anno Reg.
IV.

pointed to execute the several Trusts and Powers in the said Ast contained, in relation to England, and any or there Parts whatsoever, except Scotland, after having resided for some Time at London, in the Execution of our Commission, did remove from thence to Preston in Lancashire, and from Preston to Newcastle in Northumberland: This we thought proper to do, that by being on the Spot, where the Scene of the late Rebellion bappen'd, and in the Neighbourhood of the Bulk of the Estates in England, that are Forseited or Forseitable by reason of that Rebellion, our Enquiries might be attended with more Certainty and Exactness, and with less Charge and Trouble to such Persons as we should see Occasion to examine, or who had any Claims or Discoveries to make relating to those Estates.

This Division of your Commissioners will oblige them to lay before this Honourable House, separate and distinct Accounts of their Proceedings in the Execution of their Commission, according to the several and respective Pro-

vinces that have been assigned to them.

As to Real Estates of Persons Attainted of High Treafon, either by particular Acts of Parliament, Convictions by Verdicts, or their own Confessions, or on Outlawries, that fall within the Sphere of our Commission, we humbly presume it can't be expected, we should at prefent lay before this Honourable House a particular and exact Account of such Estates : Nor indeed are we capable of doing it, the Surveys not being yet compleated, nor doth the Time given for Persons to make Discoveries. expire till the 24th of June next. But according to the best Estimate we are capable at present of making. we find them to be about 35000 l. per Annum, and that there are several Estates of a very considerable Value, which were in the Possession of Persons adually engaged in the late Rebellion, who have not as yet been Attainted.

The Time limited for our receiving Claims on the Forfeited Estates doth not likewise expire till the 24th of June next, (but the Number delivered on the 15th of this Instant May, amounts to 840, of which about 700 are only Claims of Tenants, setting forth, they had Leases for Tears or Lives under the Attainted Persons) and till the Claims are heard and determined, it will be impossible to make any certain Computation of what the

clear

clear Produce will amount to, for the Service of the Anno Reg.
Publick.

IV.

It might reasonably have been expected, That a confiderable Sum of Money would have accrued to the Publick, from the Goods and Chattels of the Persons Attainted for the late Rebellion; but upon Enquiry we found they were almost all sold and disposed of before Conviction, which is the Time they became forfeitable by Law. However the Value of what remained unsold, together with Debts due according to the Informations inade to us, amount to about 245621; whereof 48481, 4s. 8d. has been already received. But not baving yet a Power to certify unto the Exchequer the Names of such Persons, who, by virtue of the said Att, any ways stand indebted to His Majesty, we have hitherto been prevented from making any surther Progress in Re-

covery of the Remainder.

We are also impowered by our Commission, to enquire and inform our felves what Popish Reculants, or Papists. or Persons educated in the Popish Religion, or whose Parent or Parents shall be a Papist or Papists, or who shall Use or Profess the Popish Religion, shall not take the Oaths, and make and subscribe the Declaration, prescribed by an Act of the tast Sessions of this present Parliament for them to take and subscribe, within the respective Times thereby appointed, or in default thereof fhall not Register, or procure to be Registred, his, ber, or their Names and Estates, in the Manner and Form preferibed by that Act, within the respective Times thereby limited in that behalf, and what Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, shall, by that Att of Parliament, be forfeited for Default of taking the said Oaths, and making and fubscribing the faid Declaration, or for not Registring, as aforesaid, any of the Parts or Proportions of fuch Forseitures accruing to the King, for the Use of the Publick.

The first Limitation of Time in that Act mentioned, for Persons to take the said Oaths, and make and subscribe the said Declaration, having expired but on the 20th Day of sanuary last past, and such of them as bave not taken the said Oaths, and made and subscribed the said Declaration, on or before the said 20th Day of January, have six Months from thence allowed them by

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Anno Reg. IV.

the faid All to register their Names, Lands, Tenement s; and Hereditaments, we shall have no Foundation for our Enquiries on that Subject till that Term is expired.

The Time limited for Trustees of any Real or Personal Eftate given or fettled to any Popish or Superstitious Use or Uses, to discover the same to us, was from and after the 24th Day of August, 1716, and before the 24th Day of November, 1716. And during that Period, notwithstanding the Encouragement given for them to discover, and the Penalties they are liable to for not discovering, there are not many Trustees that have made any Discoveries; and those that have, we have reason to think, had not done it, but from some Information given them, that those very Estates had been discovered to us before by others, But the Discoveries we have every Day made to us by others (not Trustees) of E-States both Real and Personal, given or settled to Popish or Superstitious Uses, make us of Opinion, it would be for the Service of the Publick, to have the Time limited for the Discoveries of such (which will expire on the 24th Day of June next) further enlarged, and Rewards to fuch Discoverers continued.

The Informations we have already received of Real Estates, supposed to be given or settled to Popish or Superstitious Uses, amount to upwards of 19000 l. per Annum. But how much thereof will appear to us to be really so settled, we can't, at present, lay before this Honourable House: Not having yet had Opportunities of examining thoroughly into them; for the most of our Time fince we began to act by virtue of our Commission. has been necessarily employed in enquiring into the Forfeited Estates of such as were concerned in the late

Rebellion.

We here beg leave to observe, That there is such care taken by Private Settlements and Trusts, to conceal these Superstitious Estates, that we are apprehensive, we shall from thence be under some Difficulties in discovering the

Estates which may really be so settled.

As to Personal Estates settled to Popish or Superstitious Uses, our Informations on that Head amount to a considerable Sum, though we have bitherto been able only to Sell and Dispose to the Value of 9601. 75. 6d: The Remainder being in the Hands of several Persons upon Mortgages, Bonds, and other Securities.

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much thereof will, on proper Process, be recovered Anno Reg. for the Use of the Publick, we can't at present IV. determine.

We have bereunto annexed a List of the Persons Attainted, as they have been returned to us from the Several Offices.

All which is humbly submitted to this Honourable

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Sign'd, Geo. Treby, Geo. Gregory, T. Hales, Len. Cuninghame, Denis Bond, J. Birch, John Eyles.

About the Opening of the following Seffion, the A second Re-English Commission laid before the House another port of the En-Report, which is particular in their further Enquiries; glish Commifand agreeable to their former Report: They take Norice, Sion. that the Reason why the Goods and Chattels of Forfeiting Persons make no greater an Article in their Account was, because their Servants and Agents had disposed of most of them before Conviction, which was the Time the same became forfeitable by Law. They Reported likewise the Number and Nature of the Claims made upon those Estates, with the Difficulties which would arise therefrom, as some of them being of that Nature, as not properly to lye before them whether they affected the Estares or not. The Act of Parliament that gave them that Commission, impowering them only to receive the faid Claims, to the end they might be heard and determined by fuch Acts as should afterwards be made for that End. And it was represented, how much all possible Dispatch in such Determination, would be to the publick Advantage. The House was also informed by that Report, of the Proceedings of Two of their Number in Ireland; and the unexpected Obstructions likewise there met with They excused the Delay of the Registers of the Estates of Popish Recusants, and such as took not the Oaths, from the tedious Length of such Registers, making it impossible to return them within the Time limited by their Precept for that purpose. They proceeded then to complain of the refulal of Payment by many whole Estates had been adjudg'd under Legal Forfeiture; and charged it to their want of sufficient Power to compel the Tenants of the Forfeitures, to return the

Rents

Anno Reg.

Rents and Profits thereof into the Exchequer, many of them having contested it, and appeared to English Bills, brought against them in that Court, in the Name of his Majesty's Actorney-General; and the Proceedings in such Cases being so tedious and expensive, that more Money would have been spent by the Tenants, in defending the said Suits, than would be confistent with a future Ability of paying their Rents at all; which would have been a great Damage to the Publick, both by the Loss of such Rents, and the Charges of fuch Profecutions. further let forth, that several of the Forseiting perfons, fince the Act of Indemnity, had re-entred upon their Estates, and forbad the Tenants to pay their Rents, and supported them in such refusals, by Security, and other Assurances to indemnise them from all

profecutions that should arise therefrom.

And in the Conclusion, they left it to the Confideration of the House, whether proper powers should not be given by Act of Parliament to such perfons as should be thought fit, in a more expeditious Way to levy the Rents and Profits of the faid Forfeited Estates, and to turn out such as were neither willing nor able to pay their Rents, and to let the Estates to others that might be able, and would be willing to pay the same; and also to manage the laid Estates till Sale thereof, in fuch manner as might be most serviceable to the publick, and beneficial to lawful Claimants, by making Contracts with proper persons for working of Coal-Mines, Lead-Mines, Salt-pits, and other things of the like kind, which, for want of fuch powers, were either wholly unwrought, or wrought to little profit. And as many Buildings grew out of repair, and Lands impoverished by Papists, and Friends of the Attainted persons, then in their posseffion, without any poffibility of the Commission to prevent the same; such Estates, when they should come to sale, would be purchased much less Value than otherwise they might pro-

To that Report were subjoined Abstracts of the Surveys of the Forseited Estates lying in England and Ireland, taken upon the Oaths of the respective Stewards, &c. and as surveyed by Order of

the

containing the particular Annual Rents, and a Computation of the yearly improved Rents of Estates on Lives, after the Lives are expired.

The Sum of which Abstract is as follows.

	Annual Rent. Improved Res	nt.
	l. s. d. l. s.	d.
Francis Anderton, Elq;	1425 13 11 1035 15	0
Hugh Anderton, Esq;		0
John Ashton		0
Richard Butler	382 8 72 576 4	0
Lord Boling broke	2552 15 0	
Richard Billsborough	19 10 0	
Thomas Briers	91 18 0 121 17	6
Robert Cowper	20 0 0 1	
Richard Chorley, Esq;	138 12 02 255 12	8
George Clifton	5 10 0	
George Collingwood, Esq;	924 10 0	
Edward Core	19 12 6	
Robert Daniel	8 0 0	
John Dalton, Elq;	661 19 6 926 13	0
Earl of Derwentwater	.6371 4 5	
Reger Dicconson	641 16 10	
Thomas Errington	328 0 0	
Thomas Foster, Jun.	\$30 0 0	
George Gibson	.227 .0 0	
John Gregson .	26 0 0	
John Hall	70 0 0	
Gabriel Hesketh	A02 6 4	
Albert Hodgson	34/ 7 3 /	0
Philip Hodgson	238 0 0	
Fordan Langdale	79 0 0	
John Leyburne	2/) 10)	0
Duke of Ormond		3
Henry Oxborough	507 17 7	
3ohn Parkinson	5 17 6	*
William Paul	42 14 0	
John Plessington	37 .,	0
Robert Scarisbrick	388 3 7 961 15	0
William Shaftoe	714 0 0	
Richard Sherburne	32 10 0 1	1.1
	C'3	lpb

Mentifer and our fine beginself	Annual Rents.	Improved Rents;		
	1. s. d.	1. s. d.		
Ralph Shuttleworth	3 to 0	to ecoame		
Richard Shuttleworth	78 0 0	de tons as a la		
Ralph Standish	671 10 10	692 9 0		
James Singleson	40 10 0	911.1155		
Thomas Stanley	246 18 10	85 10 0		
Lord Seaforth	517.10 0			
Edward Swinburne	305 0 0			
John Sturzaker	10 0 0			
John Thornton	1585 17 4	and the Control of		
Christopher Trap	58 16 6			
Foseph Wadsworth	12 0 0			
Thomas Walton	97 0 0			
Thomas Walmfly	51 17 6			
Lord Widdrington	5154 6 10	authority profit		
Edward Winkley	226 10 8	19 2 10		
Richard Wythington	14 10 0	grand comedy		
Total	47626 18 51	4798 6 3		

An additional
Report of the
Scotch Commission,

To this was fubjoin'd an additional Report of the Scotch Commission, complaining, that they yet lay under the same Difficulties, as formerly submitted to their Confideration, upon Account of Sequestrations; and that all Rents and Profits, which had become due after the 24th of June 1715, and all Arrears of Rent due at that Time, were in the Hands of Factors or Stewards appointed by the Lords of Seffion, and not brought to the Account either of the Creditors or the That his Majesty's Title to, and Right of Publick. Possession of the forfeited Estates, being, by the Decrees of Sequestration, passed by the Lords of Session, who are the ordinary Judges of Scotland, taken to be void in Law, and no Remedy having fince been provided against the same, several of the attainted Persons had been encouraged to return to the Poffession of their respective Estates; by whose Influence the Tenants and Poffessors had refused the Accounts demanded of them, and Entry by the Officers of the Commission That many Estates of considerable Vathereupon. lue, which they had reason to believe forfeited; were so affected by the Possession, Interest, or Title of the forfeiting Persons, that all the Enquiry in their Power to make was not sufficient to ascertain the Title of the

the Publick to the same, and therefore Leave was cra- Anno Reg. ved for fuller Power to determine such Titles. IV.

In this additional Report likewise they observed the Claims at that Time received upon the forfeited Estates to be either.

First, Such as claim in their own Right.

Secondly, Such as claim Debts or Incumbrances as

real Charges thereupon, and,

Thirdly, Such as are Cautioners (or Sureries) for the forfeiting Persons to their Creditors. In which last Case the Sums were not only claimed by their Creditors, but also by fuch Cautioners who were bound with them. And in this view they had Grounds to apprehend that many Claims would be found fraudulent, void in Law, or satisfied and paid; having discovered many Instances of that kind; some of which were specified in their Reports. And upon the whole, tho' the Commission forbore to offer any further Remarks concerning the many ill Consequences with relation to the Interest of the Government, which attended the Sequestrations and other Decrees, in Favour of Claimants; yet they judged themselves indispensably obliged to represent, that if those Decrees of Sequestration should subfift, and his Majesty and the Publick be reduced to the Necessity of becoming Claimants, that no effectual Advantage could arise to his Majesty thereby: But that if proper Methods were appointed for ascertaining the Rights of Claimants, and for rendring the Possession of those Estates in his Majesty, the Publick would then receive considerable Advantages by those Forfeitures.

This being all that this Year supplies us with, Proceedings of touching this Affair, it may be necessary to go back, the Parliament and take a Survey of the Proceedings of the Irish Par- of Ireland, liament; which, according to their last Adjournment, met the 27th of August; and his Grace the Duke of

Peers, and the Commons being fent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses.

Bolton, their Lord Lieutenant, going to the House of

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you, The Lord Lieuthat it is to his great Satisfaction, your present tenant's Speech Meeting in Parliament is in a Time of publick Peace to both Houses, and Tranquillity, and after the entire Suppression of the

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Anno Reg.

late unnatural Rebellion, which your seasonable Loyalty and Zeal, not only kept out of this Kingdom, but contributed likewise to extinguish in Great Britain. As the Miseries this Nation bath beretofore experienced from a Popish Government, could not but animate you to distinguish your selves on that Occasion, you may be assured that His Majesty will make suitable Returns to such Instances of your Duty and Affection, by supporting and maintaining you in the full and free Enjoyment of all your Religious and Civil Rights.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Tour vigorous Resolutions added to your Vote of Credit, in the late critical Juncture, were so acceptable to His Majesty, that though he has, by his Act of Grace, pardoned those who were engaged in the late Rebellion, he will always remember the loyal and affectionate Endeavours of such who were so active to defeat it.

You must be sensible, that the Charge occasioned by those Disturbances, has considerably augmented the National Debt, which has been chiefly incurred fince that Time; an exact and just Account of which, and of what it consists, shall be taid before you. And I am to acquaint you, that His Majesty, to prevent its Increase. bas given Orders for such Reductions in the Military Lift, as he thinks may be consistent with your present Security, and has put the new Establishment into such a Form, as will show you the real Number of effective Men you have to depend on. His Majesty has likewise thought fit to lessen the Civil List on the Head of Pensions, and has directed such Rules to be observed, as may annually abate the Expence upon them: But as the yearly Charge of the Establishment exceeds the annual Produce of the Revenue, His Majesty doubts not to have such Aids and Supplies granted bim, as will support the Establishment, and discharge the Debt, and that you will agree on the Means of doing it with the same Unanimity as you did when it was necessary to contract it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think my self obliged to take Notice to you, of His Majesty's great Goodness, in having passed an Act in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Encouragement of the Linen Manufacture in this Kingdom. And am commanded by His Majesty to recommend to you, in a very particular Manner, Unanimity and Agreement amongst your selves in all your Proceedings, which His

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Majesty conceives must be of the utmost Importance Anno Reg. to his Service and your own Security, in a Country IV. where there is so great a Disproportion between the Friends and Enemies of our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

I cannot conclude, without expressing the Satisfaction I have, in His Majesty's sending me again to a Kingdom, where I had formerly the Honour to serve the late King William of glorious Memory, as one of the Lords Justices, and where I then received so many Instances of your good Will towards me. I shall endeavour still to preserve your Affections, by representing your Actions in a just and true Light to His Majesty, and by doing every thing in my Power that may conduce to the Publick Good.

The Lord Lieutenapt being retired, the House of Votes of both Lords resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to Houses for Ad-His Majesty, congratulating Him on the present peace-dresses of conable Condition of his Dominions after the late Disturgratulation bances given thereto, and also on the Success of the pru- and Thanks.

dent Methods taken by him to bring his Subjects to a due Sense of their Duty and Obedience, and, in a particular Manner, to return him Thanks for his great Care of this Kingdom, in sending his Grace the Duke of Bol-

ton to be Lord Lieutenant thereof.

The Commons being returned to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journals, and resolv'd, Nemine Contradicente, I. That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty. acknowledging His Majesty's Goodness and tender regard to his People of this Kingdom, and to assure His Majesty, that this House will stand by and support His Majesty to the utm ft of their Power, against all his Enemies at Home and Abroad; and, by the Unanimity of their Proceedings, will shew that they are inviolably engag'd in Duty and Affection to His Majesty's Person and Government; and to affure His Majesty, that they will chearfully grant such Supplies as shall be necessary to Support his Government with Honour, and continue his present happy Administration easie and glorious. 2. That an Address of Thanks be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent Speech this Day to both Houses of Parliament. And order'd, That such of the Members of this House, as are of His Majesty's most Honoura ble

Anno, Reg. nourable Privy Council, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and acquaint him, That this House bath vosted an Address of Thanks to his Grace, for the excellent Speech he was pleased to make this Day to both Houses of Parliament.

Votes of both Houses for Addreffes and Thanks.

On the 29th, both Houses presented severally their respective Addresses, which were full of very ardent Sentiments of Duty and Loyalty to His Majesty, and of the Happiness they promised themselves under his Administration; and likewise of the great Satisfaction they had in his Majestys Choice of his Grace for their Lord Lieutenant. And throughout the whole Course of this Seffin, was there used the utmost Zeal and Application for the Dispatch of the Publick Bufinels, and some Matters of a more private Nature; which we shall give here as far as is confiftent with the room we are circumscribed to.

lutions for & Supply.

Heads of Refo- Their Relolutions for a Supply were, 1: That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several respective and additional Duties and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes granted to his Majesty, be further raised, paid, and continued from the 21st Day of November, 1717. until the 21st Day of November, 1719, inclusive. That the several and respective additional Duties and Impositions on all forts of Wines, Strong-Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to bis Majesty last Session of Parliament; and also a Tax on Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions therein mentioned, be raised, paid and continued, from the said 21st Day of November, 1717, until the 21st Day of November, 1719, inclu-3. That the Tax of 4 s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 21st Day of November 1717, to the 21st Day of November 1719, inclusive, except those of the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief 60vernour or Governours of this Kingdom for the Time being, and also of such as by their Offices and Employments, are obliged to the immediate Attendance of his sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes

sels of Wales, during their continuance in such their Anno Reg. Offices and Employments, and also of the Officers of the Army, and Half-pay Officers upon this Establishment. 4. That the Sum of 6d. per Pound, and all other Fees, which hall, or may be payable out of the Aids granted this prefent Seffion of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty. 5. That a further additional Duty of Excise be laid upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, from and after the 21st Day of November, 1717, over and above all other Duties now payable for the same. 6. That the said additional Duty be 6 d. upon every 32 Gallons of Beer and Ale above 6s, per Barrel Price, brewed in this Realm, by the common Brewer, or in his Veffels, or by any other Person or Per-Sons, who doth or Shall fell Beer or Ale publickly or privately, to be paid by the faid common Brewer, or fuch other Person or Persons respectively, over and above all other Duties now payable for the same. 7. That the Said additional Duty upon every 32 Gallons of Beer and Ale of 6s. per Barrel Price, or under, be 1d. over and above all other Duties now payable for the same. 8. That a farther additional Duty be laid upon Aquavita, Strong-Waters, or Spirits made or distilled within this Kingdom for Sale, to be paid by the first Maker or Distiller thereof, over and above all other Duties now payable for the same. 9. That the said further additional Duty be 1 d. per Gallon, upon every Gallon of Aquavita, Strong Waters or Spirits so made, as aforesaid. 10. That a further additional Duty be laid upon every Gallon of Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, over and above all other Duties now payable for the same. 11. That the said further additional Duty be 1 s. per Gallon, for. every Gallon of Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Quantity. 12. That all the faid further additional Duties upon Beer, Ale, Aquavita, Strong Waters, Spirits, and upon Brandy and Spirits above Proof, be granted, and do commence from the 21st Day of November 1717, and do continue to the 21st Day of November 1719, inclusive; 13. That towards raising the Supply granted to His. Majesty, the House be moved to give an Instruction for bringing in a Clause or Clauses, for preventing the mixing of Small Worts with strong Beer or Ale, by any common Brewer, or Retailer of Beer or Ale, and by fuch Mix-

Anno Reg. Mixture increasing the Quantity of strong Beer or Ale, after the Gauger bath taken the Gauge thereof; the I same to be and continue in force for two Years, commencing the 21st Day of November 1717, and ending the 21st Day of November 1719, inclusive, and no longer. 14. That the House be moved to give an In-Bruction for bringing in a Clause to impower Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low-Vines in Distillers Hands, thereby the better to ascertain the Quantity of Aquavita, Strong-Waters, and Spirits by them distilled, the same to be and continue in force for two Years, commencing the 21st day of November 1717, and ending the 21st day of November 1719, inclusive, and no longer. 15. That an additional Duty be laid upon all Foreign Twine and Cordage imported into this Kingdom, except it be of the Manufacture of Great-Britain. 16. That the faid Duty be 55. upon every Hundred Weight, containing Five Score and Twelve Pounds Weight of fuch Twine and Cordage. 17. That the said Duty do commence the 25th day of March 1718, and continue for the Space of seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament. 19. That all Excise, Custom and Duties what soever, on White or Brown Linnen Cloth of the Manufacture of Great-Britain, imported into this Kingdom do cease, during such Time as it shall continue lawful to export Linnen-Cloth from this Kingdom to the British Plantations.

The Case of Mac Donel for bleaching Linnen with Lime.

In the Course of this Seffion, were dispatched many Bills for the better regulation and Improvement of many Branches of Trade; and under these Considerations, arises one Discovery worth particular Notice. Mr. Ward, who was Chairman of the Committee to inspect the State of the Linnen Manufacture, and to confider what might be done for the further Improvement thereof; reported to the House an Information given them, that the said Manufacture was much prejudiced by Persons bleaching with Lime, and that one Benj. Mac Donell, of the County of Antrim, had been a notorious Offender therein; And upon Examination of that Person, they Refolved, 1. That he was guilty of the Charge. 2. That he had also been guilty of great Frauds, by putting false Marks of the Numbers of Tards. And, 3, That

That be had prevaricated with the Committee touching Anno Reg. many Points upon which he had been examined: So IV. that the House Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the said MAC DONELL should be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, as a common and a notorious Cheat. And he was further ordered into Custody of the Serjeans at Arms, for prevaricating in his Examination.

But the most remarkable Transactions of this Their Proceed-Session, were the vigorous Resolutions and Proceed-ings against ings against those, who, during a late Administration, disaffected had put themselves forward in affifting the Measures Persons. of a common Enemy, and had wickedly given up the chief Securities of the Protestant Religion and Liberty. The House received a Petition from Tho. Simcocks, and Edward Barrett, Aldermen, in behalf of themselves, and divers Protestant Aldermen and Common Council Men. &c. of the Town of Galway, against John Staunton, Elgs Mr. Coles, the then present Mayor of Galway, and their Confederates, to the following purpole.

'That the antient Town of Galway, which is a The Case of the very confiderable Garrison, was a Corporation, Town of Gal-

' confifting of a Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, laway. ' impowered to make By-Laws, Ge. and had the Af-' fiftance of a Recorder, &c. with divers other Officers usual in such Corporations. That many of those ' Officers were to be chose Annually, &c. But that ' John Staunton, Esq; having procured himself to be ' Elected Recorder of that Town, confederated with divers of his Friends and Relations, and used very ' finister Means to engross the whole Power of that 'Corporation. That by the Means of such a Confederacy, Persons were frequently chosen for Sheriffs as were Papists, and had but lately made Pretenfions to the Protestant Religion. That by the like Encouragement, two Nunneries had been suffered in the Town, and skreen'd and protected by them. 'That the Revenues of the Corporation were likewise appropriated at their particular Discretion; and that all Methods were taken, not only to the particular prejudice of the Corporation, but to the general Discouragement of the Protestant Interest, and the Increase of the Number and Power of

Roman Catholicks. Upon which, after many long Anno Reg. IV. of the House therewpon.

Debates, it was relolved by the House, 1. That the Petitioners have fully proved the Allegations of the Pe-The Resolutions tition. 2. That for several Years past, there bath been a Design formed and carry'd on in the Town of Galway, to Support a Popish, and discourage the Protestant Interest within the said Town. 3. That in pursuance of the said Design. Nunneries have been connived at and encouraged within the Town of Galway, contrary to Law. A. That the not putting the Laws in Execution against great Numbers of Papists, who have been and are permitted to inhabit in the Town of Galway, contrary to Law, is a notorious Neglect of Duty in the Magistrates of the said Town, and tends to the great Danger of the Town and Garrison, and to the discouragement of Protestants from residing therein. Then a Question being proposed, That it appears by the Charter of the Town of Galway, that the Recorder is an Annual Officer, and ought to be annually elected: And the previous Question being demanded and put, That that Question be now put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative: Resolved, 1. That it appears by the Charter of the Town of Galway, that the Recorder is an Annual Officer, and ought to be annually elected. 2. That the Mayor and Common-Council of the Town of Galway. not having proceeded to the Election fince the aft Day of August, 1714, have acted arbitrarily and illegally; and contrary to their Charter. 3. That Robert Cores, the present Mayor of Galway, being in Commission with Mr. Justice Caulfeild at the last Affiges at Galway, immediately after reading his Majesty's Commission, insolently and contemptuously withdrew himself from the Court, by means whereof there could be no farther Proceedings on the Said Commission, to the great Obstruction of Justice. Ordered, That the said Ro-bert Cotes be, for the said Offences, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Relolved, 1. That Mr. Justice Caulfeild, at the last Affizes at Galway, discharged the Duty of his Place with great Prudence and Integrity. 2. That by reason of the Discouragement of the Protestant Interest in the Town of Galway for Several Tears past, there are not a Sufficient Number of Protestant Freeholders to try Offenders against the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for banishing Popish Regulars. John

John Staunton, Esq; has been a principal Instrument in Anno Reg. preventing the Execution of the Laws for suppressing IV. Popery. Ordered, That the said John Staunton be, for the said Offence, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Ordered, That leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the better regulating the Town of Galway, and for strength

ning the Protestant Interest therein.

Another Instance that House gave of their Firm-Proceedings nels to the present Government, and of their Zeal a-with John gainst all its Enemies, was in their Dealing with John Leigh, E/q; Leigh, Eig; a Member. For being informed that and his Expulthe faid Leigh had figned an Address from the Coun-sion. ty of Loweb to her late Majesty, in Opposition to an Address of the late House of Commons, for removing Sir Constantine Phippe from his Employment; Mr. Leigh was called upon by Mr. Speaker, to give his realons for figning the faid Address. Upon which, Mr. Leigh owned it a Fault, and was forry for it. and heartily asked Pardon of the House for the same. Then the Question was proposed, whether such Submission should be accepted as a Satisfaction by the House; but a Debate arising thereon, it was adjourned for a Week; when, upon its resumption, the House being informed that the said Leigh was a Perfon dilaffected to the Protestant Succession in the illufrious House of Hanover, and Witnesses being examined thereupon; Mr. Leigh was heard in his Place and withdrew; when the former Question was put, and passed in the Negative; and then it was resolved, That JOHN LEIGH be expelled the House, for his notorious Disaffection to the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of HANOVER.

But besides these Severities with ditaffected Per-Address for sons; the House, on the contrary, received divers preferments of Petitions from those who pleaded the Merit of hav-many Persons, ing signalized themselves in the Interests of the Protestant Religion, not only in the late and present Reign, but as far back as that of King William, and who were yet without Reward; all which were carefully examined into, and many of them recommended in particular Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, to represent in the most savourable manner, their Cates to

His Majesty, in order to their being duly rewarded

for their respective Services, by Provisions or Emil Auno Reg. ploys best suited to their Capacities and Professions. IV.

A very surprising Motion was made in the House An odd Motion of Lords by an Arch-Bishop, viz. 'That for the " Honour of Religion, and for propagating the Reforin the Irish House of Peers. mation in Ireland, he was willing to divest him-

felf of part of the Revenues of his Bishoprick, to augment the Incomes of poor Livings in the Country, and for the Encouragement of the inferiour Clergy to do their Duty; but it was coolly seconded, and very artfully loft in a few Days.

Nothing further of great Moment was now The Parliament adjourn to the transacted before Mr. Secretary Webster informed 7th of Novem-the House. That he was commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, that it was his Grace's Pleasure, That they do adjourn to Thurday the 7th of November; which was done ac-

cordingly.

About this Time Colonel Henry Lutterel, a Gen-The Murther of tleman very obnoxious to the Catholick and ditaffe-Col. Lutterel. cted Party, was barbaroufly murdered; being for in a Hackney-Chair, as he was going home from a Coffee-House on Cork-Hill in Dublin. Upon which his Grace the Lord Lieutenant iffued out a Procla-

mation, promising a Reward of 300 l. for the Discovery either of the Assaine, or of the Author and Contrivers of fuch a horrid Murther: But no Difcovery was made herein; when the Parliament met

again the next Month, who therefore immediately resolved, 'That in regard it might be suspected that Colonel Luterel was murdered by Papifts, on

· Account of his Services to the Protestant Interest, the Lord Lieutenant should be addressed to issue

out another Proclamation, offering 1000 l. Reward

to any who should discover the Persons concerned in the said Murther, so that they be convicted

thereof. Which was done accordingly; but with-

out Success.

In this short sitting a remarkable Debate arose in the House of Lords, about a Bill entitled, An Act House of Lords for taking away the Oash, commonly called the little Oath, on Members of Corporations by the new Rules. This Oath which had been imposed by an Act made soon after the Restauration of King Charles II. was, it feems, taken away by an Act passed in En-

glands

Aremarkable Debate in the

The Parliament

fit again.

gland, after the Revolution; but having continued un- Anno Reg. repealed in Ireland, the Lords thought fit at that Juncture, to pass the Bill beforementioned for taking away the said Oath. However, it met with great Opposition, and particularly from the Arch-Bishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of Ireland, who not only viva voce, faid, That such a Bill was derogatory to the Rights of the Crown, and opened a Door to Rebellion; and that the King could not give his Affent to it without violating his Coronation Oath, but cauled a Protest to be entered in the Journals to the same Effect. But the Marquess of Wharton, with a Greatness of Mind vastly superiour to his Years, expressed such a Dislike at those Expressions which seemed in Disrespect of his Majesty, that being seconded by some other Peers, it was intifted upon that the Arch-Bishop should be either sent to the Castle, or beg Pardon; but the Lord Chancellor softened the Matter; so that the Primate came off with caufing his Protest to be expunged.

At this Time both the Houses separately attended Addresses upon upon his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with congratu-the Birth of latory Addresses to His Majesty, upon her Royal the Prince. Highness the Princes of Wales being happily deli-

vered of a Prince.

The Sessions drawing to a Conclusion, the Com-Their Conclusion mons waited on the Lord Lieutenant with an Ad-fion. dress, congratulating his Grace upon the happy Conclusion of the Session, and to assure him with how much Pleafure they had observed that good Disposition and Unanimity, with which it began, to continue throughout the whole; which they attributed to their steady Resolution of doing every thing in their Power to make his Majesty's Reign easie and glorious; and to the Wildom and Justice of his Grace's Administration; to which his Grace gave a very obliging Answer. Then they presented an Address to be laid before his Majesty; and voted the Thanks of their House to the right honourable William Conolly, Esq; their Speaker, for the eminent Services performed in the Chair that Seffion; and on the 16th adjourn'd themselves to Thursday the 17th of December, when Mr. Secretary Webster, by the Lord Lieutenant's Command, communicated to them His Majesty's most gracious Answer to their Address

IV.

Anno Reg. of Congratulation for the Prince's Birth, when, the Lord Lieutenant being come to the House of Peers. and the Commons sent for up, his Grace gave the Royal Affent to the Bills following.

> An Act for exempting British Linnen imported, from all Duties, and granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on Cordage, and for the more effectual preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Hempen and Flaxen Manufa-Etures of this Kingdom, and for the further Encourage-

ment thereof.

An Act for vesting in his Majesty, bis Heirs and Successors, the several Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whereon the Barracks of this Kingdom are built, or building, or contracted for, and whereon Light-Houses are or shall be built, and for making reasonable Satisfaction to the several Owners and Proprietors of the same; and likewise for amending an Act made in the Sixth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen by the Marching of Soldiers, and for granting Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March.

An Act to oblige all Officers to return a List of their

Fees by a Day certain,

An Act for reviving, continuing, and amending feveral Statutes made in this Kingdom beretofore tempo-

An Act for limiting certain Times within which Writs of Error shall be brought for the reversing Fines

and common Recoveries.

An Act for the better Amendment of the Pavements, and more effectual cleansing the Streets of the City of Dublin, and for removing Encroachments and Nusances that are or shall be erected therein, and preventing Mischiefs occasioned by Drivers of Carts, Drays, or Carrs riding thereon; and for regulating the Selling of Hay in the City of Dublin, and the Liberties thereunto adjoining.

An Act for repealing Part of a Clause in an Act made in the second Year of his Majetty's Reign, by which the Dimensions of Butter-Casks are ascertained; and for explaining and further amending the Laws

in relation to Butter-Casks.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act of Partiament made in the Ninth Year of his late Majesty King

Wil-

William, Entituled, An Act for the preventing frivolous Anno. Reg. and vexatious Law-Suits, and giving Remedies to the IV.

Parties grieved to recover their Costs at Law in certain

Cases, where heretofore no Costs were given.

An Act for the better regulating the Town of Galway, and for the strengthning the Protestant Interest therein.

An Act for settling the Quarter-parts upon the Parochial Clergy of the Diocess of Tuam, and for impowering the Lord Archbishop of Tuam to set Leases of Part of his Demesne Lands, as also for confirming a charitable Foundation in the City of Cork. And some private Acts.

And then his Grace was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is due to his Majesty's Goodness, and to the The Lord Lieutender Regard he always hath to the Welfare of tenant's Speech his People, that you have been called together, to to both Houses.

consult what may be necessary for the further Secu-

' rity of the Protestant Religion and Interest of this

'Kingdom.

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You have, with great Diligence and Success, applied your selves to the Discharge of that Duty,
which you owe to his Majesty and to your Country, so that we are now come to what we all earnestly desired, as well as promised our selves, an
happy Conclusion of this Session of Parliament, in
which you have had the Satisfaction to be Witnesses
of the Royal Assent to those, Bills which have passed
the two Houses.

'It will be for his Majesty's Service, as well as the Good of the Kingdom, and your private Advantage, that after having employed so much of your Time in the Affairs of the Publick, you may now be at Liberty to attend your own; and be enabled, by repairing into your respective Countries, to put those Laws in due Execution, to which the Peace and Quiet we now enjoy are in a great Measure due.

But I have it in Command from his Majesty to acquaint you, (before an End is put to the bession)
That his Majesty is very well pleased with the hearty Assurances and zealous Expressions of both

Houses

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

Houles of Parliament, of their Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government; and with the Supplies granted by you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the Support of the Establishment, and towards the Payment of the Debt of the Nation; and that you may be affured, that the dutiful Deportment of so loyal a People, will always find his Royal Protection and Favour.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

Addresses of both Houses, that my Endeavours for the Happiness and Prosperity of this Kingdom, hath given you entire Satisfaction; the most suitable Return I can make, will be to do every thing in my Power for the publick Peace and Welfare of the Nation; and to lay your loyal Behaviour and hearty Affections to his Majesty's Person and Government, in the best manner before his Majesty, which you may affuredly promise your selves I will not fail to do.

Then the Lord Chancellor declared, That it was his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Pleasure, that the Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 14th Day of August next; and the Parliament was accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 14th Day of August next.

Having taken this Survey of those important Transactions, it may be convenient to go back again, and observe that this fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign was usher'd in with all possible Demonstrations of Joy. His Majesty then being at Hampton-Court, and receiving there the usual Complements of a vast Croud of Nobility upon that Occasion.

During the Court's Residence at that Place, home Assairs were in great Tranquillity; that his Majesty seemed the only Person who had any Interruptions in that Recess; the Posture of the greatest part of Europe, requiring his wise Interposition in some Exigencies of very great Importance. On which Account Dispatches were almost continually in Transaction to or from one Court or other. However, this hindered not his Majesty from some Relaxations. As he frequently took the Diversions of Shooting! Hawking, and Hunting; one Turn he was pleased

The King's Accession folemni.

ings, when he also took the Opportunity of hunting in the Park. And at that time also he was pleased to give an extraordinary Entertainment at the Earl of The King's En-Ranelaugh's at Cranburn, where, besides his Majesty's tertainment at own Table, where were 24 Covers, there were several others for Gentlemen and Ladies, all served with hot Dishes within Doors. And in the open Fields there were likewise a great Number of Tables for the common Country-people, served with cold Meat, viz. 24 Surloins of Beef, and as many pieces of the Ribs, 12 Sheep, and 24 Dozen of Fowls, all roasted. Four Hogsheads of Port-Wine, and vast Quantities of Beer were also given to the People, together with all the Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Glasses, &c.

At Hampton-Court likewise his Majesty was pleased The King dines to dine in publick, which drew a vast concourse of in publick at People daily to see him, who were greatly pleased Hampton-with such Condescention, and that natural Goodness Court. so particularly conspicuous in his Aspect and Demeanour. But about the Beginning of August his Majesty, by the Advice of his Physicians, drank the Wa-Drinks the ters of Pyrmont, and continued them about three Waters of Weeks, during which Time he discontinued to dine Pyrmont.

But no Engagements, it feems, could prevail upon Ingratitude

in publick.

some to a Sense of their Duty to the Government, from some parand of their true Interest; for so powerfully had the doned Rebels. Delusion, which spirited up the Rebellion, operated upon some, that even after the Royal Mercy had returned them their forfeited Lives, they continued in the same traiterous purposes, insomuch that the publick Quiet was frequently interrupted by pardoned Rebels; and at Holywell some who had been just discharged from Chester-Castle, by the Act of Grace, immediately joined some disaffected persons, and wrought them into a Tumult, who went about the Streets with Musick playing before them The King shall enjoy, &c. crying, down with the Rump, and impudently drinking the Pretender's Health on their Knees, whom also they proclaimed in their riotous Manner. But at last some young-Fellows of the Town got together, and with Clubs dispers'd them, and took some who were recommitted to Prison, to

Anno Reg.

be taught their Duty by a stricter Justice, as Mercy had been lost upon them.

Some Disturbances were likewise given, about this Time, to the Officers of the Customs, by Smuglers, which occasioned the following Order of Council.

Order of Council for the Mi litary to affift the Custom house Officers. At the Court at Hampton-Court, the 22d of August, 1713.

PRESENT.

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Upon Reading this Day at the Board a Presentment by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customes, dated the 19th of July last, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in the Words following, viz.

WE have had frequent Complaints from our Officers in several Parts of the Coasts of this Kingdom, that the Smuglers are now grown so very numerous and infolent, that they appear in Bodies from 20 to 30 armed Men, and in Defiance of the Officers of the Customes, do forcibly run great Quantities of Goods, to the great Prejudice of the Revenue and fair Traders; a fresh Instance whereof we have now before us from one of our Officers at Stockton, who hath represented to us, in his Letter of the 7th instant, (a Copy whereof is hereto annexed, for your Lordships more particular Information) that upon Notice of a considerable Quantity of Goods being run near that Port, he apply'd to the commanding Officer of two Troops of Dragoons now quartered there, to affift him in securing the said Goods, but was refused such Assistance by the Said Officer, notwithstanding the Clause in the Alt of Frauds, 14 Car. II. requires the Same: Such commanding Officers alledging, That he had no Orders to offift any Officer of the Customs in the Execution of his Duty. We have therefore thought it our Duty to lay this Matter before your Lordskips, and humbly pray that you will please to be a Means, that the Military Officers quartered not only in and about Stockton, but also on other Parts of the Coast of this Kingdom, may be directed to affift the Officers of the Customs, as there feall be occasion, in seizing uncustomed and prohibited Goods.

His Majesty taking the same into Consideration, is pleased, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to or-

der,

der, and it is hereby ordered, That His Majesty's Anno Reg. Secretary at War, do forthwith cause Directions to be given to the Military Officers quartered on or near the Sea-Coast, throughout England as well as Scotland, That they be affishing to the Civil Majestrates when defired by them and the Officers of the Customs, for the executing legal Processes, and other Matters relating to His Majesty's Service, in hindring the Exportation of Wool, and illegal Importation of French Silks, Brandy, and other Goods, and preventing the evil Practices complained of in the said Presentment.

3A. VERNON.

The busiest Scene abroad at this Time of the Of the Cam-Year was in Hungary, and most of the Powers in Eu-paign in Hunrope were in Suspence, upon expectation of the Event gary. of the Siege of Belgrade, and of a Battle between the Imperial and Turkish Armies, as it seemed inevitable in the Posture they were then in. And because that Campaign has been one of the most momentous Transactions of this Year, we shall give the follow-

When his most serene Highness took his Leave of the Emperor, his Imperial Majesty told him, That he had taken the Resolution to put a Generalissimo over bim, whom he must obey, and doubted not of his Compli-The Prince appear'd surpriz'd at this Complement, but having calmly ask'd his Imperial Majesty, Who that was? His Imperial Majesty gave him a Crucifix with this Inscription, Jesus Christus Generalissmus, and set with Diamonds, which his Highnels receiv'd with great Marks of Respect and Gratitude, and told the Emperor, He would place it in his Camp Chappel during all the Campaign. On the 13th of May, N. S. in the Evening, his most Serene Highness set out from Vienna for the Imperial Army, which by this Time, began to affemble about Peterwaradin; and on the 22d, Don Emanuel, Brother to the King of Portugal, set out also early from Vienna, for Hungary, to avoid all Disputes about the Ceremomial with the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who that Afternoon had a publick Audience of the Emperor, Empresses, and Arch-Dutchesses. Prince Ferdinand, Brother to the electoral Prince, was also admitted to

ing Account of it.

Anno Reg.

an Audience of their Imperial Majesties incognito, and without any Ceremony; and some Days after, those two young Princes set out for Hungary, as did also, about the same time, the Count de Charolois, the Prince of Dombes, the Prince of Pons, the Chevalier of Lorrain, Prince Constantine Sobieski, Son to the late King of Poland, and feveral other Persons of the highest Rank, to serve as Voluntiers under Prince Eugene, who arrived at Buda the 16th by Water, and having view'd the Fortifications of that Place, embark'd again for Futack. His Highness arriv'd there the 20th, and on the 9th of June, N. S. marched from thence with 73 Battalions, and 37 Squadrons; and pass'd the Theysse the 10th. But the Troops having been exceedingly farigued, his Highnels thought fit to let them rest till the 12th. In the mean Time, Count Mercy, who was advanced near Banzova with his Forces, as numerous as those with Prince Eugene, came to confer with his Highness, and having received Instructions for passing the Danube return'd to his Camp the 13th, That Day Prince Engene march'd to Segeth, having pass'd a Branch of the Temes, a River that comes out of the Lake of Temeswaer. The 14th, his Highness advanced towards Banzova, and the 15th came up to the Camp of Count Mercy, a little below that Place, where that General had already affembled behind the Island 140 Barks, and several other Boats. on Board of which he put near 15000 Men, and pasfed the Danube without any Opposition, in fight of a considerable Body of Turks. Count Mercy was the first Man who Landed on the other fide; and as foon as his Forces were ashoar, the Barks were sent back to fetch Velt Mareschal General Heister, who, with about 15000 Men more, landed likewise without any Opposition. The Turks, who had a considerable Body of Men posted not far off, seeing no Preparations for laying a Bridge, thought themselves very fecure; nor did they imagine that the Imperialifts would undertake to pass such a River in Boats; but when they saw the Imperial Troops landed under the Cannon of two Men of War, that made a conrinual Fire upon the Infidels, the latter retired with the utmost precipitation and confusion towards Belgrade. Prince Eugene gave immediate Orders to lay

Bridge on the Danube, for the passage of his Caval- Anno Reg. ry, which being perfected on the 16th by break of IV. Day, the 4 Regiments of Dragoons that were posted between Banzova and the Danube, march'd over, with the rest of the Infantry, and likewise what remained of the Army commanded by Count Mercy. Afterwards marched the Artillery, followed by the Cavalry of the flying Camp which lay above Banzova. and having joined the Army that passed over the Day before, the whole Army was formed a new upon the Heights of Vizniza, about a League and half from Belgrade; but Major General Count Odmyr was left with 6 Regiments of Foot and some Cavalry, to cover the Bridge of Boats. On the 17th, some part of the Baggage arrived in the Camp, but the whole could not come up that Night, by reason of several narrow Defiles they had to march through. the Imperialists were passing the River, the Turks appeared in great Numbers both by Land and Water above Vizniza; but perceiving the Christians had brought up their Artillery, they retired. On the 18th. prince Eugene, accompany'd by several Generals, and a Guard of 6000 Horse, took a nearer View of Belgrade, as also of the Save and the Danube. There appeared only 3000 Turkish Horse, who, after some small Skirmishes with little or no loss on either side, retired inro the Town with great precipitation: Whereupon his Highness gave immediate Orders for investing the place, which was performed by all the Carabiniers and Horse Grenadiers, and 8 Regiments of Hussars, all under the Comand of General Count Palfi. On the 19th, his Highness decamp'd very early from Vizniza with the whole Army, which march'd in 4 Columns, and arrived between 9 and 10 in the Forenoon in the plains near Belgrade, from whence the Left made a further Motion, and stretch'd it self as far as the Save, as the Right did to the Danube, whereby the place was closely invested. The Turks made a great Fire, but with little Effect, and their Saicks on those Rivers which fired upon the Christians, were soon obliged to retire, by the Fire of the Imperial Batteries. All the Baggage arrived at Night in the Camp, and prince Eugene order'd some Barks to be fent into the Temes, to be employ'd in making Bridges over the Save. General Hauben, who

Anno Reg. IV.

was left at Petermaradin, was order'd at the same Time to march with the Forces under his Command, with the Pontons and other Necessaries, directly to the Banks of the Save over against Belgrade, to invest that place on that fide, and make Bridges of Communication. The 20th, the Imperialists began to cast up Lines of Circumvallation, which were carry'd on with great Success the following Days, notwithstanding the great Fire of the Garrison. On the 25th of June the Imperialists perfected their Bridge over the Danube, confifting of 127 Barks; and at the same Time a Detachment posted on the other side of that River, with a good Number of Workmen, were hard at Work to lay Bridges over the Morasses, for rendering the same passable, that the Troops might conveniently Forage that way. The 26th General Hauben arrived on the other fide the Save with feveral Battalions, the Regiments of Anipach, and the Regiments of Cuiraffiers of Mercy and Caraffa, befides some Hungarian Militia, with a great many pontons, and encamp'd on a rising Ground near the Save, over against the right Wing, where the Imperialists defign'd to lay a Bridge of Communication. The same Day they made a Redoubt at a point of an Island on the other side of the Danube, where the Donawitz falls into that River, and planted 10 Guns thereon, to keep off the Turkish Saicks, secure the Bridges, and maintain a free Communication with the Ban or Country of Temeswaer. The Turks made great Fires from a Fort upon the Workmen, and fent their Saicks to hinder the Work, but were repulled. The 28th, the Imperialists were busie in perfecting the Bridge over the Save, and in erecting a Fort at the Head of it, to secure it against the Enemy's Ships. The next Day, the Turks made two Sallies, but finding the Christians ready to receive them, they retired without attempting any Thing; and in the mean Time the Christians carry'd on the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation with all imaginable Application, though not without great Difficulty, for want of Fascines. On the 1st of July, a Tartar taken Prisoner by some Hussars, was brought into the Imperial Camp, and being examined, declared, That he was one of a Party of 50 Men sent out from Semendria, with Orders to get Intelligence of the Christian Army;

Army; but could fay nothing certain concerning the Anno Reg. Grand Army of the Turks. The 2d, the Turks began to Fire upon the Imperial Redoubt at the Mouth of the little River Donavitza from a new Battery they had erected in the lower Town near the River fide, and, towards Night, they fent down a Mill-Boat loaded with Fire-works, Granadoes, &c. with grappling Hooks to fasten on the Boats of the Bridge, but taking Fire too loon, it was spent before it reached the Bridge. The same Day, the heavy Artillery arrived under Convoy of four Men of War commanded by Admiral Anderson; and being landed on the 3d, and a few Days after planted on the Batteries, it was expected, that Prince Eugene would have carry'd on the Siege with Vigour; but upon Advice, that the Turkish Army, whose Strength was variously reported, was on full March to relieve Belgrade; his Highness thought it adviseable to defer opening the Trenches; rightly judging, That if he could beat the Enemy without, the Town would surrender in course. On the 30th of July, the advanc'd Guard of the Ottoman Army march'd from Semendria towards Belgrade, and viewed the Ground for a Camp not far from the Imperial Intrenchments; whereupon General Martigni was order'd to march from Semlin with 5 Regiments and 8 Battalions, and post himself near the Bridges on the Save, to be ready to pals the same in case of need. The next Day the Turks, with a great Body of Horse, advanced nearer the Christian Camp than they had done before, and took a view of the same towards the Save. The Befieged in the Night attempted to burn the Bridge on the Danube, with 7 or 8 Barks which they had fitted out as Fireships; but the two Imperial Men of War posted to cover the same, and the Saicks and the Troops on the Bridge, made such Dispositions for preventing the Defigns of the Enemy, that those Fireships were partly sunk, and three that came down to the Bridge, did no manner of Damage. The 1st of August the Enemy advanced again to take a View of the Imperial Intrenchments, with about 20000 Horse, but were soon forced to retire in Confusion, by the Fire of the Imperial Batteries. They mark'd out a Camp, and about 3 in the Afternoon began to fet up their Tents. The next Day they began to intrench

trench themselves, and in this Posture both Armies

continued for some Days.

On the 10th of August, a strong Detachment of Imperial Horse and Foot, attended by a Saick on the Danube, advanced to take Possession of the Palanka, where the Turks made no great Resistance; for aster some Skirmishes, they retired with the Loss of 20 of their Horse. On the 11th, the Works of the Moscke were perfected, and that Night Colonel Neubourg, at the Head of 5 Battalions and 6 Companies of Grenadiers, sustained by 350 Horse, and some Cannon, under the Command of General Merci and Prince Lobkowitz, attack'd the Fort in the Island of Donawitza. The Imperial Foot took a Redoubt on the Left; and the dismounted Horse made themfelves Mafters of another Work, to cut off the Enemy's Communication. After some Firing on both fides, the Turks, to the Number of about 2000 Men. abandoned their main Work in the Island, and, in Confusion, retreated to the Saicks that waited for them on the Danube, but in the Pursuit, above 600 of them were either kill'd or drown'd in that River. In this Action the Imperialists lost a Lieutenant, and had 50 Men kill'd or wounded; but besides the Fort, they also took a Frigat of 10 Pieces of Cannon, and the Turks retired to Belgrade. On the 12th the Enemy rais'd new Batteries on the Right and Left of the Imperial Line; and the same Day the Cham of Tartary join'd the Ottoman Forces with 60000 Men, 30000 whereof were already encamped on an Eminence near the Save. That Day also General Regal died of his Wounds at Semlin, very much lamented by the whole Imperial Army, being an Officer of consummate Experience. On the 13th, the Imperialists made themselves Masters of two small Forts on the Danube; and the Attack against the Town from the Suburbs was carry'd on with, Vigour; the Dragoons rolling with the Foot. The same Day a Turk was taken, who attempted to measure the Breadth and Depth of the Imperial Line; and the Ottoman Army being further reinforced with 26000 Turks and Tartars, they made on the 14th and 15th, all the necessary Preparations to surround the Imperialists, and cut off their Communication, by destroyle

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ing their Bridge on the Save. Hereupon Prince Eu- Anno Reg. gene, with the unanimous Advice of a Council of War, resolved to prevent them, and attack them in their own Intrenchments. On the 14th and 15th, his Highness order'd a continual Firing to be made upon the Town, to make the Turks believe, he defign'd to give an Affault to it: This Firing had so good an Effect, that it blew up their chief Magazine of Powder; which occasion'd a great Disorder and Confusion in the Garrison, and struck a great Consternation among the Inhabitants. The 15th in the Evening, Prince Eugene made the necessary Dispositions to attack the Enemy early the next Morning; which was done accordingly, and attended with as compleat a Victory as ever was gained, as appears by the following authentick Relation:

An Account of the great Victory (by God's Bleffing) obtain'd by the glorious Arms of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, over the Ottomans,
under Belgrade, the 16th of August, 1717.
Sent by an Express to his Excellency the Baron
de Heems, Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty to their High
Mightinesses the States-General of the United
Provinces of the Netherlands.

FTER the Enemy had carry'd on their Approaches, from their Left Wing upon the Eminence, where the Regiment of Regal was posted, to the right, toward the Regiment of Foot of Herberstein, and particularly so close to the Regiments of Browne and Maximilian Staremberg, that it was plain, they actually defign'd to attack our Retrenchments with Vigour, (for which purpose they had also taken post upon the rising Ground toward the Save, open'd Trenches, and began to Cannonade and Bombard our Camp with above 100 pieces of Cannon and 20 Mortars) his most Serene Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy, resolv'd not to give the Enemy Time to come into his Retrenchments, but (with God's Affistance) to beat and drive them before him. Accordingly. his Highness summon'd all the General Officers, on

Anno Reg. IV.

the 15th at Three in the Afternoon, to his Quarters, and delivered to them the following Disposition, in

Writing, viz-

That General Palfi, and under him General Ebergeni, and after him, Lieutenants General Hauben, Lobkowitz, Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, Majors-General Galbes, Jorger, Uffeln, Byrojo, with the Regiments of Savoy, Vehlen, Jorger, Cronsvelt, Palfi, and Falkenstein, should form the first Line of the right Wing of Horse: That the second Line of the same Wing should be commanded by General Merci, and under him by Lieutenants-General Croix and Vehlen, and after them by Majors-General Hamilton, La Marche, and Elz, having with them the Regiments of Bareith's Dragoons, Merci, Croix, Hautois and Zollern: That the first Line of the left Wing of Horse should be commanded by General Montecuculi, Lieutenants-General Walmerode and Hautois, and Majors-General Cordova, Rottenban, Arrigoni and Windisgrats, with the Regiments of Wirtemberg's Dragoons. Althan, Rabutin, Hanover, Darmstat and Caraffa, Cuiraffiers; the second Line by General Martigni, Lieutenants-General Veterani, and Contrecourt, and Majors General Eck, Locatelli and Zollern, with the Regiments of Paté, Martigni, Lobkowitz, Viard, Contrecourt, and Emanuel of Savoy.

The Command of the Foot which were to march out and attack the Enemy's Retrenchments, was affign'd to his most Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Wirtembergh; Lieutenant-General; and the first Line of the right Wing was to be commanded by Count Maximilian Staremberg, General of the Artillery, Lieutenant-General Wachtendonck, and the Duke d'Aremberg, and Majors-General Langlet and Leimbruck, with the following Regiments; of Heister, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Palfi, 1 Battalion and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Herbestein, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Durlach, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Maximilian Staremberg, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Sikingen, I Battalion and I Company of Grenadiers; of Wetzel, 1 Battalion and 2 Companies of Grenadiers.

The Left Wing of the first Line was commanded Anno Reg. by Count Harrach, General of the Artillery, and under him, by Lieutenants-General Count Daun, Maffait, Bonneval, and Majors General Dalberg and Merci the Elder, with the following Regiments; of Regal, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; Virmonde, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Alexander of Wirtemberg, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of old Wirtemberg, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Bavaria, 3 Battalions, and 3 Companies of Grenadiers; of Geswind, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Guido Staremberg, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; Total of the Left Wing, 15 Battalions, and 15 Companies of Grenadiers.

The second Line was under the Command of his most Serene Highness the Prince of Bevern, General of the Artillery, Lieutenants General the Prince of Holsteyn, Wallis the Elder, and Plischau, Majors General Merci the Younger, Ottocaro Staremberg, and Wallis the Younger, having under them the following Regiments; of Harrach, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Holsteyn, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Leffelholtz, I Company of Grenadiers; of Hesse, I Battalion and I Company of Grenadiers; of Anspach, I Battalion and I Company of Grenadiers; of Trautson....; of Aremberg, 3 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grena-diers; of Bavaria, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers, of Young Daun, 2 Batralions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers; of Bevern, 2 Battalions and 2 Companies of Grenadiers.

The Body of Reserve, which at all Events was to be left behind in the Lines of Circumvallation, was commanded by the Baron de Seckendorff, Lieutenant General, and the Majors General Dierbach on the right Wing, and Marulli on the left, having under them to guard the Plain the following Regiments; of Leffelholtz, I Battalion; of Lorrain, I Battalion and I Company of Grenadiers; of Hesse I Battalion; of Heister, I Battalion; of Harrach I Battalion; of Herberstein, I Battalion; of Maximilian Staremberg, I Battalion; of Lerchensels, I Battalion;

Anno Reg, IV.

and of General Neigherg's Body, 1 Battalion and 6

Companies of Grenadiers.

To guard the Retrenchment, and to repulse any Sallies of the Besieged, were to command the Horse, Lieutenant-General Viard, and Majors-General Count Lantieri and Orsetti, with the Regiments of Montecuculi, Sultzbach, Graven, Schonborn, Galbes, Hautois and Vasques; and to command the Foot, Lieutenant General Count Browne, and Major-General Webeser, with these Regiments: of Lesselholtz, 1 Battalion; of Neiberg, 1 Battalion; of old Lorrain, 1 Battalion; of Holstein, 1 Battalion; and of Hesse 1 Battalion and 4 Companies of Grenadiers.

In the Retrenchment on the other side of the Save, was the ordinary Compliment of a Colonel at the Head of 1000 Men, besides 300 in the Island called Bohemians Isle, and 100 in the Redoubt near the River, who were to be supported by 1300 Horse, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. All the other Regiments, both of Horse and Foot, which were near

Semlin, were already distributed in the Army.

A Battalion of Velzeck, and another of Faber were

appointed to cover the Fourneaux.

The dismounted Troopers and Dragoons were to post themselves respectively in the Lines of Circum-

vallation and Contravallation.

The Train of Artillery was to be all in readinels, and about 10 at Night to distribute 30 Field-pieces, and some Falconets (somewhat smaller) to the two Wings: Moreover, 6 Pieces of Cannon were to be placed in our left Wing of Horle, and 4 in the right, to be made use of as occasion should require. On each Wing of Foot, was to be kept ready a sufficient Number of Waggons, with Ammunition, Grenades, and Instruments for removing Earth; and on each also a General, with Superior and Subaltern Officers; and the requifite Gunners were to be at hand against we should master the Enemy's Cannon; while Superior and Subaltern Officers in Proportion tarry'd in the retrenchment or Camp, who were to dispose of themselves there in the best manner to lerve the Artillery left behind.

Pursuant to this Disposition, deliver'd in Writing to all the Generals commanding in Chief in the two Lines in the Body of Reserve, and in the Retrench-

ment, the Horse of the right Wing march'd out at Anno Reg. One a Clock in the Morning, between the Regiments IV. of Arrach and Anspach, as did that of the lest below the Bavarian Foot without the Retrenchment. The Footfollowed between three and four a Clock, to wit the right Wingtoward the Regiment of Maximilian Staremberg, and the lest through the opening betwire the

Regiments of Regal and Browne.

Though the Order was rightly given, for taking Post without Noise, with the right Wing near the Plain, and the left towards the Height where Regal's Regiment was, yet, before the Horse of the second Line of the right Wing were got clear out of the retrenchment, they unexpectedly found them-Telves, toward four in the Morning, in the Trenches which the Enemy had made that very Night overagainst the Regiment of Herberstein, whereupon the Fire began immediately. And in regard it was not yet broad Day-light, but a very thick Fog, it was impossible to hinder some small Disorders happening in the foremost regiments. Nevertheless, the Horse of the right Wing continued to advance in good Order, (notwithstanding the terrible Fire of the Enemy, and the great Number of Men and Horses kill'd and wounded there) and posted themselves in the places appointed in the Plain, where they warmly attacked the Enemy; and though they were repuls'd several times by their great Numbers, avour'd with a Fog, and driven back to their retrenchment and the Plain, yet they recover'd them-lelves so well, that at last, about Six in the Morn-ing, when the Fog began to fall, the Enemy were obliged to quit their first retrenchment, and, being purfued by our Horse with an extraordinary Bravery, a great many Janizaries were cut in pieces, while our Foot followed in good Order, and advanced toward the Enemy's Batteries with fo much Refor lution, that the right Wing had got possession of most of them, and turn'd the Enemy's Cannon upon them by eight a Clock.

The Fire began somewhat later on the left Wing; but it was afterward so much the more violent, because all the runaway Turks repair'd toward the Height upon which stood the Enemy's great Battery, whereby our Horse and Dragoons were terri-

Anno Reg.
IV.

bly gall'd; but with God's Affistance, both the Height and Batteries were in our possession towards nine a Clock; and the Enemy perceiving themselves driven from thence, were soon after entirely put to the Rout.

About ten a Clock, some Thousands of Turks and Tartars advanced with great Fury against three regiments of Horse posted near the Plain, one of which they put into Disorder, but they were vigorously repuls'd by the other two; and after our Grenadiers. commanded in the said Plain, as well as our Artillery in the Retrenchment, had made a great Fire upon them, and two more Regiments of Dragoons come from the right Wing, with some Horse from the Retrenchment to their Relief, the Enemy made hafte away, betaking themselves also to Flight, as the Janizaries and the greatest part of their Army had done before with so much precipitation, that they abandoned their Camp, Tents, Cannon and Ammunition. of which we took possession with our Foot, without the Lois of a Man upon that Occasion.

Tis certain, that fince the Siege of Vienna, there never was seen so great a Number of Turks in the Field, especially of Janizaries; and it must be own'd, they defended themselves very well for some Time. There are very sew Officers that ever saw or experienc'd a hotter or better ordered Fire of the Turks; and 'tis plain from the Number of our slain and wounded, particularly among the Cavalry, that they were not bad Marksmen. But the Resolution and good Harmony between our Horse and Foot, who seconded each other admirably well in this Battle, did

at last force the Enemy to give way.

We took from them above 150 pieces of Cannon, and between 20 and 30 Mortars, some of which threw Bombs of 1201. Weight, together with abundance of Ammunition, and their whole Camp. 'Tis worthy Admiration, that not one Soldier enter'd it for Plunder, without the Permission of his most Serene Highness the Commander in chief, nor till the whole Army was rallied and put in Order.

Several Thousands of Janizaries were cut in pieces; and in some parts of the Retrenchment we found them heap'd one upon another. The Hussars and Rascians sent after them, did also massacre a very

great

great Number. They want Words to express the Anno Reg. Disorder and Confusion in which the Enemy fled, killing one another in the narrow Ways to get fore-We made few Prisoners; but some Christians found in Irons in the Enemy's Camp and by us delivered, report, That they had affuredly the Defign to attack our Camp; and we found in theirs a great Number of Scaling-Ladders, Gabions, Grappling-Irons, and other Instruments proper for attacking and scaling our Retrenchment. During the Fight, the Garrison of Belgrade did not make the least offer to fally, being in such a Consternation upon the Defeat of their Army, that as foon as it was over, they abandoned the Fort in the Island of the Danube, and on the 17th, at four in the Afternoon, sent two Officers from the Place, who submitted entirely to the Prince's Clemency; after which, on the 18th, we posted our selves in the Outworks, and took possession of one of the Gates, with 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and 6 Bartalions.

We have taken from the Enemy several Horse-Tails, a great many Colours, and some pairs of Kep-

tle-Drums.

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In a Word, through the visible Assistance of the Almighty, we have gain'd as great and signal a Victory as hath been won for this Age; and the Rascians, who are return'd to the Camp, say, the Peasants of Bosnia and Servia fired upon the runaways for the Sake of Plunder, and that some of the Turks are sled as far as Viddin.

P. S. On our Side Lieutenant General Hauben was killed; General Palfi, Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, Generals Wallis and Dalberg, were wounded; and the last is fince dead of his Wounds, with several Colonels and other Officers, among whom are the

Prince de Taxis and Marquis Bona.

A sixcinct List of the Slain and Wounded in the Imperial Army, in the Battle near Belgrade, Aug. 16,

> Of the Horse, kill'd 1044 Men. Wounded 1582

> > In all 2626 Troopers.

Anno Reg.

Annals of King GEORGE. Of the Foot, kill'd 802 Men. Wounded 1700

In all 2502

Total kill'd 1846 Wounded 3282

In all 5128

Horses killed 2741 Wounded 1358

In all 4099

A List of the Artillery, Colours, &c. taken from the Enemy in the aforesaid Battle.

131 Brass Cannon, the largest whereof carry 16 Pound Balls.

37 Mortars, some of which shrow 200 Pound Weight.

20000 Canton Balls.

3000 Bombs.

3000 Grenades.

600 Barrels of Powder.

300 Barrels of Lead.

52 Colours.

9 Horse-Tails.

4 Trumpets.

i large Drum of the Janizaries,

4 Drums somewhar imaller.

i large Copper Kettle-Drum.

I smaller.

2 Pair of small Kettle-Drums.

In the Island, or Star-Fort.

In the Frigates, Galleys and Saicks.

50 Brass Cannon. 105 Iron Cannon.

The Confequences of the Victory over the Turks. The immediate Consequence of this signal Victory was the Surrender of Belgrade, the Garrison of which marched out the 22d of August, and was conducted forth by Water to Fretistau, and the rest by Land to Nissa. The Turks hereupon likewise abandon'd Ram

and Semendria, as they did Sabatz upon the Save, on Anno Reg. the Approach of General Petrasch, leaving in it 12 IV. pieces of Cannon, and all their Utenfils of War.

About this Time we had likewise frequent Advices The Posture of from many parts of Italy, of Engagements between Affairs bethe Venetian and Turkish Ships, big with the Advan-tween the Venetages of the former; but when Time had discovered tians and the the Truth of those Reports, there appeared to have been only some slight Bickerings, wherein neither Side had any thing to boast off, until at last, through a seeming Fear of each other, rather than from any Necessity of Repair, or of the Season, they both retired into their respective Harbours. By Land the Forces of these two Powers were equally inoffensive to each other this Seafon, upon Suspence of the Suc-

cess of the Campaign in Hungary:

But while the Empire had drawn out her main The Spanish Force against the common Enemy of Christendom, all Preparations-

Europe was in a Gaze at the vast Preparations of the Spaniard by Sea and Land; and notwithstanding the Arts made use of to keep their real Design a Secret. yet it was by most conjectur'd from the first, that the Storm would fall upon Italy. And the common Opinion was, that the Project was against the Kingdom of Naples, where, besides the natural Levity and mutinous Temper of the Inhabitants, and their natural diffike of the Germans, King Philip's Agents had kept up a considerable Party there; and likewise because the King of Sicily might readily affift the Spamiard from the neighbouring Ports of Palermo and Messina: but whether the necessary Measures being not fully concerted with the Neopolitan Malecontents, or, which is more likely, the politick King of Sicily being cautious of declaring himself against the Emperor till the Fate of the War in Hungary was determined, diverted the Blow there, is not certain; for we were soon after advised, that the Court of Madrid had been diffuaded by an Italian Prince from the intended Enterprize upon Naples, and that the Spanish Fleet, with a confiderable Number of Land-Forces, under the Command of the Marquis de Lede, had put

out from Barcelona at the beginning of August, and Their Enterafter having touched at Majorca, sailed directly to prise upon Satthe Island of Sardinia, where they soon put their dupa.

Anno Reg:

of several

The King of Spain's Fultiffcation thereof.

Land Forces ashore, and attacked in Form the Town

But while this was in Enterprise, all the Courts in

of Cagliari both by Sea and Land.

The Measures Europe were very busie either to get into the true Motives of this Expedition, and prevent a new War Courts there- in Italy, or to excuse themselves from being concerned therein. As for the King of Spain himself, in Justification hereof, his Secretary of State the Marquis Grimaldo ordered a Letter to the Spanish Ministers refiding in Foreign Courts to this Effect. ' That all Europe, as well as himself might well be surprised to find the military Preparations of his Mafter, which were defigned to second the Efforts of the Christian Army according to Promises made to the Pope thereupon, on a sudden turned against that very Power, in the Attack of Sardinia; but that as he had Opportunity of learning the Reasons of fuch a Conduct from his Majesty's own Mouth, he thought fit to communicate the same, to be, That though his Majesty had bore with great Magnanimity the Sacrifice of many of his Territories to the publick Tranquillity by the late Peace; upon the Presumption that such a Condescention would secure the Repose of a Nation, whose good Fortune was not answerable to its Virtue; yet as the Arch-Duke, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, encouraged and supported the Desertion of his Subjects in Catalonia, by frequent Succours from Naples, and other Places, and seemed by all his Meafures, resolved on all Opportunities of giving him Disquiet in his Dominions; his Majesty had looked upon the War with the Turks to have opened to him a Gate of Revenge, in recovering those Territories which had been usurped from him by the Arch-Duke. That all Overtures of Pacification on his Majesty's Side, had rather inflamed the Arch-Duke's Conduct in his Prejudice; and that because Declarations had been publish'd in many parts of Europe, injurious to his Majesty's Honour and Dignity, and particularly because the great It quisitor of Spain had been seized, though furnished with his Holiness's Passfort, and in Despite to that Authority, necessary to support the due Regards of his Subjects; his Majesty was resolved to employ those Forces

Forces in a lawful Revenge, which were at first de- Anno Reg.

figned against the Enemies of the Arch-Duke.

At the same Time, the Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the Pope, wrote a Circular Letter, Cardinal Paulucei, Secretary of State to the State to to clear his Holinels from the Imputation of any Col-lucci excuses lusion in that Affair, by greatly enlarging upon the for his Holi-Resentment with which he treated so perfidious a ness therein.

Breach of Promise in his Catholick Majesty, not to fall upon any of the Dominions of the EMPEROR during bis War with the Turks, and for the Performance of which his Holiness had engaged in the most solemn manner.

The Pope himself also wrote a Letter to his Ca-The Pope writ tholick Majesty thereupon, expressing the Astonish-to the King of ment with which he first received the News of the Spain there;

Spanish Fleet being upon the Coast of Sardinia, and upon. how he flatter'd himself with the Hopes of its not being true; but fince the Confirmation of it, with how much Grief he reflected upon the Consequences of so fatal a Breach, not only upon the more immediate concerns of the Church, but upon its Interest throughout the World; and that he hoped his Majesty was hurry'd precipitantly into these Measures by languine Counsellors, and would defift therefrom upon cooler Deliberation. Then after very earnest Expostulations, and even Conjurations with him to divert those Intentions, he recommended him farther for his ghostly Sentiments thereupon to his Nuncio at the Court of Madrid, who had Instructions for that purpose. But the Court of Madrid had no manner of regard to this Letter, nor to the Remonstrances of the Nuncio thereupon; but on the contrary, lookedupon it as a Piece of meer Policy, and an effect of the Apprehensions the Pope was under of the Emperor's Refentment, upon any suspicion of his being secretly in these Measures.

The States-General having defired the Marquis The Memorial Beretti Landi, Embassador of Spain, to give in Wri- of the Spanish ting the Reasons which induced his Master to turn Embassador to his Forces upon Sardinia. The said Embassador did the States-Getherein appeal to the reasons given in the abovemen-ner elupon the tioned Letter of the Marquis de Grimaldo; to which same.

he further added: 'That when his Holiness, to remove all Scruples in the Arch-Duke in relation to the War with Turkey, obtain'd his Mafter's confent,

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Anno Reg.

that nothing should be attempted in Italy during the faid War; and on the other hand, defired the Arch-Duke not by any Emissaries to disturb the repose of Spain, the faid Prince never vouchfafed any Answer upon that Article; but used the utmost Endeayours to foment Seditions therein, when his Mafter's Squadron was failed to the Levant; whereby while his Catholick Majesty lay under Engagements to maintain the Neutrality of Italy, the Arch-Duke acted as at liberty, to fow Disorders in Spain: So that such Neutrality was actually broken "through." Then aggravating upon the Affair of Seizing the Grand Inquisitor; the excessive Contributions demanded of the Princes of Italy, and the hard Terms imposed upon the Venetians by a late Treaty, he goes on to observe: 'That his Master had discovered many other secret Defigns of the Court of Vienna, which loudly justified the Breach of Neutrality on the Part of his Catholick Majefty; and particularly of their Intentions to feize the Port of Legborn the following Winter." Which laft Circumstance is greatly aggravated, and the slighting off the Instances of Several Princes at Baden, for their just Rights, which were not determined at the Peace of Utrecht, and left thereby to be fued for at the Court of Vienna. Proceeding, That his Ma-fer had caused the needful representations to be made to the King of Great-Britain, whereby his Britannick Majesty cannot fail of being fensible of that good Faith of which his Mafter had given fo many Demonstrations." And in regard to such a Power, in conjunction with their High Mightinesses, adding: 'That notwithstanding the above good Reasons for the King his Master attacking Sardinia, yet to shew his Moderation, he would con-tent himself with that Enterprize, having ordered the greater Expeditions to be suspended, that he might give opportunity to the Powers of Europe to think of Expedients to secure the future repole of Italy." And upon such a Suspension, he compliments his Majesty of Great-Britain, and their High Mightinesses with the Arbitration of that important fair.

The Prince de Callamare likewise gave a Memo-Anno Reg. rial upon the same Topick to the Court of France, IV. and much to the same Effect.

Bur while thele Declarations, Excuses, and Remonstrances were making in the several Courts of The surrender Europe, according to their respective Interests and Pre- of Cagliari. tensions therein, the Siege of Cagliari went forward, and after many confused, and sometimes contradictory Relations of its Progress, its furrender at last came confirmed upon the following Conditions.

1. TT is agreed, That the Garrison of Cagliari shall be conducted to Genoa; upon Condition that for fix Months, to be computed from the Time of the Capitu-

lation, they shall not bear Arms.

2. That the Garrison shall march out through the Gate of St. Brancasio, to go to the Lazaret, and from thence on board, without Arms, Colours or Standards; the Cavalry dismounted, except the Officers, to whom it is allow'd to depart with their Arms and Equipage.

3. Transport-Ships, with Sufficient Convoy, Shall be furnish'd to carry them to Genoa; and they shall be allow'd to take with them out of the Magazine of Oag-

liari, sufficient Provisions.

4. That the Gate of St. Brancasio Shall be deliver'd up to Morrow, as also the Arms of the whole Garrison, the Colours, Standards, Kettle-Drums, and all the Horfes of the Cavalry, with their Furniture; and the Day following they shall march out through the said Port.

5. That the Soldiers, of what Nation soever they may be, shall have liberty to follow their Companies, or remain

in this Kingdom.

6. That an Officer and Hostages shall be left for Security that the Transport Ships shall be allow'd to return from Genoa; which Transports shall have liberty to return to this Haven, or where else they please.

And by the End of October, the whole Island of Sardinia was brought under the Subjection to the Spaniard; where we shall at present leave that

Affair to return to Great-Britain.

Wednesday the 2d of October, at 7 a Clock in the Morning, the King set out from Hampton-Court for to New-Mar-New-Market; about 10 he passed through the Bor-ket. rough of Southwark, where he left Tokens of his Roy-

IV.

Anno Reg. al Beneficence and Charity to the poor Prisoners in the Marshalsea; then went over London-Bridge, and through the City of London; and leveral Par. Guards, and relays of Coach-Horses ties of being laid on the Road to attend him, his Maje fly arrived in the Evening at New-Market, to the unspeakable Joy of the People, which they express's with ringing of Bells, Illuminations, &c. The following Perlons of Quality had the Honour to lun with his Majesty, viz. the Lord Lonsdale, Lord of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting, the Dukes of Devonfoire, Montague, Kent, Rutland, Roxburgh, and Port. land, the Earls of Sunderland and Hallifax, and the Lord Harvey. The next Day, the Vice-Chanceller of the University of Cambridge, with some other Members thereof, waited upon his Majesty, to know his Pleasure when he would be attended by the Univerfity; and his Majesty having been pleased to appoint the next Day at one a Clock, Mr. Gregg, Vice Chancellor of the University, attended by many of the Heads, Doctors, and Masters of Arts of the University, did accordingly wait upon his Majesty, being introduced by the right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland. The Vice-Chancellor made an eloquent Speech on this Occasion, wherein having congratulated his Majesty's happy Arrival in those Parts, he return'd 'the University's humble Thanks and Acknowledgments for the noble Library befrow'd up on them by his Majesty; and affured him of their hearry Zeal and Affection for his Royal Person and Government, and that 'twould be their constant Study and Endeavours to inftil the same Principles into the Minds of the Youth committed to their 'Charge.' To this Speech his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer: Mr. Vice-Chancellor.

The University of Cambridge mait on his Majesty.

> Thank you for the Assurance you give me of your Du ty and Affection; and the University may always depend upon my Favour and Encouragement.

> They having had the Honour to kis his Majesty's Hand, humbly defired his Majesty to Honour them with his Presence at Dinner, and his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to accept of their Invitation, and They to appoint the next Sunday for that purpole. were

vere, by Order from his Majesty, entertain'd at Din- Anno Reg. er by the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth, and eturned to the University extreamly pleas'd with his Majesty's gracious Acceptance of their Duty.

The Day before, his Majefty hunted a Hare; and n the Afternoon went to see the Horse-Races for the King's Plate, which was won by Mr. Pelbam's Mare; and notwithstanding the great Rains, his Majesty continued on Horseback till 5 in the Evening. Friday the 4th, his Majesty went again to see the Races; was, the next Day, splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by the Earl of Orford, at his Lordship's Seat at Chip- The King goes penham; and on Sunday Morning went to Cambridge. His Majesty was attended thither by the Duke of to Gambridge. King ston Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Kent, Lord Steward of the King's Houshold, the Dukes of Montague, Roxburgh, and Portland, the Marquels of Harold, the Earls of Sunderland, Halifax, and Thomond, the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, the Lord Viscount Hinchinbrooke, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Harborough, and other Persons of Distinction. At some Distance from the Town, his Majesty was met by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the rest of the Corporation on Horseback, in their Formalities; and the Recorder having made a Speech in the Name of the Corporation, the Mayor presented his Majesty with a Purse of Gold: After which they had all the Honour to kils his Majesty's Hand. From thence they conducted his Majesty through the Town to the Regent Walk, the Streets being all the Way lin'd with Scholars, who saluted his Majesty with loud Acclamations, Vivat Rex ! Upon the Regent Walk, his Majesty was received by his Grace the Duke of Somerfet, Chancellor, being attended by the whole Body of the University, all in their proper Robes and Habits; where his Grace, as Chancellor, made a most excellent Speech suitable to this great Occasion; To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer: I am very glad to have this opportunity of repeating my Assurances to the University, that they shall always be under my Care and Protection. Then another Speech was made by Dr. Ayloff, the Publick Orator of the University. After that, his Majesty proceeded to the Regent House, where another Speech was made by Dr. Bentley, as

Armo Reg. IV.

Regius Professor of Divinity. Then his Majesty commanded feveral Degrees in all Faculties to be con. ferred; and his Majesty was pleased to have the Ce. remony of Admitting and Creating some Doctors of Divinity perform'd in his Royal Presence, by the Chancellor and the Regius Professor. From thence his Majesty went to Divine Service in King's College Chappel. At the Entrance, Dr. Adams, Provoft of the College, made a Speech at the Head of that So. ciery; then his Majesty heard Divine Service, which being perform'd with great Solemnity, Dr. Laughton, Fellow of Clare-Hall, preached before his Majesty: After this, his Majesty proceeded to Trinity-College, and was received by Dr. Bentley, the Master of that College, who made a short Speech at the Head of that Society: and his Majesty having seen the Library, was afterwards entertain'd at Dinner in the Mafter's Lodge, at the Charge of the University, many of the Nobility having the Honour to dine with his Majesty. At the same Time, a Dinner was also provided in the College Hall, where his Grace the Chancellor, and other Persons of Quality, the Heads and others of the University did dine. His Majesty, after Dinner, went to Evening Service in Trinity-College Chappel, and after several most gracious Acts of Bounty to the Poor, and to the Prifoners of the Town, He took Coach about 7 in the Evening, and returned to New-Market, There was an extraordinary Concourse of People on this Occasion from all the neighbouring Parts of the Country, amongst whom an universal Joy appeared. whole Solemnity was performed with great Order, accompany'd with all possible Demonstrations of the University's Affection and Loyalty to his Majesty's Person and Government, and of their dutiful and grateful Sense of the Honour which was done them by his Royal Presence.

The Degrees conferr'd on that great Occasion by the University, were as follows:

Doctors in Law.

Duke of Roxburgh

Marquels of Harold
Earl of Bridgewater
----Godolphin
-----Hallifax

--- Tho;

Lord Viscount Lonsdale
Lord Hinchinbrooke
Lord Harvey
Lord Harvey
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hinchinbrooke
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hinchinbrooke
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Lord Hilliam Mannors
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr.

Dr. Wills
Stanwix
The Grand Marshal
Sir Thomas Samuel
Mr. Paul Methuen
Philip Bowles
William Burnet
William Bramstone
Thomas Rothwell

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Doctors in Divinity.

William Gregg John Davies Daniel Waterland Henry Grey Nathaniel Marshall Francis Lockbart Samuel Holcombe Henry Bland Benjamin Ibbot John Hoadley John Clark Thomas Haley Richard Laughton 30. Lightwine William Tramnell William Savage Robert Newton Peter Chefter

Peter Needbam
Samuel Knight
Benjamin Langwith
Peter Allix
Jof. Clarke
Jo. Dighton
Mount Lloyd
Con. Macro
David Wilkips
Jo. Baker
Con. Midleton
— Hancock
William Lunn
Tho. Crofs.

Doctors in Phyfick,

Duke of Montague Charles Pack Christopher Green Tho. Wadsworth Charles Bayle George Dickins Henry Sorrel Thomas Bainbrigg Ralph Bourcher
——— Fulwood

Mafters of Arts

Thomas Neale
Henry Upman
Thoma Lloyd
Martin Folkes
Simon Degge
Thomas Cotton
Charles Beard
Charles Fleetwood
Thomas Hammond
Alex. Dacre.
Jo. Blewet
Godolphin Edwards
Tho. Warren
R. Oram
Henry Craske

Anno Reg!

Anno Reg. Tho. Stevens 70. Brinkle IV. Ed. Afinwall Henry Erough John Beck Tho. Tipping.

Batchelors of Arts.

R. Manningham 70. Woodlaston Ja. Laws 3of. Gascoyn.

At the same Time his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Mr. Thompson of Trumpington.

On Monday the 7th of October, his Majesty returned from New-Market to Hampton-Court, where the next Day, a great Council was held, in which a Proclamation was figned, and ordered forthwith to be published, declaring, That the Parliament should be further prorogued from the 9th Instant, to Thursday the 21st Day of November next, at which Time they should sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs. The Parliament being met the 9th at Westminster, was, pursuant to the said Proclamation, further prorogued to the 21st of November.

Parliament further proroqued.

Their Royal to St. James's Octob. 3.

Six Days before, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princels of Wales, with the three young Prin-Highnesses come cesses, came from Hampton-Court to St. James's. Her Royal Highness being far gone with Child, and having had on the 1st of October some indication of an approaching Labour: On Sunday the 6th of October in the Morning, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, received the Holy Sacrament from the Hands of his Grace the Lord Arch-bistop of Canterbury, in her private Chamber; after which, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princels went to the Royal Chappel at St. James's.

After the King's Return to Hampton-Court, du-The King Returns to Hamp-ring his Residence there, we had nothing of greater Moment (besides Transactions of the Cabinet, ton-Court. whose Secrecy and Immaturity had not yet suffered them to come into publick Norice) than Audiences and Intercourses of foreign Ministers; and the Courts being open in the usual manner, His Majesty dining in Publick almost Day.

The Coronation Anniversary on the 20th of Quo-Anno Regiber, was celebrated with the usual Demonstrations IV.
of Joy throughout the Kingdom: And the 30th of the same Month, being his Royal Highness the The King's Co.
Prince of Wales's Birth-Day, was in like manner ob-renation and served with many Instances of Duty and Chearfulness Prince of on the prospect of such a happy Succession, when so Wales's Birtheyer the Course of Providence should call for it,

Day folgaming.

Nothing was more observable in the Court of zed. France about this Time, than all possible Instances The Posture of of being well with that of Great Britain, and a De-Affairs in fire of lasting Amity. But the Regent found frequent-France, ly great Trouble with the Ecclefiasticks; the Affair of the Constitution still keeping up much Hear and bitterness amongst the contending Parties. However, that good Husbandry which was begun immediately upon the Regent's Administration, was continued with great Application, by all possible Reduction of unnecessary Expence of the Publick. Some Motions were made upon their Frontiers, which gave Suspicion to some over jealous Politicians, but they were altogether groundless, those Motions being only for the better Regulations of their Garrisons, and the more convenient adjusting their Quarters.

But at the Hague were much greater Perplexities; And in Holfor the broils in the North fo embarraffed their Trade land, and interrupted their Commerce with the contending Parties there, that on one Pretence or other they loft their Ships on both Sides; and could obtain no redress upon the most pressing Instances that could be made thereupon, to either Party. And little better has it been found with the Merchant-Ships of Great Britain, that in open War their Trade to these Parts could not be in greater Hazard, which obliged both these maritime Powers to be at as great an Expence to keep a Fleet in the Baltick, for the Protection The Fleets reof their Traffick, as in a hoftile rupture, and which turn from the Fleets, for the greatest part, at the latter End of the Baltick, Year returned home with such Merchant-Ships as were in readiness to fail with them.

The Time intended for fitting of the Parliament The King rehastening on, his Majesty returned on the 13th of No-turns to St.
vember to his Palace at St. James's. And at that James's.
Time, pursuant to a Resolution of Council, Orders
were issued at the Secretary of War's Office, for dis-The Army rebanding duced

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

banding the two youngest Companies, and ten Men per Company out of all the Regiments of Foot in Great Britain and Ireland, that had not been yet reduced; as also fifteen Men out of each Company of the Guards, and ten Men out of each Troop of Horse Dragoons, whereby the Land-Forces were reduced to about 16000 Men.

The City of London congratulates the King.

Soon after his Majesty's Return to St. James's, the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, waited on his Majesty in their Formalities, to congratulate him upon his Return to his Palace of St. Fames. Upon which Occasion his Majesty received them very graciously, thanked them for that Mark of their Loyalty and Affection; and they had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. Addresses of the like kind were brought up from many Places in the Kingdom; but we must now let all other Matters rest for a Time.

The Parliamen t meets November 11

On Thursday the 21st of November, the Parliament being met, pursuant to the last Prorogation, the King came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was fent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Artendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thirher accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech, which, by his Majesty's Command, was read to both Houses, by the Lord High-Chancellor, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's. Speech.

I Am very glad I have been able to bring the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of the Year: I hope, such an early Meeting will not only be a Benefit to the Publick, but a Convenience to your private Affairs.

As I have always had at Heart the Security and Ease of my People; so I never kept up any Troops but for their Protection, and have taken every Opportunity to disband as many as I thought confistent with their Safety. I have reduced the Army to very near one half since the Beginning of the last Session of Parliament, and lessen'd them to such a Number, as will neither be a Burthen to

my good Subjects, nor an Encouragement to our Enemies Anno Reg. IV.

to infult them.

You cannot but be sensible of the many Attempts which have been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and of these Kingdoms: They only pretend not to fee, who are not afraid of them. But as no Application has been wanting, on my Part, to preserve the publick Tranquillity, I have the Pleasure to find my good Offices have not been altogether unsuccessful, and have reason to hope they will, in the End, have their full and desired Effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I question not but you are very well pleased to find, that your Endeavours for lessening the National Debts bave, at the same Time, raised the publick Credit; and that whatever was propeled for that End, is actually and compleatly effected. This Success must chiefly be attributed to that just and prudent Regard you have shewn

to Parliamentary Engagements.

It was with the View of procuring and settling a lasting Tranquillity, that I demanded the extraordinary Supply which you granted me last Session. The Credit which this Confidence reposed in me hath given us abroad, has already been so far effectual, that I can acquaint you we have a much better Prospect than we had. I have ordered an Account to be laid before you of the very small Part of that Supply, which as yet has been expended: any farther Issues that may be made of it, shall be laid before you: And you may be affured, that every part of it shall either be employed for your Service, or saved to the Publick.

I have ordered to be laid before you a State of the Deficiencies of the present Year, and the several Estimates for the Service of the next, which you will find considerably diminish'd. I rely upon your making the necessary Provision for them; not doubting of the Continuance of that Zeal for the Good of your Country, which hath been so eminently conspicuous in every Session of this

Parliament.

I cannot, in Justice, avoid putting you in Mind, that several Armars of Pay and Subsidy, incurred before my Accession to the Crown, are claimed by Foreign Princes and States: I shall order them to be laid before you, to the End you may put them in a Method of being exam-

Anno, Reg. ined and flated, which will very much tend to the Honeur and Credit of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I could heartily wish, that at a Time when the common Enemies of our Religion are, by all manner of Artifices, endeavouring to undermine and weaken it both at Home and Abroad, all those who are Friends to our present happy Establishment, might unanimously concur in some proper Method for the greater strengthening the Protestant Interest; of which, as the Church of England is unquestionably the main Support and Bulwark, so will The reap the principal Benefit of every Advantage, accruing by the Union and mutual Charity of all Protestants:

As none can recommend themselves more effectually to my Favour and Countenance, than by a fincere Zeal for the just Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the Feople, fo I am determined to encourage all those who all agreeably to the Constitution of these my Kingdoms. and consequently to the Principles on which my Govern

ment is founded.

The Eyes of all Europe are upon you at this critical Fundure : It is your Interest, for which Reason I think it mine, that my Endeavours for procuring the Peace and Quiet of Christendom should take Effect: Nothing can fo much contribute to this desireable End, as the Unanimity, Dispatch, and Vigour of your Resolutions for the Support of my Government.

Earl Carn-Wath, and Lord Widtheir Pardon.

The King being retired, the Lords voted an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, and appointed a Committee to draw up the same; after which the drington plead Earl of Carnwarth and the Lord Widdrington pleaded at their Lordship's Bar, his Majesty's most gracious Pardon, and were discharged. The Commons also being returned to their House, and the Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, they also voted an Address of Thanks; both which Addresses, with his Majesty's most gracious Answers to them, are as follow.

The Lords Adares.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in · Parliament affembled, do return your Majesty our

humble Thank; for your most gracious Speech

from

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from the Throne, and for your Regard to the Anno Reg. · Conveniency of your Subjects, in meeting them fo early in Parliament; and beg Leave to express to vour Majesty the just Sense we have of your great Concern for the Ease of your People, in disbanding ' so considerable a Number of your Forces, and of your Care, at the same Time, in consulting their Safety. We return your Majesty our most humble ' Thanks for your unwearied Endeavours and Ap-' plication towards preferving and fettling the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, and of these your Kingdoms, against the many Attempts of all kinds to diffurb them; and cannot sufficiently express our ' Satisfaction, that there is a Prospect of Success: ' And do affure your Majesty, That as you have been pleased, in so gracious a Manner, to declare your Interests and those of your People inseparable, · fo nothing shall be wanting on our parts, at this critical Juncture, towards supporting your Majesty with the utmost Zeal and Vigour, till your Maje. . fty's Endeavours for the Quiet of Chriffendom, and the Good of your People, have had their full and desired Effect.

We have a grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Protestant Religion, and the Church of England as by Law established; which, as it has always been the Chief of the Protestant Churches, so it can never be so well supported, as by strengthening and uniting (as far as may be) the Protestant

' Interest.

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To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The The King's Zeal you express for the Support of my Government, Answer. cannot but have the best Effect upon our Affairs both at Home and Abroad.

The same Day, the Lord Inchinbrooke reported to the House of Commons, the Address of Thanks drawn up in the Committee, of which his Lordship was Chairman, which was agreed to; and the next Day, presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows:

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Anno Reg. IV.

Address of the Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

II/ E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub: jects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, crave Leave to express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your most gracious

Speech from the Throne.

Our Minds are filled with the most lively Sense of your Majesty's Regard to your People, in bringing the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of the Year: And as your Majefty has been graciously pleased to consider the Convenience of our private Affairs in this early Meeting, we shall endeavour to answer your Majesty's gracious Intentions, by improving it, as much as we

are able, to the Benefit of the Publick.

"We are highly sensible of the Concern your Majefty has shewn for the Welfare of your People, by the Reductions you have been pleased to make, from Time to Time, of the Land-Forces, fo foon as the Posture of Affairs render'd it safe to these your Kingdoms. It is our peculiar Happiness to fee our selves govern'd by a Sovereign, who is not influenc'd by any Notions of Greatness that are inconfistent with the Prosperity of his Subjects, and who purposes to himself the Ease of his People, as the chief Glory of his Reign.

' We acknowledge, with Hearts full of Dury and Gratitude, your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours to prevent the many Attempts which have been fet on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and the Quiet of these Kingdoms; and have the more reason to 'apprehend the ill Consequences of such Attempts, fince there are those, who, as they would be thought to see no Danger in them, give us reason to believe, that they would not be troubled at their Success. We are therefore firmly resolved, in the most effectual manner, to support your Majesty in such measures as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall judge necessary to procure the Establishment of the Tranquillity of Europe.

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We receive, with the greatest Satisfaction, your Majesty's gracious Expressions and Assurances touching the extraordinary Supply granted last Year; and will chearfully grant your Majesty such Supplies Anno Reg. as shall effectually provide for the Publick Service.

'It is with unspeakable Sorrow of Heart, that we observe the many Artifices which are made use of by the common Enemies of our Religion, to under-'mine and weaken it both at home and abroad: And as we have the most grateful Sense of the tender Concern which your Majesty has been pleased to express for the Protestant Religion, and especially for the main Support of it, the Church of England as by Law Establish'd; so we are resolved, on our Part, to confider of the most effectual Methods for strengthening the Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms.

'It is a Pleasure to us, that the Eyes of all Europe are turned upon us at this critical Juncture, fince we have thereby an Opportunity of shewing the World the just Confidence we repose in your Majesty, and our unshaken Resolutions to support your Government in such manner as shall enable your Majesty to settle the Peace of Christen-

dom.

To which the King was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

Thank you for the repeated Affurances you have given The King's me in this dutiful and loyal Address, of your affe- Answer. Hionate Support and Assistance in the present Juncture of Affairs. I expected no less from a House of Commons so affectionate to my Person, and so zealous for the Publick Welfare.

The Commons likewise voted an Address to con-Addresses and vatulate his Majesty upon the Birth of the young Prince, Congratulatiand to express their Joy and Comfort in so great a Blessing, ons to the King for the strengthening the Protestant Interest of these and their R.R. To which his Majesty was most graci- H.H.P.P from Kingdoms. ously pleased to return them Thanks for their kind ex- the House of pressions of Duty and Affection to Him upon that Occa-Commons, en the sion. A Message of Congratulation upon the same Birth of the Occasion, was likewise ordered to the Prince and Prince, with rincels separately, to which his Royal Highness their Asswers. vas pleased to return in Answer: The Congratula-

Anno Reg. IV.

tion of the the House of Commons upon the Birth of my Son, is extreamly acceptable to me: And I cannot but receive with great satisfaction this fresh Mark of that constant Zeal and Affection which they have shewn upon all Occasions to bis Majesty and Family. And the Princels: I take this Congratulation of the House of

Commons very kindly.

Accounts and Estimates relating to the -Land-Forces laid before the Commons.

These Ceremonies being over, the House sat down in earnest to Business, and began with voting a Supply; and many Estimates and Accounts were ordered to be laid before the House, introductory thereunto, and on Monday the 2d of December, Mr. Craggs, Secretary at War, presented to the Commons feveral Accounts and Estimates relating to the Land-Forces and General Officers, which had been call'd for; and Mr. Sloper laid before them, at the same Time, an Account of what Land-Forces had been disbanded since the beginning of the last Session of Parliament, and what the Saving on the disbanding the faid Troops does amount to; and an Account of the Disposition of the 20000 l. granted last Session of Parliament for Contingencies for the Land-Forces. the House resolved it self into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions: 1. That 10000 Men be allowed for the Sea-Service, for the Year 1718. 2. That 4 1. per Man per Month be allowed for maintaining the 10000 Men for 13 Months, (that is, the Sum of 520000 l.) including the Ordnance for Sea-Service. 3. That the Sum of 224857 1. 145. 11d. be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1718, including Half-pay.

Resolutions on the Supply.

And these Resolutions being, the next Day, re-

ported, were agreed to by the House.

Dec. 4th. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, to confider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Estimates relating to the Guards, Garrisons, and other Land Forces in Great-Britain, the Plantations, &c. to the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, to the General and Staff-Officers; and several Accounts relating to the Army, were order'd to be referr'd to the said Committee, into which the House resolv'd it self. A Motion having been made for a Supply for maintaining the

Guards

Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, for the Year Anno Reg. 1718, according to the Estimate laid before the House, the same was opposed by several Gentlemen. It was urged, besides the common Topick of the Great Debate Danger of a Standing Army in a Free Nation, ' 1. about the Num. That whereas they were given to understand, that ber of Landthe Army was reduced to 1 6000 and odd Men, it Forces. 'still confisted of about 18000, which was one third Part more than the Number of Land-Forces in Great-Britain amounted to formerly in time of Peace. 2. That there was no due Proportion ob-'served, either between the Number of Horse, Dra-' goons, and Foor, or between the Number of the 'Officers and Soldiers that were kept flanding, infomuch, that of about 11000 1: which the Pay of a ' reduc'd Regiment of Foot amounts to, near 7000 l. goes towards the Pay of the Officers, and 4000 l. only to the private Soldiers. 3. That the keeping up ' so great a Number of Officers was, in effect, the " maintaining of an Army almost double of what was ' intended, fince the Soldiers that were wanting to ' compleat the Companies and Regiments, might be raised with a Drum in twice Four and Twenty 'Hours: And, in the 4th Place, That the Pay of General Officers, which amounted to above 200001; was an Expence altogether needless, and unprece-'dented in time of Peace:' In Answer to all which Particulars it was observ'd in general; 'That in all wife Governments, the Security of the State is the Rule chiefly to be regarded; and that his Majesty, both in the Augmentation and the Reduction of his · Forces, had not only consulted the Safety, but likewise the Ease of his People. That though, as was · suggested, the Nation paid at present near 18000 · Men, yet there were only 16347 who could give a-'ny Jealousie, unless some People should think our Liberties in Danger, from the Chaplains, Surgeons, · Widows of Officers, and fuch harmless inoffensive · Persons, who were included in the first Number. 'That therefore there are not much above 4000 Men e more now in Great-Britain than there were kept up after the Peace of Ryswick, which Number must be ' thought very moderate, by all who wish well to the present happy Settlement, considering, that the Embers of of an unnatural Rebellion lately extinguish'd,

Anno Reg. IV.

were still warm, and the Discontents industriously fomented by the Enemies of the Government. That the Parliament had ever contented themselves with fixing the Number of the Forces that were thought 'necessary to be maintained, but had left to the 'Crown the Manner of reducing and modelling that Number: And therefore, if they should now do o-'therwise, it would be but an indifferent Return to that gracious and tender regard which, on all Occasions, his Majesty had shewn to the Security and Ease of his Subjects. That after all, it was no less 'a Piece of Justice than matter of Prudence, to keep up as great a Number of Officers as possible; for besides the Occasion which the Nation may have for them for the future, it was but reasonable to acknowledge the past eminent Services of Gentlemen, who having been brought up to no other Trade but War, had no other Way to subfift and provide for themselves and Families." back'd by feveral Members, who, chiefly, infifted on the Necessity of keeping up 16000 Men, at least one Year longer. But some other Gentlemen being, on the contrary, of Opinion, that 12000 Men were sufficient; and the Debate having lasted till a quarter rast Six, the Question was going to be put, whether the Number should be 16 or 12000 Men, when a Gentleman standing up, among other vehement Expressions, said, That the second Paragraph of the King's Speech feem'd rather to be calculated for the Meridian of Germany, than Great-Britain; and that twas a great Misfortune, that the King was a Stranger to our Language and Constitution. These Reflections gave Offence to several Members, and one who took them down in Writing, urged, ' That the same was a scandalous invective against the King's Person and Government, of which the House ought to shew the highest Resentment, and therefore moved, That the Member who spoke those offensive Words should be fent to the Tower. Which being seconded, For excuse, it was said, 'That if the Words in Question were spoken by the Member on whom they were charg'd, the Tower was too light a Punishment for his rashness; but as what he had said in the Heat of this Debate might have been misunderfood, the Liberty of explaining himself ought to

Exceptions taken at Mr. Shippen's Speech,

be allowed.' And some other Gentlemen spoke al- Anno Reg. so in his behalf, intending chiefly, to give him an opportunity of retracting or excusing what he had faid; but he not thinking proper so to do, several Speeches were made upon the Question, Whether the Words taken down in Writing were the same as had been spoken? A Gentleman having suggested, That there was no Precedent of a Censure pass'd on a Member of the House, for Words spoken in a Committe. Infrances were produced of the contrary; and on the other hand, the Gentleman having maintained what he had advanc'd, it was, at last, resolv'd, by a Majority of 196 Voices against about 100, that the Words taken down in Writing were spoken by Mr. Shippen. It was then about Nine a Clock in the Evening, and it being moved and carry'd, that the Chairman leave the Chair. Mr. Speaker resum'd his Place, and Mr. Farrer reported from the faid Committee, 'That Ex-' ceptions having been taken to some Words spoken ' in the Committee, by William Shippen, Esq; a ' Member of the House, the Committee had directed ' him to report the Words to the House. ' Which being done accordingly, and Candles order'd to be brought in, Mr. Shippen was heard in his Place, and then withdrew. After this it was moved, that the Question might be put, 'That the Words spoken by William Shippen, Elq; (a Member of the House) are highly dishonourable to, and unjustly reflecting on his Majefty's Person and Government: Which occasion'd a Debate that lasted till past Eleven a Clock; when the Question being put, was carried in the Affirmative by 175 Voices against 81; and Mr. Shippen thereupon order'd, 'That William Shippen, Elq; be, voted to the for the said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Tower.

Majesty's Tower of London, and that Mr. Speaker

do iffue his Warrant accordingly.

The next Day, the Commons went again into a Resolutions on Grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply, the Supply, and after a small Debate, it was resolved, That the Number of Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, &c. be 16347 effective Men, and that the Sum of 6816181. be granted for maintaining them; the Report of which Resolutions was put off till the Saturday following, which were:

Anno Reg.

IV.

Refolutions on the Supply.

I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for, for Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1718, be 16347. Commission'd and Non Commission'd Officers included. II. That a Sum not exceeding 6816181, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the faid 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in Great-Britain, Jersey, and Guernley, for the Year 1718. III. That the Sum of 35766 le 5 s. be granted to bis Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations in America, for the Year 1718. IV. That the Sum of 57613 l. 145. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Forces and Garrison in Minorca, for the Year 1718. V. That the Sum of 39382 1. 14 s. 9 d. Half-peny be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Forces and Garrison in Gibraltar, for the Year 1718. VI. That the Sum of 13551 l. 95. 5d. be grant? ed to his Majesty, for Provisions for the Garrison in Gibraltar for the Year 1718. VII. That the Sum of 1558 l. 17 s. id. be granted to his Majesty for Provisions for the Garrifons at Placentia and Annapolis, for the Year 1718. VIII. That the Sum of 2858 1. 135. 10 d. be granted for Ordnance-Stores and Provisions for the Independent Company in the Islands of Bahama and Providence, for the Year 1718. IX. That a Sum not exceeding 1303611. 5 s. 5 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of Half-Pay to the reduced Officers of his Majefty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1718. X. That a Sum not exceeding 73327 l. 12 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land-Service, for the Year 1718. XI. That a Sum not exceeding 29645 l. 8 s. 9d. Farthing, be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Treasurer of the Navy to make good the Payments, which, at or before the 24th Day of June, 1718, may be demanded of him, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for compleating the Funds of 6080001. per Annum, payable to the South-Sea Company. XII. That a Sum not exceeding 5811961. 8 s. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1717.

Debites there-

The first of these Resolutions being read a second time, a Motion was made, that the same be recommitted; upon which there arose a warm Debate, and most of the Members who spoke in the Debate on the Wednesday before, made Speeches either for or Anno Reg. against the said. Motion: But the Question being put thereupon, it was carried in the Negative, by a majority of 175 Voices against 125; and then the faid first Resolution was, upon the Question pur thereupon, agreed to by the House. The second Resolution being afterwards read a second time, a motion was made, that the same be recommitted, which occasion'd a fresh Debate, wherein it was urged among other things, ' That by the method that had been follow'd in the Reduction of the Army, the 'Nation was put to an extraordinary and needless' Charge; which the same Gentleman endeavoured to prove, by entering into the Particulars of the Regiments that were kept standing; shewing the Disproportion between the Foot, and the Horse and Dragoons, which last were most grievous and oppresfive to the Country; and suggested, 'That by reducing the Army in another manner, the full Nutrber of Land-Forces, already voted, might be kept 'up, and yet near a Hundred Thousand Pounds saved to the Nation, befides the Pay of General Offi-' cers, which, he doubted not, all Gentlemen would readily acknowledge with him, to be an unnecessary Expence. This Overture was liften'd to, with great Attention, by the far major Part of the Affembly, who being defirous to know what that Gentleman had to propose, to save so considerable a Sum to the Nation, declared their Opinion for recommit-ting the second Resolution abovementioned, which was carried without dividing. It was also resolved, That one recommitthe 9th Resolution be recommitted; but the 3d, 4th, ted, and ten a 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Refoluti-greed to. ons being feverally read a fecond time, were agreed to by the House.

On Monday the 9th of December, the House resolv'd it self into a grand Committee, to take into Consideration, the Resolution for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 6816181. which on the Saturday before had been recommitted. Mr. Craggs, Secretary of War, who spoke first, said, among other things, 'That' having already agreed to the Number of Troops, it was but natural and reasonable to grant the Sum necessary to maintain those Troops; That the Commons had never enter'd into the Particulars of

the .

Anno, Reg.

Debate about the Manner of disbanding the Army.

the Regiments, whether Horse, Dragoons or Foot, but contenting themselves with fixing the whole Number, had wholly left the regulating of that matter to the Crown; and therefore he hoped, they would not hew less regard to his Majesty, or repose less Confidence in his Wisdom, of which they had feen so many Instances, particularly both in the augmenting and reducing of the Army. ' Mr. Craggs was seconded and back'd by several Gentlemen, But, on the other Hand, Mr. Robert Walpole, who chiefly answered Mr. Craggs, represented, ' That the best way for the Commons of Great Britain to acknowledge his Majesty's most gracious Intentions, for the Good of his Subjects, was to point out to him the means of rendering those good Intentions effectual; that this might be done by disbanding or dismounting Eight or Nine Regiments of Dragoons, whereby the Country would be eased of a great Burden and Oppression; and that by this, and some other reductions, (of which he gave the Detail) a considerable Sum of money might be saved to the Nation; as well as by taking off the Pay of the General Officers, and other useless Contingencies. ' And, on the other Hand, some Courtiers endeavoured to shew, either that the Reductions proposed were impracticable, or would not answer the End intended thereby. But some General Officers having generously said, ' That for their own parts, if their having no Pay could any way contribute to 6500001. ver make the Nation easie, they readily acquiesc'd: They were taken at their Words; and the Question Great Britain. being put, That a Sum not exceeding 650000 1. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1718. The same was carried in the affirmative, though by 14 Voices only, viz. 172 against 158.

Land-Forces in

And this Resolution was, the next Day, reported and agreed to by the House, without Opposition.

The House on Wednesday December the 11th, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, after some Debate upon the Question, whether Two or Three Shillings in the Pound be laid upon

Land-Tax of 3 s. in the Pound voted Dec. II.

Land,

Land, it was, by a Majority of 164 Votes against Anno Reg. 107, carried for the latter.

December 12: Admiral Aylmer laid before the House, a Scheme and Estimate of the extraordinary repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1718; and Accounts of the Rebuildings and extraordinary repairs of his Majesty's Ships, and other extraordinary Works perform'd at his Majesty's Yards, in the Years 1715 and 1716. After which, Mr. Farrer, from the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Resolution of the Day before, which was read, and agreed to, as follows: That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 3 s. in the Pound, and no more, be raised in the Year 1718, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Officers, and personal Estates, in that Part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and that a proportionable Cess (according to the 9th Article of the Treaty for the Union) be laid upon that Part of Great Britain called Scotland; and it was ordered, That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolution.

Upon Wednesday the 18th, some Members of the Commons, upon examining the Lists of Half-pay Officers, represented, That there were three sorts of Officers in the said Lists, who, in their Opinion, had no Title to the said Half-pay, viz. The Warrant Officers, those under Age, and therefore uncapable to serve, and the Officers who had Civil Employments, which was answered by saying, That the Half-pay had never been denied to Warrant-Officers; and as for Officers under Age, they were very sew in Number, and their Half-pay given as a Recompence for the Services of their Fathers or near Relations. However, after a Debate, it was resolved to present four Addresses to his Majesty, in order to have said

before them, 1. An Account of the Names and Quali-Papers relaties of the several Officers who have had Commissions ting to the since the 1st of October 1714. in any of the Regiments Half-pay Officers, Horse, or Dragoons, then in being, distinguish-ers called foring such of the said Officers, as at the Time of such Commissions, were on the British, or on the Irish, or any other Establishment of Half-pay, respectively; and such

of the said Officers as were on no Establishment of Half-Pay. 2. An Account of the Names and Qualities of such Officers as are in the List of Half-Pay Officers, delivered Anno Reg.

to this House, for the Tear 1711. and which were not on the Establishment of Half-Pay in the Year 1714; distinguishing such of the said Officers as have been reduced out of any Regiments, and such as have been added by Warrants from his Majesty. 3. An Account of the yearly Amount of the Half Pay of the Officers added by Warrants from his Majesty, since the Establishment of 1714. And 4. An Account of the yearly Amount of the Half-Pay of such Officers as have had Commissions since the first of October 1714, and who, at the Time of their respective Commissions, were on no Establishment of Half-Pay.

Dec. 19.

The next Day, the engrossed Land-Tax Bill was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Debate about the Gold and Silver Coins.

Mr. Aistabie, Treasurer of the Navy, took Notice of the great Scarcity of the Silver Species, which, in all probability, was occasion'd by the Exportation of the fame, and the Importation of Gold, and propoled, That a speedy remedy might be put to that growing Evil, by lowering the Value of Gold Species. He was seconded by one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and by one of the Sword-Blade Company: But Mr. Walpole said, That it was a Matter of fo great Importance, that the same ought to be well weigh'd and maturely confider'd, before the House came to any Resolution thereupon. Another Member mov'd, That the same might be put off till after Christmas Holy-Days: But it being confidered, that the Bank of England offer'd, that very Day, to lend a considerable Sum to the Government, on the borrowing Clause in the Land-Tax Bill, and that this Loan was undoubtedly to be made in Guineas at the current Value; Mr. Walpole and his Friends consented, and it was accordingly resolved; 1. That this House will, to Morrow Morning, resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the State of the Nation, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom. 2. To address his Majesty for the Representations made by the Officers of the Mint to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom. It was ordered at the same Time, That the Officers of the Mint should attend the House the next Morning.

Mr.

Mr. Lownder presented to the House, pursuant to Anno Regitheir Address to his Majesty, several Papers concerning the Gold and Silver Goins, and in particular Sir Isaac Newton's Representation to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, which is as follows:

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commi ssioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships, IN Obedience to your Lordships Order of Reference of Sir Mac August 12, that I should lay before your Lordships a Newton's Re-State of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom in presentation a-Weight and Fineness, and the Value of Gold in Pro- bout the Gold portion to Silver, with my Observations and Opinion, and Silver and what Method may be best for preventing the melting Coins. down of the Silver Coin; I humbly represent, That a Pound Weight Troy of Gold, II Ounces fine, and I Ounce Allay, is cut into 44 balf Guineas; and a Pound Weight of Silver, 11 Ounces 2 Peny Weight fine, and 18 Peny Weight Allay, is cut into 62 Shillings; and according to this Rate, a Pound Weight of fine Gold is worth 15 Pounds Weight 6 Ounces, 17 Peny Weight and 5 Grains of fine Silver, reckoning a Guinea at 11. 1 s. 6 d. in Silver Money. But Silver in Bullion exportable is usually worth 2 d. or 3 d. per Ounce more than in Coin. And if at a Medium, Such Bullion of Standard Allay be valued at 5 s. 4 d. Half-peny per Ounce, a Pound Weight of fine Gold will be worth but 14 Pound Weight 11 Ounces, 12 Peny Weight 9 Grains of fine Silver in Bullion. And at this Rate, a Guinea is worth but so much Silver as would make 20 s. 8 d. When Ships are lading for the Bast-Indies, the Demand of Silver for Exportation raises the Price to 5 s. 6 d. or 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce, or above; but I consider not those extraordinary . Cafes.

A Spanish Pistole was coined for 32 Reas, or 4 pieces of Eight Reas, usually called Pieces of Eight, and is of equal Allay, and the 16th part of the Weight thereof. And a Doppio Moeda of Portugal was coined for 10 Crusadoes of Silver, and is of equal Allay, and the 16th part of the Weight thereof; Gold is therefore in Spain and Portugal of 16 Times more Value than Silver of equal Weight and Allay, according to the Standard of

Anno Reg. IV.

thise Kingdoms; at which Rate, a Guinea is worth 22 s. 1 d. But this high Price keeps their Gold at Home in good Plenty, and carries away the Spanish Silver into all Europe; so that at Home they make their Payments in Gold, and will not pay in Silver without a Premium. Upon the coming in of a Plate-Fleet, the Premium ceases, or is but small; but as their Silver goes away and becomes scarce, the Premium encreases, and is most commonly about 6 per Cent. which being abated, a Guinea becomes worth about 20 s. 9 d. in Spain and

Portugal.

In France, a Pound Weight of fine Gold is reckoned worth 15 Pound Weight of fine Silver; in raising or falling their Money, their King's Edicts have sometimes varied a little from this Proportion, in Excess or Defect; but the Variations have been so little, that I do not bere consider them. By the Ediet of May 1709, a new Pistole was coined for a new Lewises, and is of equal Allay, and the 15th Part of the Weight thereof, except the Errors of their Mints, And by the same Edict, fine Gold is valued at 15 Times its Weight of fine Silver, and at this Rate a Guinea is worth 20 s. 8 d. Half-peny. I consider not here the Confusion made in the Monies in France, by frequent Edicts to fend them to the Mint, and give the King a Tax out of them, I consider the Value only of Gold and Silver in proportion to one another.

The Ducats of Holland, and Hungary, and the Empire, were lately currant in Holland among the common People in their Markets and ordinary Affairs, at 5 Guilders in Specie, and 5 Stivers, and commonly changed for so much Silver Monies in three Guilder Pieces, and Guilder Pieces as Guineas are with us for 215.6 d. Sterling; at which Rate a Guinea is worth 205.7 d.

Half-peny.

According to the Rates of Gold to Silver in Italy, Germany, Poland Denmark, and Sweden, a Guinea is worth about 20 ss. and 7 d. 6 d. 5 d. or 4 d. for the proportion varies a little within the several Governments in those Countries. In Sweden, Gold is lowest in proportion to Silver, and this hath made that Kingdom, which formerly was content with Copper Money, abound of late with Silver, sent thither (I susped) for Naval stores.

In the End of King William's Reign, and the first Year of the late Queen, when Foreign Coins abounded in

En-

England, I caused a great many of them to be assayed Anno Reg. in the Mint, and found by the Assays, that fine Gold we IV. to fine Silver in Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, and the Northern Kingdoms, in the proportions abovementioned, Errors of the Mints excepted.

in China and Japan, one Pound Weight of fine Gold in worth but 9 or 10 Pounds Weight of fine Silver, and in East-India it may be worth 12. Andthis low Price of Gold in proportion to Silver, carries away the Silver from

all Europe.

Nation and Nation in all Europe, fine Gold is to fine Silver as 14 \$ or 15 to one; and a Guinea at the same Rate is worth between 20 s. 5 d. and 20 s. 8 d. Halfpeny, except in extraordinary Cases, as when a Plate-Fleet is just arrived in Spain, or Ships are lading here for the East-Indies, which Cases I do not here consider. And it appears by Experience as well as by Reason, that Silver slows from those Places where its Value is lowest in proportion to Gold, as from Spain to all Europe, and from all Europe to the East-Indies, China, and Japan; and that Gold is most plentiful in those Places, in which its Value is highest in proportion to Silver, as in Spain

and England.

It is the Demand for Exportation which bath raised the Price of exportable Silver about 2 d. or 3 d. in the Ounce above that of Silver in Coin, and hath thereby created a Temptation to export or melt down the Silver Coin, rather than give 2 d. or 3 d. more for Foreign Silver; and the Demand for Exportation arises from the higher P ice of Silver in other Places than in England, in proportion to Gold, that is, from the higher Price of Gold in England than in other Places, in proportion to Silver, and therefore may be diminish'd by lowering the Value of Gold in proportion to Silver. If Gold in England, or Silver in East India, could be brought down fo low as to bear the same proportion to one another in both Places, there would be here no greater Demand for Silver than for Gold to be exported to India: and if Gold were lowered only so as to have the same proportion to the Silver Money in England, which it hath to Silver in the rest of Europe, there would be no Temptation to export Silver rather than Gold to any other part of Europe: And to compass this last, there Jeems nothing more requisite, than to take off about 10 d. or 12 d. from the

Guinea,

Anno Reg.

Guin:a, so that Gold may bear the same Proportion to the Silver-money in England, which it ought to do by the Course of Trade and Exchange in Europe; but if only 6 d. were taken off at present, it would diminish the Temptation to export or melt down the Silver-Coin, and by the Effects, would shew hereafter better than can appear at present, what surther Reduction would be most convenient for the Publick.

In the last Year of King William, the Dollars of Scotland, worth about 4 s. 6 d. halfpeny were put away in the North of England for 5 s. and at this Price began to flow in upon us; I gave Notice thereof to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and they Ordered the Collectors of Taxes to forbear taking them,

and thereby put a stop to the mischief.

At the same time the Lewidors of France, which were worth but 17 s. and three Farthings a Piece, pasi'd in England for 17 s. 6 d. I gave Notice thereof to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and his late Majesty put out a Proclamation that they should go but at 17 s. and thereupon they came to the Mint, and 1400000 l. were Coined out of them; and if the Advantage of 5 d. I Farthing a Lewidor sufficed at that time to bring into England so great a quantity of French-money, and the Advantage of 3 Farthings in a Lewidor to bring it to the Mint, the Advantage of 9 d. halfpeny in a Guinea, or above, may have been sufficient to bring the great Quantity of Gold which hath been Coined in these last 15 Years without any Foreign Silver.

Some Years ago the Portugal Moeders were received in the West of England at 28 s. a piece; upon Notice from the Mint that they were wo th only about 27 s. 7 d. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury order'd their Receivers of Taxes to take them at no more than 278.6 d. Afterwards many Gentlemen in the West sent up to the Treasury a Petition, that the Receivers might take them again at 28 s. and promised to get Returns for this Money at that Rate, alledging, that when they went at 28 s. their Country was full of Gold, which they wanted very much: But the Commissioners of the Treasury considering that at 28s. the Nation would lose 5d. a piece, rejected the Petition. And if an Advantage to the Merchant of 5 d. in 28 s. did pour that money in upon us, much more bath an Advantage to the merch nt of

of 9d. half-peny in a Guinea, or above, been able to Anno Regibring into the Mint great Quantities of Gold without IV.

any Foreign Silver, and may be able to do still, till

the Cause be remov'd.

If things be let alone till Silver money be a little scarcer, the Gold will fall of it self; for People are already backward to give Silver for Gold, and will in a little time refuse to make Payments in Silver without a Premium, as they do in Spain, and this Premium will be an Abatement in the value of the Gold: And so the Question is, Whether Gold shall be lower'd by the Government, or let alone till it falls of it self, by the want

of Silver money?

It may be said, that there are great Quantities of Silver in Plate, and if the Plate were Coined, there would be no want of Silver-money: But I reckon that Silver is safer from Exportation in the Form of Plate than in the Form of money, because of the greater Value of the Silver and Fashion together; and therefore I am not for Coining the Plate till the Temptation to export the Silver-money (which is a Prosit of 2d or 3d an Ounce) be diminished: For as often as Men are necessitated to send away money for answering Debts abroad, there will be a Temptation to send away Silver rather than Gold, because of the Prosit, which is almost 4 per Cent. And for the same Reason Foreigners will choose to send bither their Gold rather than their Silver.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships great Wisdom.

Mint-Office, Sept. 21.1717.

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to

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nt

of

Isaac Newton:

Silver

This, and the other Papers, were referr'd to a further Debate Committee of the whole House, to take into Conside-about Gold and ration the State of the Nation, in relation to the Gold silver Coins, and Silver Coins of this Kingdom; into which Committee the House having immediately resolved it self, Mr. Aislabie renew'd the motion he made the Day before: He was seconded by Mr. Casmell, who made a long Speech, on the various Value which, at different Times, Gold and Silver Coins have born, with respect one with the other, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of either; he suggested, That the Over-valuation of Gold in the current Coins of Great-Britain, had occasion'd the Exportation of great Quantities of

G 2

Anno Reg. IV.

Silver Species; And to that purpole, laid open a clandestine Trade, which of late Years had been carry'd on by the Dutch, Hamburghers, and other Foreigners, in concert with the Jews, and other Traders here, which confifted in Exporting Silver Coins, and Importing Gold in lieu thereof, which being coin'd into Guineas at the Tower, near 15 Pence was got by every Guinea, which amounted to about 5 per Cent. and as these returns might be made five or fix times in a Year, confiderable Sums were thereby got, to the Prejudice of Great-Britain, who thereby was drain'd of Silver, and over-stock'd with Gold: Concluding, That, in his Opinion, the most effectual Way to put a stop to this pernicious Trade, was to lower the Price of Guineas, and all other Gold Species. This Speech was received with general Applause, so that it was resolved in the grand Committee, and unanimously agreed to by the House, That an humble Address be presented to his Maje-'fty, that He will be graciously pleased to iffue his Royal Proclamation, to forbid all Persons to utter or receive any of the Pieces of Gold called Guineas, at any greater or higher Rate than One and Twenty Shillings for each Guinea, and so proportionably for any greater or leffer Pieces of coin'd Gold.' It was also resolved, 'That this House will, upon Tuesday the 14th Day of January next, resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the State of the Nation in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom. And ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to take off the Obligation and Encouragement for coining Guineas for a certain Time.

According to the Commons Address, the next Day his Majesty, in Council, was graciously pleased to order the issuing out a Proclamation, declaring the Rates

at which Gold shall be current in Payments.

On Monday the 23d, the Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to a Resolution, the Report of which was put off till Monday the 13th of Fanuary.

About this Time, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity; and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majefly was pleased to give the Royal Affent to the Bill,

entitled.

entitled, 'An Act for granting an Aid to his Maje- Anno Reg. fly by a Land-Tax, to be raised in Great-Britain, IV. for the Service of the Year 1718. After which, both Houses adjourn'd themselves to Monday the 13th Aft for a Land-Tax pass'd of January next.

The lowering the Value of Gold, which was Dec. 23. thought a proper Expedient to procure a greater Circulation of Silver Species, had, during the Recess, a contrary Effect, either, as was suppos'd, through the Coverousnels of some money'd Men, who hoarded up Silver, in hopes that the same would be raised; or out of Fear that Gold would ftill be lower'd; or through the malice of the Disaffected, who, by the fame method, thought, if not to diffress the Government, at least to raise murmurings against it among the common People, upon account of the Stop which was thereby put to petty Trade. In order therefore to remedy this great Evil, as foon as the Commons Vote about the met, they came to a Resolution, 'That this House Gold and Silver will not alter the Standard of the Gold and Silver Species. 'Coins of this Kingdom in Fineness, Weight, and Denomination: But because they rightly judged, that this was not sufficient to cure so general a Diseale, they further resolved, 'To take into Consideration the State of the Nation in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom, in a Com-'mittee of the whole House, on Thursday the 23d of January. This done, both Houses adjourn'd The Parliament themselves, upon a message delivered to the Lords adjourn'd. by the Lord High Chancellor, and to the Commons by Mr. Comptroller: 'That it was his Majesty's Plea-' fure that the Parliament should be adjourn'd until the 16th Instant.

It was generally reported and believed, that this Reasons of it. Adjournment was occasion'd by some measures that were at this time taken touching some Affairs of moment in the Royal Family; which not having the defired Effect, it was by many expected, that the King would, on Thursday the 16th, have come to the House of Peers, to acquaint his Parliament with some matters of great Importance; but the Court took another Course, to the great Disappointment of some Persons. The Parliament being met again, his Roy- The Parliament al Highness the Prince of Wales went to the House of meets again. Peers, which being very full, my Lord N ---- th and

Anno Reg. IV.

that was in the Nation ----- As his Lordinip made here a small Paule, the Lords began to be very attentive, and some in Pain, fearing his Lordship would touch upon matters of a high and nice Nature: But his Lordship soon eased them, by mentioning only the great Scarcity of Silver, which occasion'd a general Stop of Trade, and very much distressed the Poor. Upon which, the Lords resolved to take that Matter into Consideration on Tuesday the 21st of 3anuary.

Refolution on Ways and Means.

The same Day, Mr. Attorney-General presented to the House of Commons, a Bill for taking off the Obligation and Encouragement for coining Guineas for a certain Time therein mentioned, which was received, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. Then Mr. Lowndes, from the Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, reported, That they had come to a Resolution, viz. That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, be further continued from the 23d Day of June 1718, to the 24th Day of June 1719: Which Resolution was agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Another Bill was also order'd to be brought in, 'For Regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, and for Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.' After this, Mr. Craggiathen Secretary at War, presented to the House, the Accounts of the Names and Qualities of the Officers in Half-pay, which had been call'd for by an Address to his Majesty; as also a Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Bolton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, relating to the Lift of Half-pay Officers; which Papers were ordered to lie on the Table. Then it was refolved, 'To confider of Methods for preventing the Waste of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom, in a * Committee of the whole House, on Tuesday the 21ft of January; and ordered, That the Master and Wardens of the Goldsmiths Company do lay before this House, 1. An Account of what Quantities of Silver of the new Standard has been stamp'd at Goldsmiths-Hall, in the last three Years. 2. An · Account of what Quantity of Silver of the old Standard was stamp'd at Goldsmiths-Hall, the last three Years the said old Standard was in Use. Order'd

also,

also, That the Officers of the Mint do lay before Anno Reg. this House, An Account of the Charge of the Coin- IV.

'age of Gold and Silver respectively for the last seven 'Years; that the Touch-Warden of the Goldsmiths Company, the Assay-Master at Goldsmiths-Hall, and

the Officers of the Mint, do attend this House on Tuesday the 21st Day of January: And that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this

"Houle, An Account of what Bullion or Foreign Coin has been enter'd for Exportation from Lady-

Day 1710, to this Time; as also, An Account of what Bullion or Foreign Coin has been Shipp'd off

from Lady-Day 1710 to this Time.'

The next Day, Mr. Farrer presented to the House, a Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, which was Malt-Bill read received, read the first time, and ordered to be read a twice, and then second; which was done accordingly on Saturday put of from the 18th, and the said Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House for the Wednesday following: But upon a Surmise, that the Parliament might be prorogued as soon as that Bill was pass'd, the Commons thought fit to put it off from time to time, that they might dispatch other important Affairs that lay before them. On the 17th, Mr. Sollicitor-General presented to the House, A Bill for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, Bill for Trandard and for the more effectual Transportation of Fe. Sportation of lons; which was received, read the first, and or-Felons. der'd to be read a scond time.

The 18th, it was resolved to Address his Majesty, to give Directions to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to lay before the House, 'The Accounts given to them of Bullion Exported to Foreign Parts, from Christinas 1715, distinguishing to what Parts the said Bullion has been exported respective-

! ly, with their Observations thereupon.

On Monday the 26th of January, Giles Erle, Esq; Bill to punish presented to the Commons, 'A Bill for regulating Mutiny and the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, Desertion, and for Payment of the said Forces, and of their 'Quarters, and for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, which was received, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. Then Mr. Chetwynd, from the

G 4 Lord

Anno Reg. IV.

Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, laid before the House a Copy of the Inspector-General's Account, shewing the total Value of foreign Coin and Bullion exported from this Kingdom, and to what foreign Countries, in seventeen distinct Years, beginning from Christmas 1698 to Christmas 1715. Then Mr. Treby, from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Estates, acquainted the House, That the Number of Claims entered before them, amounting to 1600, and many of them containing several Skins of Parchment, it would be im-400 Claims on possible for them to comply, in a considerable time, with the Order of the 23d of December laft, requiring a Particular of all the Claims which had been entered before the said Commissioners, to be laid before this House; but that they had prepared an Abstract of 400 of the said Claims; which he presented to the House; and the same was ordered to lie on the Table.

Abstract of the forfeited Estates laid before the Commons.

> Then the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply, and after some Time spent therein, put off that mat-

ter till Wednesday the 22d.

On the 21st the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, considered further of the Supply, and particularly in relation to the Half-Pay of the reduced Officers. Mr. Huccheson, who had already prepared the Minds of the Affembly, by caufing Abstracts and Observations of that Affair to be distributed to most of the Members, undertook to shew. that the Lists of Half-pay were charged with many Officers who had no right to it; and was powerfully Supported by Mr. Robert Walpole, who, in particular, excepted against the allowing Half-pay here, to the Officers of the Thirteen Regiments lately reduced in Ireland. Mr. Craggs answered those two Gentlemen. and because it was suggested by Mr. W.---, That he had not been long in his Office; Mr. Cr--gs readily own'd, 'That he could not boaft of fo much Experience in Affairs as a certain Gentleman; but this he was fure of, that, though a Novice, he would, ten Years hence, be of the same Opinion he was of at prefent, and not imitate them who changed theirs, as they were in or out of Place. Hereupon Mr. W--- appeal'd to the Affembly, Wbc-

Great Debate about the Half-Pay Officers. Jan, 22.

Whether, while he had the Honour to be in Employment, Anno Reg. he had not declared his Opinion as freely as he did at IV. present, particularly in relation to the Matter now before them? Several Gentlemen spoke on the same Side with Mr. W----, and all of them did Justice to the Officers who had served their Country in the two last Wars; excepting only against the Abuse which had been made of the national Bounty, in granting Half-pay to those that did not deserve it. &c. On the other Hand, several supported Mr. Craggs; and Mr. Boscawen, Comptroller of his Majesty's Houshold, said in particular, 'That, in his Opinion, the Officers who had lately served against the Rebels in Scotland, and in the North and West of England, had no less merited than those who had served many Years in foreign Wars, since by suppressing a most unnatural and detestable Rebellion, they had delivered their Country from its " most dangerous Enemies: This Speech was received with great Attention and Applause: Bur though the Court-party, instead of about 130361 l. to which the List of Half-pay for 1718. amounted, would have been contented with 115000%, yet Mr. Hutcheson's Remarks, together with what was offer'd, viva voce, by those who spoke on his Side, had so great an Effect, that a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Chairman leave the Chair, the same was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 186 Voices against 148.

On Friday the 24th, the Commons went into a Further Degrand Committee to confider further of the Supply, bates about particularly in relation to Half-pay; and after seve-Half-pay, ral Speeches on both Sides, it was agreed to strike off the List of Half-pay all the Minors under Sixteen, several Warrant Officers, the Officers of the thirteen Regiments reduced in Ireland, and the

thirteen Regiments reduced in Ireland, and the Chaplains not provided for: Notwithstanding which, the Courtiers still demanded 115000 for the List of Half-pay; but upon the Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which was carried without dividing, the Speaker resumed it, and the surther Consideration of that Matter was put off to the next Day. Accordingly, on Saturday the 25th, the Commons having adjourned the Consideration of the Methods to prevent the Waste of the Gold and Silver Coins of

this

IV.

Anno Reg. this Kingdom, went again into a Committee of the whole House on the Supply; and the Courtiers renewed the Demand of 115000% for the Lift of Half-pay. On the other Hand, the opposite party were for reducing that Sum to 80000 l. But Mr. Walpole having proposed a Medium, viz. the granting 94000 l. the same was readily accepted on both Sides, without any Opposition. Mr. Speaker having refumed the Chair, Mr. Farrer immediately reported to the House, That the Committee had directed him to move, and it was accordingly resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Maje-' Ry, that all Vacancies which shall happen in the Troops upon the British Establishment be supplied by Half-pay Officers, or Officers reduced in Great

Address for supplying the Vacancies in the Troops by Half pay Officers.

and Foot-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers.

Britain of the same Rank, except in the Horle

The Report of the other Resolutions was put off till Monday the 27th of January; but previous to the same, Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House, that the Address of Saturday last, 'That all Vacancies which shall happen in the Troops upon the British · Establishment may be supplied by Half-pay Officers, or Officers reduced in Great Britain of the fame Rank, except in the Horse and Foot Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, had been presented to his Majesty; and that he was commanded by his Majefty to acquaint the House, That Orders will be given pursuant to their Address, his Majesty being desirous, on all Occasions, to contribute, as far as in him lies, to the Ease of his People. After this Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions on the Supply, which were agreed to as follows. I. That no Person shall be entitled to Half pay, who was a Minor under the Age of Sixteen Years at the Time when the Regiment, Troop, or Company in which he ferv'd was reduced.

That no Person shall be entitled to Half-pay, except fuch Persons who did actual Service in some Regiment, Troop, or Company. III. That no Person, having any other Place or Employment of Profit, 'Civil or Military, under his Majefty, shall be entitled to Half-pay. IV. That no Chaplain of any Garrison or Regiment, who has any Ecclefiastical Benefice, or other Preferment in Great Britain or ! Ireland, shall be entitled to Half-pay. V. That no

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fwer.

The King's An

Resolutions on the Supply relating to Half Pay.

Person shall be entitled to Half-pay, who hath re- Anno Reg. figned his Commission, and has had no Commission

fince. VI. That no Half-pay shall be a lowed to any Person by virtue of any Warrant and Appointment, except to fuch Persons who would have been otherwise entitled to the same as reduced Officers.

VII. That Half-pay shall not be allowed to any of the Officers of the Five Regiments of Dragoons and Eight Regiments of Foor, lately disbanded in Ireland, except to such as were taken off the Establishment of Half-pay in Great-Britain. And VIII. That a Sum not exceeding Ninety four thouland Pounds be granted to his Majesty for Half-pay

for the Year 1718, upon Account, to the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and

Marines.

All this while the House of Peers had been taken up with hearing and determining private Causes; but on Thursday the 23d of Fanuary their Lordships, in 2 Grand Committee, took into Consideration the State of the Nation in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins. The Lord Bingley, having represented the great Prejudice that Trade received from the Scarcity Debates in the of Silver, and said, among other things, 'twas mat-Lords House ter of Wonder, a Remedy had not seasonably been about the great apply'd to so great an Evil, which had visibly been Scarcity of Silgrowing for so many Months paft. My Lord Stan-ver. bope apswered, by shewing, that the scarcity of Silver Species was owing to several Causes; ift, The encreafing Luxury, in relation to Silver Plate. 2dly, To the vast Exports of Bullion and other Plate to the East-Indies. And 3dly, to the claudestine Trade, that had lately been carried on, of exporting Silver and importing Gold to and from Holland, Germany, and other Parts. To prove these Particulars, his Lordship produced several Papers, and among the rest, a Scheme drawn up by Henry Martin, Esq; Inspector General of the Exports and Imports at the Custom-House, whereby it appeared, that in the Year 1717, the East-India Company had exported near three Millions of Ounces of Silver; which far exceeding the Imports of Bullion in that Year, it necessarily follow'd, that vast Quantities of Silver Species must have been melted down, both to make up that Export, and to Supply Silversmiths. His Lordship

Anno Reg. IV.

Lordship added, that it was impossible for those in the Administration to remedy this Evil, without the Interpolition of the Parliament; and as for the Trade of exporting Silver and importing Gold in lieu of it, which encreased the scarcity of the first, the most effectual Method that could be thought of to prevent it, had already been used, viz. the Lowering the Price of Gold, which would not have failed to have, in great measure, produced the defired Effect, but for the Covetousness of some, or the Malice of others, who, by hoarding up Silver, thought either to make considerable Gains, or to distress the Government: So that, upon the whole matter, no fault could be found, upon this Score, with the Managers of his Majesty's Treasury; but that, on the contrary, it might, to their Praise, be observed. That the Publick Credit never run so high in any other Hands, fince the Government could now borrow great Sums at 3 and an half per Cent. But notwithstanding many other Speeches on this Occasion, their Lordships came that Day to no Resolution; but the further Consideration of that matter being put off till Saturday the 25th of January, it was on that Day resolv'd, 'That no Alteration should be made in the Standard of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom, in Finenels, · Weight, or Denomination; which Resolution was, on Monday the 27th of January, reported, and agreed to by the House. The next Day, their Lordships refumed the Confideration of that Affair, and after having examin'd the Officers of the Mint, and the Mafter and Wardens of the Goldsmiths Company, order'd a Bill to be brought in, to prevent the melting down of the Silver Species,

The Lords order a Bill to prevent the melting down of the Silver Species.

Resolutions of the Commons on Ways and Means. The Day before, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolved, That all the Forseited Estates vested in his Majesty by Virtue of an Act, entitled, 'An Act for appointing Commissioniers to enquire of the Estates of certain Traytors, and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to Superstitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick, after all claims and demands thereupon shall be determined, be sold.

That the neat Produce of the said Estate, after Allowance and Satisfaction of all just and lawful Claims

Claims thereupon, be apply'd towards the Discharge Anno Reg! of the Publick Debts of the Nation, and towards erecting Schools in the Highlands of Scotland. These Resolutions were the next Day reported, agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

On the 31st, It was resolved to Address his Maiefty, for the Articles of War now in being, for the better Government of the Army: And Mr. Farrer having presented to the House, a Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in Great-Britain and Ireland, the fame was receiv'd, read the first time, and order'd to be read a second. Then Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions of the Grand Committee on the Supply, Resolutions on which was agreed to as follow, viz. I. That a Sum the Supply. not exceeding 25000 l. be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and Out-Pensioners, for the Year 1718, over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay. 2. That a Sum not exceeding 165317 1. be granted for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1718: which, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, made some Progress in the Consideration of Methods for preventing the Waste of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom; and put off that Matter till the Monday next following.

On Tuesday the 4th of February, the Commons put off the Call of their House till that Day Sev'night, and the Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve it self into a grand Committee, upon the Bill for regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the Said Forces, and their Quarters, and for punishing Mutiny and Desertion: The Serjeant at Arms was ordered to go with the Mace into Westminster-Hall and Courts there, and Court of Requests, and other Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House: And he went accordingly: And being return'd, it was ordered. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee of the whole House, that they have Power to receive a Clause, to take away unreasonable Protections of Soldiers from their just Creditors, and also to prevent unjust or Debate about fraudulent Arrests upon them. Then the House, which the Mutiny was more numerous than has been known for many Bill. Years past, resolved it self into a grand Committee,

Anno Reg. of which Gyles Erle, Efg; was chosen Chairman, a Gentleman of bright Parts, and equally well versed in Civil and Military Affairs. After the reading of the Bill in Question, and of the Articles of War; Mr. Hutchefon excepted against the Clause, enacting, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Courts Martial to punish Mutiny and Desertion with Death; urging, that a Court Martial was never allow'd of in England in a time of Peace, as being inconfiftent with the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and moved, That the Offences committed by the Soldiery be cognizable and punish'd by the Civil Magistrate. William Thompson answer'd Mr. Hutcheson, and the latter was seconded by Mr. Auditor Harley, who, to shew the Danger of a standing Army, govern'd by Marrial Law, quoted, with great Commendation, a Book written some Years ago by a Noble Member of that House, entitled, An Account of Denmark. Hereupon, the Lord Molesworth, the Author of that Book. endeavour'd to shew, that this was not a parallel Case, that the present Posture of Affairs in Great-Britain was vaftly different from the State of things in Denmark at that Juncture; and that the Commons having already declared it negessary to maintain Standing Forces, it was no less necessary to keep those Forces within the Bounds of Duty and Discipline, by the ordinary Rules of Marrial Law, as was ever practis'd in all civiliz'd Nations. Sir Gilbert Heathcote baving back'd the Lord Molesworth, Mr. Hungerford said, he remember'd a remarkable Passage in the History of the Revolution in Sweden, which was, that one Bung, a rich Burgher or Alderman of Stockholm, who had much contributed to the keeping up a Standing Army, was the first that was bang'd by Martial Law. General Lumley, and some others, were of Mr. Hutcheson's Opinion; and, on the other hand, Sir Fofeph Jekyll was for keeping up the Martial Law, at least a Year longer. But the main Brunt of the Difpute fell between Mr. Craggs, Secretary at War, and Mr. Robert Walpole, who said all that the Subject could bear on either fide; but who, in the Heat of Argument, could not forbear letting drop some sharp Reflections. After they had done speaking, which was about fix a Clock in the Afternoon, some other Members made Speeches for and against the Moti-

on in Agiration; and as Mr. Chancellor of the Anno Reg. Dutchy had hitherto been filent, the Court-Party look'd upon the Success of this Affair as very doubtful. But about seven a Clock, Mr. Lechmere spoke; and among other Particulars, confuted what Mr. Walpole had advanc'd, That a Court Martial in Time of Peace, was altogether unknown in England: Shewing, to the contrary, that the Court of Admiralty, which is allowed in Times of Peace as well as of War, has an equal Power in relation to Seamen. with a Court Martial in relation to Soldiers. At last, about eight a Clock in the Evening, the Question being put, That the Clause relating to the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion should stand as expres'd in the Bill, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a majority of 18 Voices only, viz. 247 against 229; fo Mr. Speaker having refum'd the Chair, it was resolved to consider further of the said Bill, in a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday the 6th of February. It was observed, that Monsieur the Abbot du Bois having defired to be an occular Witness of this important Debate, he was admitted, incognito, into the House of Commons; a Favour which, that Day, was refused to several British Peers.

The next Day, Mr Treby, from the Commissioners Claims on the appointed to enquire of the Estates of certain Tray- Forfeited Etors, and of Popish Recusants, &c. presented to the flates. House, (according to Order,) An Abstract of the Claims on the Forfeited Estates in England and Ireland, continued from No. 401, to No. 804, both inclusive: Which Abstract was read, and order'd to lie on the Table. After this, a Petition of the several Gentle-Petition of the men, Heretors, and others, Sufferers by the Burning Sufferers in the in the late Rebellion, was presented to the House and late Rebellion. read, praying, That their Losses and Hardships might be considered, and same means be found for their Redress: And Mr. Comptroller having acquainted the House, That the Petitioners Case had been laid before bis Majesty, and that his Majesty had no Objection against their being relieved in such manner as this House hall think fit: The said Petition was order'd to be Referr'd to the referr'd to the Confideration of the Committee of the Committee on whole House, to whom the Bill for Sale of the For-the Forfeited

feited Estates Bill.

IV.

The Mutiny be engroffed.

Peb. 8.

Anno Reg. feited Estates was committed: Then the House red folved it felf into a grand Committee, to consider further of the Bill for regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, &c. went through the same, and made several Amendments thereto, which, on Friday, (the 7th of this Month) Gyles Erle, Efq; reported to the House, and which, with an Amend-Bill ordered to ment, were agreed to; and other Amendments being made to the Bill by the House, the said Bill with the Amendments was order'd to be engross'd.

> The next Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration the Reports from the Commissioners appointed to enquire of the Estates of certain Traytors, and of Popish Recusants;

and put off that Affair to another Sitting.

February 11. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, for the Use of the Publick: It was thereupon ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause for the prolonging the Time for receiving Claims. After this, a Petition of Several Gentlemen, and others, of the Corporation of Preston. who were Sufferers by the late Rebellion, on behalf of themselves and other poor Sufferers there, was presented to the House and read, praying, That their Sufferings, upon account of the late Rebellion there; might be consider'd: And Mr. Comptroller having ac-

Clauses order'd quainted the House, That the Petitioners Case had 20 be inserted been represented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty in the Bill for did consent, that the Petitioners should have such Rethe Sale of the lief as the House should think fit; it was ordered, Forfeited E That the faid Petition be referred to the Confideratiftates.

on of the said Committee; and that they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. Then a Petition of Robert Scarisbrick, Elq; John Ashton, and John Gregson, Gentlemen, was presented to the House and read, praying, That Leave be given to bring in a Clause to the said Bill, to explain some general Words therein, that they may have the Benefit of their Surrender, and be try'd as the Acts of the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. directs: Upon which it was ordered, That the faid Perition be referred to the Confideration of the said Committee;

and that they have Power to receive a Clause for the Anno Reg. Petitioners Relief. It was ordered also, That it be IV. an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause, that nothing in the said Bill should extend to invalidate a Grant from his present Majesty to Simon Lord Lovat, of the Life-Rent Escheat of Alexander Mackenzie of Frazerdale. After this the House resolved it self into the said Committee, and made some Progress in that Bill.

The next Day, the engrossed Bill for punishing Mu-Feb. 12. tiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the The Mutiny Army and their Quarters, was read the third Time, Bill pass'd the and the Question being put, that the said Bill do Commons, and pass, the same was carried in the affirmative by 186 sem to the Voices against 105. Which great Majority was a-Lords. scribed to Mr. Walpole's voting with the Courtiers, and his having declared to his Friends, that though in the Debates about this Bill, he was for having Mutiny and Desertion punish'd by the Civil Magistrate, yet he had still rather those Crimes should be punish'd by Martial Law, than not punish'd at all. After this, Mr. Craggs was ordered to carry the said Bill to the Lords, which he did accordingly.

Peers, very warm Debates arose, wherein were it in the Lords dropp'd some irritating Reslections; it was however, House at last ordered a second reading the 18th Day sol- Feb. 13. lowing, and they resolved to address his Majesty.

that the Articles of War, and other Papers relating to the Discipline and Payment of the Army, might be

laid before the House.

On the 18th of February, the said Bill was, according to Order, read a second Time, in a very sull House, and a Motion being made, that the same be committed to the Committee of the whole House; the same occasioned a great Debate, wherein it was urged by a certain Lord, That as long as he had Breath, he would speak for the Liberties of his Country; and that he was not only against this Bill, because he thought a Martial Court inconsistent with the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen, but also against the keeping up so great a Number of Forces, which being altogether useless in a Time of presound Peace, could not but raise just Apprehensions, that something was intended against our happy and ancient

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Anno Reg. ent Constitution. To which it was answered, That IV. the Nation had the Happiness to be governed by a Prince, who, fince his Accession to the Throne, had convinc'd every Body, that he defired no more Troops than what were absolutely necessary for the Safety and Tranquillity of his Dominions. whoever would impartially and feriously consider the present Circumstances of Affairs, must own, that the Number of Troops that were kept standing was very small. That it could not be denied, that the Pretender had a great many Friends both at home and abroad, who watched all Opportunities to foment and take Advantage of our intestine Divisions. That, on the other hand, Great Britain stood Guarranty for the Neutrality of Italy, which was then threaten'd with an Invasion: And therefore it was matter of Prudence, as well as of Necessity, to keep up a competent Force, both to suppress any Insurrection at home, or to repel any Infult from abroad; and to make good our Engagements for maintaining the Repose of Europe. Hereupon a late Minister said, he was surprised to hear, that the noble Lord who spoke last, was not better acquainted with some matters of Fact; but that he thought himself obliged to inform the House, That by the Treaty concluded and figned at Verecht in March 1713, between the Minifters of Great Britain and France, the late Queen, of glorious Memory, was Guarrantee for the Neutrality of Italy, and the Islands in the Mediterranean, only during the Evacuation of Catalonia, and till the Conclusion of a general Peace: For the Truth of which, his Lordst ip appeal'd to his Colleague in that Negociation. He added, that fince that Time, the State of things was quite altered, and those in the Ministry could best tell, what Engagements had been entered into, either with the Emperor or France. Hereupon it was thought necessary to know the Contents of those new Treaties; and therefore it was moved, to address his Majesty, that the same might be laid before the House: Which Address was agreed to, but was never presented. To strengthen what was first urged against this Bill, it was added, that besides the sixteen thousand and odd Men of regular Troops, there was another confiderable Body maintained under the Denomination of Invalids, and that they

they ought to enquire into their Numbers, and where Anno Reg. they were quartered: To which it was answered, IV.

That there were no Invalids but such as were in Chelfea College, or in the Neighbourhood. After some other

Speeches on both Sides, it was moved for the Bill to be committed to a Committee of the whole House the Thursday following, which was carried without dividing.

dividing. On Thursday the 20th of February the Order of the Day was read, for the Hufe to be put into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Mutiny-Bill ; but the Oppolers, who had taken a Review of the Forces on both Sides, being lensible that the other Side was ftronger in Voices, and weaker in Proxies. which are allow'd only in the House; they endeavoured to stave off the Bill before it went into a Committee. In order thereto it was moved, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, was committed, That they do provide that no Punishment shall be inflicted at any Court Martial, which shall extend to Life or Limb. Some Reasons were given for supporting this Motion, but it was answered, that such a Clause would render the Bill ineffectual, banish all manner of Discipline from the Army, and confequently render it entirely useless. Hereupon there arole a warm Debate, which lasted from two a Clock in the Afternoon till Seven in the Evening.

Herein it was endeavoured to be shewn, that so numerous a Force as was allow'd by that Bill to be maintained in time of Peace, was not only dangerous in its self to a free Nation, but was yet rendered more dangerous, by their being governed by Martial Law; a Law unknown to our Constitution, destructive of our Liberties, and not endured by our Ancestors. To which it was answered, that among the ancient Romans, the wisest People in the World, and the greatest Lovers and Assertors of publick Liberty, Martial Laws and Discipline were invigorated by Decrees of the Senate, and were in Force in times of Peace as well as in times of War. And reply'd to in Substance, that it was much better to attend Domestick than Foreign Examples; whereupon were pro-

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Anno Reg.

duced leveral Instances drawn from the History of Great Britain, that a Standing Army, in time of Peace, was ever fatal, either to the Prince or to the Nation. But hereunto was urged, that those who are vested with the Legislative Power ought not, on all Occafions, to govern themselves by Precedents, but rather by the present Scituation of Affairs, because 'tis very difficult to find Examples perfectly agreeing with the various Circumstances of times: That it was judged the Number of Troops which the Commons had thought fit to keep flanding, was absolutely necessary for the Security and Safety both of the Government and Nation; and therefore it was no less necessary to make a Law to keep that Army within the Rules of Duty and Discipline, unless they would render useless those very Forces which must be own'd to be necessary. Hereunto somewhat was again suggested, about the Danger of a Standing Army made subject to martial Law; but it was maintain'd on the contrary, that the Forces then on Foot, were necessary both for the Support of the Government, and the Protection of our Allies; that their Lordships ought to confider, that when the late Rebellion broke out, they had double the Number of regular Troops, and yet the Government was obliged not only to fend for some Regiments from Ireland, but also for a Body of Auxilliary Troops from Holland; and, that fince the faid Forces were necessary, the Bill in Question, which was only to render them uleful, was no less necessary. Lord hereupon, among other things, said, that before the noble Peer who spoke last was born, he had feen the time when the Nation was in Danger of lofing their Liberties by a Standing Army; and then his Lordship endeavour'd to shew, that the Power of Life and Death, which by that Bill was given to a Court-Martial, was unnecessary, unusual, and unjust! It being then about Five a Clock in the Evening, it was observ'd, that a great deal of time was spent to little purpose: For, if their Lordships would enter regularly upon the Merits of that Bill, they ought to be in a Committee, where every Lord would have an Opportunity to speak as often as he thought fir. Notwithflanding, which the Debate still continued, and it was farther objected, that the Parliament, that is, the Representative of the whole Nation, were ever

extream jealous of the Legislative Power, with which Anno Reg. they were vested; and that the Lords, in a particular manner, ought to be tender of it, because 'tis a Branch of their Prerogative to be the supream Court of Judicature; but that by that Bill, whereby the King was enabled to establish Courts Martial, with Power to try and determine any Offences specified in the Articles of War, the Parliament vested a sole Legiflative Power in the Crown, which was communicated and delegated to a Council of War. That that Bill fets afide all other Laws both Civil and Ecclefiaftical, in relation to the Soldiery; and gave Courts Martial a larger Jurisdiction than seemed necessary for maintaining Discipline in the Army, such Jurisdiction extending not only to Muriny, Defertion, and Breach of Duty, but also to all Immoralities, and other Offences, which might be committed by any Officer or Soldier towards any of his Fellow-Subjects. whereby the Law of the Land might either be obstructed or superseded by a Court-Martial. That the Officers constituting a Court Martial did, at once, Supply the Place of Judges and Jurymen, and ought therefore to be upon their Oath, upon their trying any Offence whatloever; whereas it was provided by that Bill, that they should be sworn upon their trying fuch Offences only as are punishable by Death. That Martial Courts assume to themselves an arbitrary and unprecedented Authority, of which they had a fresh remarkable Instance, an Ensign of the Guards having been fentenced to Death without being heard, which was contrary to Magna Charta, and to the Birth-Rights and Privileges of Englishmen; and therefore they ought to restrain so dangerous a Power. Then after many Strictures on both Sides, it was again press'd for the Bill by a noble Lord in a great Post, who faid, that he had maturely confider'd the Affair in Agitation, not as a Person in a publick Station, but as a private unprejudic'd Man; and that he was convinc'd in his Judgment and Conscience, that it was necessary both for the Support of the present happy Establishment, and the Security of the Nation, to keep up the Forces then on Foot; and that he was confirm'd in that Opinion, by confidering what Thoughts the Pretender and his Friends had of the Matter, and reflecting, that they had nothing more H 3 .

IV.

Anno Reg. at Heart, than to procure the disbanding of those Forces that had suppress'd the late unnatural Rebellion. That he doubted not but the whole Body of the Nobility, that made up that August Assembly, was inviolably attach'd to his Majesty King George; that his Majesty had also the best Part of the Landed, and all the Trading Interest; that, as to the Clergy, he would fay nothing ---- but that twas notorious, that the Majority of the Populace had been poyloned, and that the Poylon was not then quite expell'd. That the Dangers which feem'd to be apprehended from the prefent Army, might be chimerical, or, at least, easily remedied in any subsequent Seffion of Parliament; whereas the Dangers with which the Nation was threaten'd from the Pretender and his Friends, in Case there were no Army to oppole them, were real, and the Mischiefs that might enfue, upon the Success of their Designs, irreparable, That if there had been such a Standing Force as was then in being timely to suppress the Tumults and Riots which were raised soon after his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, in all probability there had been no open Rebellion; that, on the other hand, if there had not been Troops ready at hand to affift the Civil Power in suppressing the late riotous Assemblies of the Wool-Combers and Weavers in the Counties of Devon and Somerfet, there had, by that time, been another Rebellion. That the mentioning Magna Charta was, in his Opinion, entirely foreign to the present Debate; that the thing then in Question, and that wherein they were immediately concern'd, was to secure and support the Government and the Protestant Succession against vigilant, bold, and reftless Enemies; and that they had the more · reason to be upon their Guard, in that the Trumpeters of Sedition and Rebellion had again forcibly intruded into several Pulpits in Scotland. After some further Speeches on both Sides, much to the same Effect, the Question was put upon the said Motion, and carried in the Negative by 14 Vores.

Then a Motion was made, 'That it be an Instru-' ction to the said Committee of the whole House, that they should make an effectual Provision to secure the Obedier ce both of the Officers and Soldiers to be continu'd by that Bill to the Civil Magistrate according to Law.' But it being represented, that the Anno Reg. A said Clause was altogether unnecessary, the Que- IV. Stion being put on the said Motion, was resolved in

the Negative by eleven Votes.

On Friday the 21st of February, the House of Lords Further Debates being adjourn'd during Pleasure, and put into the in the Commitfaid Committee, those who opposed the Mutiny Bill, tee of the whole began with raising Objections against the Preamble of House. Feb. 21. it, which suggested, That the Number of Sixteen Thou-

it, which suggested, That the Number of Sixteen Thoufand Three Hundred and Forty Seven men is necessary: Urging, They did not know from whence that Necessary should arise, the Kingdom being then in sull Peace, without any just Apprehension, either of Insurrections at Home, or Invasions from Abroad; and therefore it was moved, that the said Number of 16347 Men, be reduced to 12000. Hereupon there was a great Debate, that lasted till about six a Clock in the Evening.

Herein it was endeavoured to be shewn, 'That the keeping up a Standing Army in time of Peace, was ' not the Way to gain the Hearts, but rather to in-' crease the Disaffection of the People; and that all good and wife Princes had ever chosen to depend rather on the Affections of their Subjects, than on 'a Military Force;' Which was illustrated by several Instances out of our English History, and, in particular, by the fresh Examples of the late King William and Queen Anne; adding, That none but bad and corrupt ministers had need of Troops to maintain their Authority and unwarrantable Proceedings. Thereupon a fine Speech was made in Vindication of the present Administration; and, from the Posture of Affairs, both at Home and Abroad, shewing the Neceffity of maintaining a greater Force than in former Times. Afterwards it was represented, 'That if the 'Army was reduced to 12000 Men, it were impol-'fible, upon any Emergency, to affemble a Body of 4000 men in any Part of Great-Britain besides 'London, without leaving the Sea-Ports, and other 'important Pofts unguarded.' Which gave occasion to have it suggested, That they ought not to retrench the 4000 men who were most necessary. Hereupon the Question was put, Whether the Word Sixteen (Thousand) should stand part of the Clause of the Preamble, and it was resolved in the Affirmative, by a majority of 72 Voices against 50. After that it be-H 4 ing Annals of King GEORGE.

IV.

Anno. Reg. ing moved, and the Question put, that the House be refumed, it was resolved in the Negative, by 74 Voices against 48; and then their Lordships proceeded to the Clause whereby mutiny and Desertion were made punishable by Death; and the Question being pur. whether the Words, (Death, or) should stand part of the faid Clause, it was resolved in the Affirmative

withoutdividing.

The next Day, the Lords went again into a grand Committee on Ge mutiny Bill; and it was propofed, that in the Clause which obliged Judges of a Court-Martial to take an Oath when they Tried Criminals for such Crimes as should extend to Death, to insert after Death, the Words, or otherwise : But the Question being pur, whether those Words should be added, it was carried in the Negative, by 68 Voices against 43. After that it was proposed, to leave out the Clause which enabled his Majesty to constitute and settle the Articles of War; and the Question being put, whether that Clause should stand part of the Bill? It was refolved in the Affirmative by 68 Voices against 20. All the other enacting Clauses were afterwards agreed to without dividing, though several Speeches were made for and against on this Occasion: In the most remarkable of which it was fuggefted, That all the Objections raised against that Bill amounted to no more than bare Suppositions of chimerical Dangers; and a great Minister defy'd any Body to charge the Administration with any thing that might give just Ground of Apprehension for the Liberties of the People: Adding, that if the Government was then obliged to keep a greater Number of Forces than formerly, it was partly owing to the Scituation in which the Affairs of Europe had been left by the late scandalous Peace. Hereupon, a Noble Peer concerned in that Negotiation said, He could not be filent while a Work in which he had so great a Share was so openly attack'd; but that the Peace which some were pleas'd to call scandalous, was approved by three successive Parliaments: and in particular, by some Reers then in Place: That he would venture to affirm, that that very Peace had left the Affairs of Europe in a better Posture than they seemed to be in at that Time, at least with respect to Great-Britain; that notwithstanding the great Advantages which some boasted to have obtained

by the late Treaties, they had yet found the Way to lose Anno Regiour Trade to Sweden, to endanger that to Spain and IV. Italy, and to keep a Standing Army infull Peace: But that Time would shew, whether three successive Parliaments would approve of those Measures, as well as the Peace which was called infamous. After some other smart Speeches, towards seven a Clock in the Evening, the House was resumed, and the Earl of Clarendon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and thought sit to pass it without any Amendment; upon which it was order'd, That the said Bill should be read a third Time on the Monday following, and the Lords to be summon'd.

Accordingly, on Monday the 24th of February, the faid Bill was read a third time, and the Question was put, Whether the Bill should pass? And it was re-

folved in the Affirmative.

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Hereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest:

Diffentient.

I. BEcause the Number of 16347 Men is declared necessary by this Bill, but it is not therein declared, nor are we any way to satisfie our selves, from whence that Necessity should arise, the Kingdom being now (God be praised) in full Peace, without any just Apprehension, either of Insurrections at Home, or Invasions from Abroad.

II. Because so numerous a Force is near double to what bath ever been allowed within this Kingdom, by Authority of Parliament, in Times of publick Tranquillity; and being, as we conceive, no ways necessary to support, may, we fear, endanger our Constitution, which bath never yet been entirely subverted but by a Standing

ing Army.

III. Because the Charge of keeping up so great a Force ought not unnecessarily to be laid on the Nation, already over-burthen'd with heavy Debts and this Charge we sanceive to be still more unnecessarily increased by

Anno Reg.
IV.

the great Number of Officers now kept on the Establishment in Time of Peace; a Number far greater (in Proportion to that of the Soldiers commanded by them) than hath ever yet been thought requisite in Times of actual War.

IV. Because such a Number of Soldiers dispers'd in Quarters throughout the Kingdom, may occasion great Hardships, and become very grievous to the People, and thereby cause or increase their Disaffection, and will, probably, ruine many of his Majesty's good Subjects on whom they shall be quarter'd, and who have been already by that means greatly impoverish'd.

V. Because such a Standing Force, dangerous in it self to a free People in time of Peace, is, in our Opinion, render'd yet more dangerous, by their being made subject to Martial Law: A Law unknown to our Constitution, destructive of our Liberties, not endured by our Ancestors, and never mentioned in any of our Statutes

but in order to condemn it.

VI. Because the Officers and Soldiers themselves, thus subjected to Martial Law, are thereby upon their Trials divested of all those Rights and Privileges which render the People of this Realm the Envy of other Nations, and become liable to such Hardships and Punishments as the Lenity and Mercy of our known Laws utterly disallow; and we cannot but think, those Persons best prepared, and most easily tempted, to strip others of their Rights, who

have already loft their own.

VII. Because a much larger Jurisdiction is given to Courts Martial by this Bill than to us seems necessary for maintaining Discipline in the Army, such Jurisdiction extending not only to Mutiny, Desertion, Breach of Duty, and Disobedience to Military Commands, but also to all Immoralities, and every Instance of Misbehaviour which may be committed, by any Officer or Soldier, towards any of his Fellow-Subjects; by which means the Law of the Land, in Cases proper to be judged by that alone, may, by the summary Methods of Proceedings in Courts Martial, be obstructed or superceded, and many grievous Offences may remain unpunish d.

VIII. Because the Officers constituting a Court Martial do at once supply the Place of Judges and Jurymen, and ought therefore, as we conceive, to be sworn upon their Trying any Offence whatsoever; and yet it is provided by this Bill, That such Officers shall be sworn upon their

trying

which Provision, we apprehend, to be defective and unwarranted by any Precedent; there being no Instance
within our knowledge, wherein the Judges of any Court,
having Cognizance of Capital and lesser Crimes, are under the Obligation of an Oath in respect of the one, and

not of the other.

IX. Because the Articles of War, thought necessary to secure the Discipline of the Army in Cases unprovided for by this Bill, ought, in our Opinion, to have been inferted therein, in like manner as the Articles and Orders for regulating and governing the Navy, were enacted in the 13th Year of King Charles II. to the End that due Consideration might have been had by Parliament, of the Duty enjoyned by each Article to the Soldiers, and of the measure of their Punishment; whereas the Sanation of Parliament is now given by this Bill to what they had no opportunity to consider.

X. Because the Clause in the Bill, enabling his Majesty to establish Articles of War, and erect Courts Martial, with Power to try and determine any Offences to be specify'd in such Articles, and to inslict Punishments for the same within this Kingdom in Time of Peace, doth, as we conceive, in all these Instances, west a sole Legislative Power in the Crown, which Power, how safely soever it may be lodged with his present Majesty, and how tenderly soever it may be exercised by him, may yet prove of dangerous Consequence, should it be

drawn into Precedent in future Reigns.

XI. Because the Clause in the said Bill alledg'd to be made for enabling honest Creditors to recover their just Debts from Soldiers, seems to us rather to give a Protection to the Soldier than any real Advantage to his Creditor, or other Person having just Cause of Action against him. It protects the Person of a Soldier from Execution as well as Mesne Process for any Debt under 101. and it protects the Estate and Essects as well as the Person of every Soldier from all other Suits, but for Debt, where the Cause of Action all other Suits, but for Debt, where the Cause of Action exceeds that Value, Plantiss are, in many Instances, put under unreasonable Difficulties, as we conceive, before they can be allowed even to commence their Suit; so that their have Compliance therewith may become more grievous to

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

them than the Loss of their Debt, or a quiet Submission to the Wrong Sustained, by which means his Majesty's good Subjects may be highly injured in their Properties. and insulted in their Persons by the Soldiery, and yet be deprived of the legal Remedies appointed for the Redress of such Grievances.

W. Ebor, Northampton, Strafford, Fr. Cestriens. Scarsdale, Bristol, Gower, Greenwich, Compton, Poulet, Boyle, Litchfield, Tadcafter, Bute, Guilford. Harcourt, North and Gray, Foley, Ilay, Mansel, Dartmouth, Bathurst, Weston, P. Hereford, Trevor,

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Fr. Roffen, Abingdon, Oxford.

the Bill for the Sale of forfeited Estates.

We left the Bill for the Sale of the forfeited Estatesin Proceedings on a Committee of the whole House of Commons on the 11th of February: On the 13th, the Order of the Day was read, for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House to consider further on the said Bill, whereupon a Petition of William Widdrington, late Lord Widdrington, on behalf of himself, and Henry, Alathea, Jane, William, and Mary, Infants, his Children by the Lady Jane, his late Wife, deceas'd, was presented to the House and read, praying that the House would be pleased to take his and his Childrens deplorable Circumstances into Consideration, and give Leave that the Clause in the said Bill, whereby his Majesty would be enabled to grant some Provision to the Wives of the Forfeiting Persons, might be extended to the Petitioner and his faid Children. And Mr. Comperoller acquainted the Houle, that he had his Majesty's commands to fignifie to the House, that his Majesty had no Objection to whatsoever the House should think fit to do in that case. Whereuponit was order'd, that the said Petition should be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the faid Bill was committed. Then a Motion being made, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make such Provision for Emely Lady Lovat, out of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, as she would be entitled to if her Husband were naturally dead; Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House, that he had the same Direction from his Majesty in that cale as the other; whereupon it was order'd, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they

Favour hewn to the Relations of Persons Attainted.

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they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Anno Reg. Majesty to make such Provision for Emely Lady Lovas out of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, as she would be entitled to if her Husband was naturally dead: Then a Petition of John Balfour, Henry Balfour, John Carstairs, Patrick Seaton, and Robert Rollo, was prefented to the House and read, praying, that the House, in compassion to the Necessities of the Petitioners and their poor destitute Families, would provide for their Relief in such manner as to them should seem meet: And Mr. Comptroller acquainted the House, that he had the same Directions from his Majesty in the case of these five Gentlemen, as in the two former cases; upon which it was order'd, that the faid Petition should be referr'd to the consideration of the said Committee of the whole House; and that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. Then the House resolved it self into the said Committee, and made some farther Progress in the said Bill.

On Friday February the 28th, the same was read a third Time, and after some Amendments made thereunto, it was pass'd, and sent to the Lords.

On the 4th of March, the Lords read the first time, the Bill for vesting the Forfeited Estates in Great-Britain Debate in the and Ireland in Trustees, to be Sold for the Use of the Lords House Publick; and a Motion being made, and the Question about the Bill put, That the said Bill be read a second Time, the same for Sale of the occasion'd a great Debate; many speaking against the Forfeited Eexcessive Power which, by that Bill, was given to the Tru- flates. flees, whereby abundance of Families might be oppress'dand ruin'd; urging likewise: That that Bill, by leaving the Claims to the Forfeited Estates to the final Determination of the Trustees, not only clash'd with the Att of Union, in that it suspended and set aside, in that respect, the Courts of Judicature in North-Britain, which, by the said Act, ought to remain entire; but was likewise derogatory to the Privileges and Authority of the House of Peers, who are supreme Judges in all Civil Causes. It was also alledg'd, that by the Method that had been follow'd, the Publick would get little or nothing by the Forfeitures; whereas, if some other Scheme had been pursued, the same would have yielded considerable Sums without any Oppression to the Subjects. But all

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Anno Reg. IV.

Lords to the Commons.

these Objections raised against the Bill were answere ed; and it was, at last, resolved, that the same should be read a second Time; and that a Message be lent to the Commons, to acquaint them, That their

Meffage of the Lordships have under their Consideration the Bill for vesting the Forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Pub. lick, they did defire that the Commons would give Leave, that such of the Commissioners of Enquiry who were Members of that House, as also Sir David Dalrymple, his Majesty's Advocate-General of Scotland, might attend their Lordships House, on the Thursday Morning following. This Message being immediately fent to the Commons, the latter resolved, 1. That they would send an Answer to it by Messengers of their own. And 2. That they would the next Morning take the said Message into further Consideration.

> Accordingly the next Day, the Commons proceed. ed to take the Message before mention'd into consideration; and appointed a Committee to search Precedents with relation to the faid Message. Lechmere, Chancellor of the Dutchy, being chosen Chairman of that Committee, which fate till late in the Night, reported the next Day to the House, That they had search'd the Journals of the House, and had dirested him to report what they had found therein; and be read the same in his Place, and then deliver'd the Report in at the Table. It appearing by that Report, that the like Defire of the Lords had, on some Occasions, been comply'd with, and at other times The Commons, who were then resolved to follow the Precedents for the latter, left the Lords Alterations in a Money Bill, put off should make the confideration of the faid Report till the next Day. Thereupon the Lords, who had waited for an Anfwer from the Commons till Three a Clock in the Afternooon, proceeded to the second Reading of the Bill for westing of the Forfeited Estates in Trustees, to be fold for the Use of the Publick; and it being moved, that the said Bill should be committed, it occasion'd a great Debate. After which, the Question being put, upon the Motion before mention'd, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 80 against 73; And resolv'd, That the said Bill should be referr'd to a Committee

mittee of the whole House the Saturday following, Anno Reg. But the Commons on Friday adjourn'd rill Monday, IV. to avoid taking into further Confideration either the Lords Message, or the Report of their own Committee about Precedents.

On Tuefday their Lordships read the third Time The Bill for the Bill for vesting the forfeited Estates in Trustees, &c. Sale of the and a Motion being made, that the Bill do pals, Forfeited Ethere arole a Debate that lasted from Four till Seven states pass'd by a Clock in the Afternoon, when the Question being the Lords. put upon the said Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Six Votes only, viz. 82 against 76.

On the 17th, Mr. Comperoller acquainted the House. that he had a Message signed by his Majesty: And he presented the same to the House, and it was read by

Mr. Speaker.

GEORGE R.

IS Majesty being at present engaged in several The King's Negociations of the utmost Concern to the Welfare Message to the of these Kingdoms, and the Tranquillity of Europe; an Addition of and having lately received Information from Abroad, Seamen. which makes him judge that it will give Weight to his Endeavours, if a Naval Force be employed where it shall be necessary, does think fit to acquaint this House therewith; not doubting but that in Case he should be obliged, at this critical Juncture, to exceed the Number of Men granted this Year for the Sea-Service, the House will, at their next Meeting, provide for such Exceeding.

Hereupon Sir William Strickland moved, that an The Commons humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, readily comply to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House, for therewith. his unwearied Endeavours to promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and to preserve the Tranquillity of Europe; and to affure his Majesty, that the House would make good such Exceedings of Men for the Sea-Service of the Year 1718, as his Majesty in his Royal Wisdom should find necessary to obtain those defirable Ends. That Motion being seconded, and no Body opposing it, the Question was put thereupon, and carried without dividing.

Anno Reg. IV.

March 18. fwer to the Commons Address.

This vigorous and unanimous Resolution of the Commons was very acceptable to the Court; and the next Day Mr. Comperoler acquainted the House, That their Address had been presented to his Majesty; The King's An- and that he was commanded by his Majesty, to return his Majesty's bearty Thanks to the House; and to assure them, That his Majefty Shall think himself obliged, in return of the great Confidence they have reposed in him. not only to use the utmost .O Economy that shall be consistent with the real Interest of his Subjects for the ensuing Year, but likewise to apply his most earnest Endeavours to prevent future Burthens to his People, by establishing a lasting Peace and Tranquillity.

The Felons Bill for Tran-Sportation.

During the Progress of these two important Bills. and the Course of this Session, there was also another of a very publick Nature, which met with Difficulties in both Houses, viz. For the Transportation of Felons, upon the Apprehensions of some, touching the supposed Hardships of sending so many Persons as would, by fuch a Bill, be, in all likelihood, affigned into a long Slavery, and the Difficulties of securing their sase Passage abroad, and preventing their Return within a limited Time to be adjudged by the proper Courts; but it at length made its way through, and every Seffion of Over and Terminer fince gives us fome Inftances of its Consequences, in clearing away great Numbers of Criminals, before they come to be ripened into very flagrant Impiecies. But how far their foreign Discipline will wear out those wicked Dispofitions, is what Time must inform us about.

Several decay'd Churches were by particular Acts ordered to be repaired or rebuilt, upon the Fund built with the raised by the Act for building Fifty new Churches, Fund for the tho' the Commissioners impowered by that Act pur Fifty new ones. in Petirions, and made strenuous Instances to frustrate

the same.

Proceedings with relation to the Trade with Sweden.

Some o'd

Churches re-

But the most remarkable Incident at this Conjuncture, and which took up a great deal of their time, was the Difficulties in our Trade with Sweden; for the remedy of which, on the 17th of February, the King in Council, an Order was made for a Proclamation, allowing the Importation of Swediff Iron from all Places other than from the Dominions of Sweden; which was imartly animadverted upon in the upper House, on Occasion of some particular reflectiflections in a Debate, and charged with appointing Anno Reg. the Dutch to be our Factors for Swedish Iron. IV.

On the 19th of February, several Merchants and Owners of Ships, in behalf of themselves and others trading to and from Sweden, presented to the House a Perition, praying, that the present Circumstances of the Trade to Sweden might be taken into Confideration, in order for such Relief therein as should be thought fit. Whereupon the House resolved to take that Matter into Confideration, and ordered, 1. The Peritioners to be heard if they thought fit. And, 2. That Mr. Jackson, just before Envoy to Sweden, should attend the House. It was also resolved to present an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would please to give Directions for laying before that House the Instructions given to his Majesty's Ministers in Holland, to make Instances to the States-General with respect to their prohibited Commerce with Sweden, with the Date of those Instructions, and the Answer of the States-General thereupon. They likewise ordered the Governour of the Russia Company to lay before the House an Account of what Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects had been taken by the Swedes for fix Years last past, distinguishing the Time when such Ships were taken, and to what Ports they were bound. And the same Governour likewise to give an Account of the several Petitions presented to her late Majesty, and his present Majesty, and the Memorials delivered into the Secretary of States Office thereupon, in relation to their Grievances occasioned by the Interruption of their Commerce with Sweden.

On Saturday the 22d of February, Mr. Comptroller Papers about presented to the Commons, the Extracts of several the Trade to Letters from the Secretaries of State here to his Ma-Sweden laid jesty's Resident in Helland, and of several Letters before the from the said Residents to the Secretaries of State, House, or call'd together with a Memorial deliver'd to the States-Ge-formeral by Mr. Leathes, in March 1717. After which it was ordered, that Mr. Jack son should lay before the House any Memorials that had been presented to the Regency of Sweden, in relation to the Captures of British Ships by the Swedish Privateers, with the Answers of the Regency of Sweden thereupon. Then Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Governour of the Russix Compa-

Anno Reg.

ny, attending at the Door, was call'd in, and at the Bar presented to the House, An Account of the several Petitions presented by the Muscovia Company to ber late Majesty and his present Majesty, and the Memorials delivered into the Secretary of State's Office thereupon, in relation to their Grievances occasioned by the Interruption of their Commerce by Sweden; in which was included an Account of what Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects had been taken by the Swedes for fix Years last past, so far as was come to their Knowledge. And Sr. Benjamin Ayloffe being withdrawn, the Title of the said Account was read, and the same order'd to lie on the Table. After this, a Petition of feveral Merchants, Shipwrights, Ironmongers, Smiths, and Dealers in Iron, and Iron-Manufactures in the City of Bristol, &c. was presented to the House and read, praying that Encouragement might be given to those that are willing to engage in erecting Ironworks in his Majesty's Colonies in Virginia, Maryland, Pensylvania, and New-England, in such manner as the House should think fir: Which Petition was referr'd to a Committee. Then the House proceeded to confider the Matter of a Petition of several Merchants and Owners of Ships, in behalf of themfelves and others, trading to and from Sweden, pray-Trade to Swe- ing, That the present Circumstances of the Trade to den consider'd. Sweden might be taken into the Consideration of the House; and the Peritioners were call'd in, and heard thereupon; and some of the Traders to Sweden, who had not figned the Petition, were likewise heard. Among the rest, Mr. Axtel, one of those Traders, shewed the Reasons of the Decay of the Trade to Sweden, and how the Dutch were Gainers, while the English were Losers by it. Then the Petitioners being withdrawn, Mr. Jackson attending, according to Order, he was call'd in, and laid before the House a Translation, from the Swedish, of the Memorial prefented by Resident Fackson to the Swedish Chancery, July 16. 1714, which was ordered to lie on the Table, and the further Confideration of the Matter of the said Petition was adjourned to the Thursday following.

Feb. 25. The next Day, a Petition of several Ironmongers, Petitions rela- Artificers, and Manufacturers of Iron, about Stowerting to foreign bridge in the County of Worcester, complaining of the Iron.

want of foreign Iron, and praying, that the fame Anno Reg. might be taken into Confideration, was read, and ordered to be taken into Confideration the Thursday

following.

On Wednesday the 26th, Mr. Jackson presented to the House, several Memorials by him presented to the Regency of Sweden, in relation to the Captures of British Ships by the Swedish Privateers, with the Anfwers of the Regency' of Sweden thereupon: Which Papers were ordered to lie on the Table. Then a Petition of the Muscovia Company, in behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House petition of the and read, complaining, 'That notwithstanding his Muscovia Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct his Company,

' Ministers in Sweden, to make earnest and repeated touching the Demands for the Reparation of past, and the pre-SwedilhTrade.

' venting future Captures of their Ships, yet they have had no Satisfaction from thence; and pray-' ing the House to take their Case into Consideration,

' and provide for their Relief in such manner as should be thought meet:' Upon which it was ordered, that the faid Petition should be taken into

Consideration the next Morning,

Accordingly on Thursday the 27th of February, the State of the House proceeded to take into further Consideration Trade to Swethe Matter of the Petition of several Merchants and den further Owners of Shipping, and the other Petitions which confidered, had been presented to the House in relation to the Trade to and from Sweden; and the Extracts of the Letters between the Secretaries of State and his Majesty's Residents in Holland; and also, the Memorials which Mr. Jackson presented to the Regency of Swea den, and the Answers thereto, which had been laid before the House, were read; after which Mr. Fack-Son was call'd in, and heard. Among other Questions that were put to him, Mr. Craggs ask'd him, Whether he was of Opinion, that if the Trade were open'd with Sweden, our Merchants would be upon a better Foot than they were at that Time? Mr. Jack Mr. Jackson's fon answered, Thar, in his Opinion, the contrary would remarkable happen: For seeing then that the Swedes were diffress'd Answer, which for want of our Commodities, particularly Corn and gave great Salt, they were enclined to facilitate to us, underhand, Offence. the Purchase of their Iron; whereas if the Prohibition of Trade with them was taken off, they would im-

mediately

Anno Reg. mediately provide themselves with what they want ed, and knowing, at the same Time, that there were amongst us a Set of Men, who made it their Study and Bufiness to embarrass the Government, the Court of Sweden would be more fliff than ever, and render the Purchase of their Iron more difficult to us. Some Members of the House being offended at Mr. Jackson's Reflection on a Set of Men, cried out, Custody, Custody: But the more moderate contented themfelves with putting him upon explaining himfelf: Hereupon Mr. Jackson reply'd, that he meant the Merehants who presented unreasonable Petitions. This being by some look'd upon rather as an Aggravation than an Excuse, the Cry of Custody, Custody, was repeated: But a Gentleman kindly brought him off, by suggesting, That he having lived so long in a despotick Government, where Petitions and Representations of that Nature were accounted capital Crimes, that he had forgot the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen; and therefore mov'd, that his unguarded Expressions might be excus'd; and no Body opposing, Mr. Fackson withdrew. Then the Petitioners, and some other Merchants, being call'd in, and further heard, they represented, among other Particulars, That fince the Prohibition of Trade with Sweden, they bought Swedish Iron of the Dutch 41. per Ton dearer than before; and that whereas the English were formerly about 30000 l. per Annum Gainers by the Trade with Sweden, they then loft about 90000l. But this was contradicted by urging, that the Exports from Stockholm for England had never amounted to 120000 l. in one Year; and therefore the Difference of the Profit and Loss could not come up to that last Sum. The Merchants being withdrawn, Mr. Heysham spoke in their Favour, and made a Motion, upon which the Question was proposed, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to take into his Royal Consideration the State of the Trade with Sweden, and that such Measures might be taken, that his Majesty's Subjects, and those of his Allies, might carry on the faid Trade in the same Manner. Hereupon there arose & pretty warm Debate, in which was represented, That such an Address would be derogatory to the King's Honour, and even a Reflection on the Par-· liament,

liament, who had defired his Majesty to prohi- Anno Regi bit all Commerce with Sweden; and that on the other Hand, fuch an Address was altogether needless, fince his Majesty's Wildom would not fail to apply all proper Remedies to the Evil that was complain'd of.' Whereupon it was faid, 'That the Prohibition of Trade with Sweden having been thought convenient, when there was some Grounds to fear an Invasion from thence, now that Apprehension was entirely over, it would be no Reflection either on the King or his Parliament to take off the said Prohibition; and that it was unaccountable to diffress and endeavour to ruine a Prince and ' Nation, who had ever been the Support of the Protestant Interest, and whom, by Treaties, we stood 'obliged to defend and protect.' After some other Speeches, it was refolved by a Majority of 201 Votes to 111. That the Debate should be adjourned till that Day Month. And thus that whole Affair was dropped.

There was also a Bill against running of Goods, At against which met with many Difficulties, by reason of the running of Severities inslicted thereby upon such Delinquents. Goods. But the Provisions before made for the Prevention of such Inconveniencies, not answering their Expectation, it was at last carried through both Houses, to make such Crimes punishable in the same manner as

Felony.

Having by the 21st of March gone through all Bu-The Parlia finess of Moment, and finished many Bills of too ment break up. private a Nature to require our notice here; His Majesty was pleased to go to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Bills following.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1718, and for making forph Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lettery-Tickets, and Orders lost, burnt or destroyed: and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for vesting the Forfeited Estates in Great-Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Publick; and for giving Relief to lawful Cre-

Anno Reg. dirors, by determining the Claims; and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchaquers the Rents and Profits of the faid Eftates till fold.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quar-

ters.

An Act for making the Dividend of Subscribed Lottery Annuities and other Annuities establish'd by several Alts of Parliament, payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England.

An Act to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes

and States for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for finishing the Tower of the Parish Church of St. Michael Cornhil, London, out of the Duties arifing pursuant to the At of the 9th Year of the late Queen, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cites of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof.

An Act to impower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Acts of the 9th and 10th Years of ber late Majesty's Reign, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, to direct the Parish-Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the County of Middlelex, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the faid Fifty new Churches.

An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool; and for declaring the Law upon some Points relating to

Pyrates.

An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the 12th Year of her late Majesty, entitled, An Act for the preferving of all fuch Ships, and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on Shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominions; and for inflitting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy Ships.

An Act for the Relief of Wholefale Traders and Dealers in English Bone-lace, by obviating several Doubts in the Several Acts for Licensing Hankers and

Pedlars.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in Anno. Reg. the 8th Tear of the Reign of the late Queen Anne. en- IV. titled, An Act for employing the Manufacturers, by encouraging the Consumption of Raw-Silk and Mohair-Yarn.

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by the Acts of the 11th and 12th Years of King William III. and 2d and 3d Years of Queen Anne, for the Re-

pair of Dover Harbour.

An Act for the better explaining several Acts therein mentioned, for erecting of Hospitals and Work-Houses within the City of Bristol, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

An Act for amending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East-Grinstead in the County of Sussex, and to the Towns of Sutton and Kingston in

the County of Surry.

An Act for Repairing the Highways leading from the Stones-end of Kent-Street in the Parish of St. George's Southwark, in the County of Surrey, to the Lime-Kilns in East-Greenwich near Black-Heath, and to Lewsham Church, being the Tunbridge Road, in the County of Kent.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from Maidenhead Bridge to Sunning-Lane end, (next to Twiford) in the Road to Reading, and from the said Bridge to

Henly Bridge in the County of Bucks.

An Act for Repairing the Highways from Crown-Corner in the Town of Reading, (leading by and through the several Parishes of Shinfield and Heckfield, in the several Counties of Berks and Wilts, and Southampton) to Basingstoke, in the said County of Southampton.

And to leveral Private Acts:

After which his Majesty was pleased to say:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have commanded my Lord Chancellor to deliver in my Name and Words, what I think fit should be said to you, on my putting an End to this Session of Parliament.

And thereupon his Lordship received from his Majesty's Hands from the Throne, his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament; which he read as follows, viz. Anno Reg.

His Majesty's Speech. My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Session, without returning my hearty Thanks to so good a Parlia, ment, for the Dispatch which has been given to the Publick Business. You will, I hope, in your private Capacities, feel the Convenience of an early Recess; and I am persuaded, the Publick will receive great Benefit by the seasonable Zeal and Vigour of your Resolutions in Support of my Government.

! Nothing can add so much to the Credit and Influence of this Crown, both at Home and Abroad,
as the repeated Instances of your Affection to me.
This Steadiness and Resolution of yours, will, I
hope, enable me to procure, against your next Meeting, such Treaties to be concluded, as will settle
Peace and Tranquillity among our Neighbours.

'If, through the Bleffing of God, my Endeavours to this End prove successful, I shall have the Satisfaction to silence even those who will never own themselves convinced; and to let all the World see plainly, that what I have most at Heart, is the Good and Welsare of my People, who may then be eased in their Taxes, and enriched by their Trade.

Gentiemen of the House of Commons,

'I must return you my particular Thanks for the Supplies you have so chearfully granted, and for the late Instance of your Considence in me. I promise you that my Endeavours shall not be wanting to make Use of both to the best Advantage, for the Good of my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The Practices which are daily used by a most restless and unhappy Set of Men, to disturb a Government, by whose Clemency they are protected, require our utmost Attention and Vigilance. I must therefore recommend it to you, that in your several Stations and Countries, you will endeavour to quell that Spirit of Disassection, which our common Engineer are so industrious to soment.

And asterwards the Lord Chanceller, by his Majesty's Command, said,

3

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Anno Reg.

IIIS Majesty's Royal Pleasure is, That this IV.

Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 20th Day of May next, to be then here held; And this The Parliament

, Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the prorogued.

' 2 oth Day of May next.

As soon as the Houses were up, the Champions against the Mutiny-Bill, indulged their Resentments at their disappointments within Doors, by fighting over their Weapons again without, and making Pub-Some Speeches lick their most Favourite Speeches that had been printed after spoken upon that Occasion, for which unhandsome the House was Practice, they were very roughly treated by a Week-up. Iy Paper, called the Critick, and their Speeches as boldly taken to Pieces by that Author, as they had been before in the House; so that Mr. Shippen and his Fellow-Labourers came off with little more Credit in those after Skirtnishes than they had done before, which we shall insert in the Appendix.

On Saturday the 2d of November, a little before fix Her Royal

In our Account of this Session of Parliament, some mention has dropped of an Occurrence, of too great Consequence not to have had some regard in the Transactions of that great Assembly, and which will not excuse it to good Manners, to leave it amongst

the ordinary Incidents of the Year.

a Clock in the Evening, her Royal Highness the Prin-Highness the cels of Wales was lafely delivered of a Prince, in Princess of the Royal Palace of St. James's, there being then Wales, delivere present in the Room, his Royal Highness the Prince ed of a Prince. of Wales, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dutchesses of St. Albans, Montague, and Shrewsbury, the Countels of Dorfet, the Lady Hinchinbroke, the Lady Comper, being the Ladies of her Royal Highnesses Bed-Chamber; the Durchels of Monmourb, the Countels of Grantham, the Countels of Pichourg, the Governels of their Royal Highnesses the young Princesses, all the Women of her Royal Highnesses's Bed-Chamber, Sir David Hamilton, and Dr. Steigerdabl, Physician to his Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses dispatched the Lord Harvey to Hampton-Court, to acquaint his Majesty with it, and to make their Compliments; and his Majesty was pleased to fend immediately the same Evening the Duke of Portland, with his Compliments to their Royal Highnesses. Her

Royal

Anno Reg. Great Rejoice-

Royal Highness's safe Delivery being soon made Publ lick, by the firing of the Cannon at St. James's Park and at the Tower, a universal Joy was seen throughout London and Westminster, of which the greatest ings thereupen. Demonstrations was shewn by ringing of Bells, Illuminations and Bonfires. The next Morning there was at St. James's a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, who complimented his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and were, most of them, admitted to see the young Prince. On Monday the 4th, his Majesty was pleased to come from Hampton-Court to St. James's, to make a Visit to her Royal Highness on this happy Occasion, and to see the new-born Prince, and afterwards went back to Hampton-Court. It was observed, that befides their Share in the universal Joy, some great Perfons lately remov'd, gave Tokens of a Satisfaction very difficult to be accounted for.

On Saturday Night, upon the Arrival of the Lord Harvey at Hampton-Court, with the joyful News of the Birth of a Prince, there was a great Ball in the King's Palace, to which all Persons were admitted: And the next Morning, feveral Members of the Corporation of Kingston, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, into his Majeity's Presence, had the Honour of kiffing his Majesty's Hand, and of congratulating him on the Birth of the young Prince. His Majesty receiv'd them with particular Satisfaction, and Notice of their early Loyalty, and

return'd them his Thanks.

The King returns to St. lames s.

On Wednesday the 13th of November, the King return'd from Hampson-Court to his Palace at St. Fames's, and the next Day the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, in their Formalities, waited on the King, to congratulate his Majesty upon his Return to St. James's; and being introduced to his Majesty, after paying their Obeifance, the Recorder made a Speech to his Majesty to the effect following:

The City of London's Congratulation to the King.

May it please your Majesty, THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon your Return to this Place; they beg Leave also, with Hearts full of Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon the Birth

Birth of a Prince. Every Addition to the Branches of Anno Reg.
your Royal House, is an Accession of Joy to all your Sub- IV.
jells; our present, as well as future Happiness and Security entirely depend upon it.

May your Majesty live to see bim imitate all those illustrious Examples of Honour, Virtue and Goodness, which his Royal Progenitors every Day shew to

him.

May be be a Comfort to your Majesty, an Honour to your Royal House, and a common Benefactor to Mankind.

This Speech ended, his Majesty rose from his Sear, and thank'd the City of London for this Mark of their Loyalty and Affection: And they had all

the Honour to kis his Majefty's Hand.

The Particular Addresses of Congratulation on this Occasion, of both Houses to their RR. HH. PP. with their Answers thereunto, have already been taken notice of. But his Majesty further received the like Compliments from the most considerable Parts of his Dominions, and there seemed a very hearty and

universal Joy thereupon.

On the 28th of the same Month in the Evening, the young Prince was Christen'd at St. James's by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and named George William; the King, and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold being Godfathers, and the Dutchess of St. Albans Godmother. But a very surprizing Cloud soon drew over this agreeable Prospect; and these new Joys were suddenly damped by an unhappy Difference between his Majesty and This had been variously reported and commented upon, according to Peoples particular Inclinations; but we think our felves obliged, in point of Duty, and respect to such high Characters, to say no more on so nice a Concern than what his Majesty, in his wonderful Condescention, was pleased to direct, by his Secretaries of State, to be transmitted to other Courts.

HIS Majesty having been inform'd, that several Reports, for the most part ill-grounded, are spread Abroad concerning what has lately pass'd in the Royal Family, he has order'd me to send you the inclos'd Account of it. As soon as the young Prince

Anno Reg.

was born, the King took occasion to be inform'd what was wont to be observ'd in the like Cases in this Kingdom, in relation to the Ceremony of Baptilm; and having found by the Records, that when it was a Boy, and the King was Godfather, he was us'd to nominate for second Godfather, one of the principal Lords of his Court, who, for the most part, was the Lord Chamberlain, he named for this Function the Duke of Newcastle, who now bears that Charge; chusing at the same Time the Dutchess of St. Albans, first Lady of Honour to the Princess, for Godmother, Nevertheless, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conceiv'd such Chagrin thereupon, that on Thursday last, after the Solemnity of Baptism was ended, finding himself no longer Master of his Resentment, he drew near to the Duke of Newcastle, and reproach'd him very grofly, upon supposition that he had sollicited that Honour in spight of him. The King was yet actually in the Chamber, but not near enough to hear what the Prince said to the Duke. The last thinking himself obliged to inform the King of it, and the Prince having avow'd the Matter to the Dukes of King ston, Kent, and Roxborough, (whom his Majesty sent to him the next Day upon this Occasion) his Majesty order'd him, by a second Message, not to go out of his Apartment till further Order. On Saturday, the Prince writ a Letter to the King, and on Sunday another; but his Majesty not finding them fatisfactory, and having besides had more subject of Discontent from several other Steps taken by the Prince, he caused him to be rold Yesterday Afternoon, by his Vice-Chamberlain Mr. Cooke, that he should be gone from the Palace of St. James's; and to the Princels, that the might continue in the Palace as long as the should judge convenient: But as for the Princesses her Daughters, and the young Prince, the King would have them remain with him in the Palace, and that it should be permitted the Princess to fee them as often as she defired. However, the Pring cels being unwilling to leave the Prince her Husband, went along with him to the Earl of Grantham's, her Lord Chamberlain, at whose House their Royal Highneffes lay last Night. Whitehall, Dec. 14. N.S. 1717.

But although this unhappy Breach has fince conti- Anno Reg. nued, yet some Persons seem to have been much disappointed in Projecting thereupon Measures detrimental to the Publick. The National Affairs have gone on in their usual current, the main Springs of Government have been conducted with great Skill and Unanimity, and the Interest of the Constitution both in the State and in the Church, have been pursued with Honour and Success.

As it appears by the above Account, that Load was laid in both Houses on the Mutiny-Bill, from Apprehensions of the great Power devolved thereby upon the Crown; and as the Reduction of the Army was also another Point very warmly debated, it may be necessary to observe, that during the Sitting of Parliament, the Crown gave a very generous Instance of a Disposition to make the Nation easie both as to their Jealousies and their Charges, in reducing the Army The Army Teagreeable to the Votes therein passed; and not long duced, after their breaking up, Articles were publish'd for the Regulation and Government of the Army. An Extract of which follows:

ARTICLE I.

LL Officers and Soldiers (not having just Impediment) shall diligently frequent Divine Service, in fuch Places as shall be appointed for the Regiment, Troop, or Company to which they belong; and such as either wilfully or negligently absent themselves from Divine Service or Sermon, or else being present, do behave themselves undecently or irreverently during the same, if they be Officers, they shall be severely reprehended at a Court-Martial; but if private Soldiers, they shall for every such first Offence forfeit each Man 13. to be deducted out of their next Pay; and for the second Offence shall forfeit Iv. and be laid in Irons for twelve Hours; and for every like Offence afterwards, shall suffer and pay in like manner; and the Money so forseited shall be apply'd to the relief of the fick Soldiers of fuch Troop or Company to which the Offender does belong.

If any Sutler; in any of our Forts, Garrisons, Camps, Barricks, or Guards, shall, during Divine Service or Sermon, presume to sell any Beer, Brandy,

Wine.

Anno Reg.

Wine, or other Liquors, or any kind of Victuals, or other Merchandize, he shall be delivered over to the Civil Magistrate, to be punished according to Law.

TIT

Whosoever shall use any unlawful Oath or Execration, (whether Officer or Soldier) shall incur the Penalties express'd in the first Article.

If any Officer or Soldier shall presume to blaspheme the holy and undivided Trinity, or the Persons of God the Father, God the Son, or God the Holy Ghost, or shall presume to speak against any known Article of the Christian Faith, he shall be deliver'd over by the Commanding Officer to the Civil Magistrate, to be punish'd according to Law.

V.

If any Officer or Soldier shall abuse or prophane any Place dedicated to the Worship of God, or shall offer Violence to any Chaplain of the Army, or any other Minister of God's Word, he shall be liable to such penalty or corporal Punishment as shall be inslicted on him by a Court-Martial.

VI.

If any Officer or Soldier shall presume to use any traiterous or disrespectful Words against the Sacred Person of his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of the Royal Family, or shall behave himself with Contempt or Disrespect towards the General, or other Commander in Chief of the Forces, or speak Words tending to his Hurt or Dishonour, he shall be punished according to the Nature of his Offence, by the Judgment of a Regimental or General Court-Martial.

VII:

If any Officer or Soldier shall excite, cause or join in any Mutiny or Sedition, in the Company, Troop, or Regiment to which he belongs, or in any other Company, Troop, or Regiment in his Majesty's Service, or on any Party or Post, where the Duty is done by Detachment from several Regiments, or otherwise, in the Army, he shall suffer Death, or such other punishment as a General Court-Martial shall instict.

And if any Officer, Non-Commission Officer, or Sol-Anno Reg. dier, shall hear any Words tending to Mutiny or Sedition, or being any way privy thereto, do not immediately use his utmost Endeavours to suppress the same, as also to discover it to his Superiors, if an Officer, he shall be cashier'd; and if a Non-Commission Officer or Soldier, he shall be severly punish'd at the Discretion of a Court-Martial.

If any Officer or Soldier shall refuse to obey the lawful Orders of his superior Officer, he shall be punished with Death, or otherwise, as a General Court-Martial shall think sit.

All Officers and Soldiers who have received Pay, or have heen duly lifted in our Service, and shall defert the same, either in the Field, upon a March, in Quarters, or in Garrison, and be convicted thereof before a General Court-Martial, shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as by the said Court shall be insticted.

XII.

If any Officer or Soldier shall perswade or advise any other Officer or Soldier to desert our Service, he shall suffer such Punishment as shall be inslicted by the Sentence of a General Court-Martial.

If any Officer, Non-Commission Officer or Soldier, shall be accused of any capital Crime, or of any Violence or Offence against the Person, Estate, or Property of any of our Subjects, which is punishable by the known Laws of the Land; the commanding Officers of every Regiment, Troop, or Company, are hereby required to deliver over such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate, so soon as applied to; and are also to be aiding and affishing to the Officers of Justice in the seizing and apprehending such Offender, in order to bring him to Trial, under Pain of our highest Displeasure.

No Officer or Soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking Speeches or Gestures to another, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and asking Pardon of the Party offended, in Presence of his commanding Officer.

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

Nor shall any Officer or Soldier presume to send a Challenge to any other Officer or Soldier to sight a Duel, upon Pain of being cashier'd, if he be an Officer; or suffering the severest corporal Punishment, if a Non-Commission Officer or private Soldier.

And if any Officer or Non-Commission Officer commanding a Guard, shall wittingly and knowingly suffer any Person whatever to go forth to sight a Duel, he shall be punished as above: And all Seconds also, and Carriers of Challenges in order to Duels, shall be taken as Principals, and punished accordingly.

All Officers, of what Condition soever, have Power to part and quell all Quarrels, Frays, and other Disorders, though of another Company, Troop, or Regiment; and to command Officers to Arrest, and Soldiers to Prison, until their proper Officers be acquainted therewith.

And whoever shall refuse to obey such Officer, (though of inferior Rank) or draw his Sword upon him, shall be punish'd as a General Court Martial shall

appoint.

Nor shall any Officer or Soldier upbraid another for refusing a Challenge, since, according to these our Orders, they but do the Duty of Soldiers, who ought to subject themselves to Discipline; and we do acquit and discharge all Men who have Quarrels offer'd, or Challenges sent to them, of all Disgrace or Opinion of Disadvantage in the Obedience hereunto; and whosoever shall upbraid them, and offend in this Case, shall be punish'd as a Challenger.

Every Non-Commission Officer and Soldier, who shall inlist himself in our Service, shall, at the time of his so inlisting, or within a Month afterwards at the farthest, be taken before a Justice of Peace by the inlisting Officer, or the Officer commanding the Troop or Company into which he is listed, and shall there take the Oath following,

I Swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to serve him honestly and faithfully in Defence of his Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all his Enemies and Opposers whatsoever, and to observe and obey his Majesty's Orders, and the Orders of the Generals and Officers set over me by his Majesty.

So help me God.

XXVIII.

Anno Reg.

All Officers and Soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in Quarters and on the March, and whoever shall commit any Waste or Spoil, either on Walks of Trees, Parks, Warrens, Fish-Ponds, Houses, or Gardens, Corn-Fields, Inclosures, or Meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any Property whatever belonging to any of our Subjects, or belonging to any Person whatever, unless by Order of the then Commander in Chief of our Forces, to annoy Rebels, or other Enemies in Arms against us, he or they that shall be found guilty of offending herein, shall (besides such Penalties as they are liable to by Law) be punished according to the Nature and Degree of the Offence, by the Judgment of a Regimental or General Court-Martial.

XXIX.

No Officer shall demand Billets for Quartering of more than his effective Men, nor quarter any Women or Children in the House affigned him for the Quartering of Officers and Soldiers, without the Confent of the Owner; nor shall take Money for freeing of Landlords from Quartering of Officers or Soldiers, under Pain of being cashier'd for it.

Every Officer commanding a Regiment, Troop, Company, or Party, whether in settled Quarters, or on the March, shall see his own Quarters, and the Quarters of every Officer and Soldier under his Command, paid, according to the Rates specified in the Act of Parliament now in Force.

And upon every Payment to be made in Quarters, the said Officer shall give publick Notice thereof to the Landlords, in order to see them satisfied as aforesaid: And in case any such Regiment, Troop, Company, or Party, shall be order'd to march, before Money may be come to the Hands of the commanding Officer as aforesaid, he is hereby required, before his Departure out of any Town or Village, to make up the Accompts with all Persons concerned in Money due to them for Quartering of Officers and Soldiers, for what Time soever he shall have happened to remain there; and grant to every such Party a signed Certificate for the same, therein specifying the Name of the Regiment, Troop, or Company such

Anno Reg.

Officers or Soldiers do belong to, under pain of being cashier'd for it, upon proof of having wilfully offended herein.

On Marches, the commanding Officers are to apply to the proper Magistrates for the Carriages necessary for the Service, and to pay for them according to the Act of Parliament in that behalf, taking care not to abuse, nor to suffer any under their Command, to beat or abuse the Waggoners, or other Persons, attending such Carriages, nor to put more than twenty hundred Weight on any Wayne or Waggon so furnished to them by the Country.

And whatever Officer shall be convicted of offending herein, or of retuling to grant Certificates in case of Failure of Money, as in the preceding Article, shall, by the Judgment of a General Court Martial, be cashier'd, or otherwise punish'd, according to the De-

gree of his Offence.

XXXII.

All Officers commanding in Garrisons, in Quarters, or on Marches, shall keep good Order, and redress all fuch Abuses or Disorders as may happen to be committed by any Officer or Soldier under their Command: And if on Complaint made to any fuch commanding Officer, of beating of Landlords, or extorting of more from them than they are obliged by Law to furnish; of Soldiers disturbing of Fairs or Markets, or committing of any other kind of Riots, to the disturbing or disquieting our People; he the said Commander, who shall refuse or omit to see Justice done on the Offender, and Reparation made to the Party injurd, so far as part of the Offender's Pay can enable him, he shall, upon proof thereof, be punished by a General Court-Marrial, as if he himself had personally committed the Crimes or Disorders complained of.

XXXVII.

If any Officer shall protect any Person from his Creditors, otherwise than is allow'd by the present Act of Parliament; or any one who does not actually serve in the Ranks, and consequently do all the Duties of a Soldier, (according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act) he shall be cashier'd for it.

IV. Anno Reg.

In Cale any Officer, Non-Commission Officer or Soly dier, be accused of any Violence or Offence against the Person, Estate, or Property of any of our Subjects, punishable by any of our Civil Courts or Magifirates, the Officer to whom such Acculation is brought, shall not proceed to the Trial of such Offender or Offenders by a Court-Martial, within the Space of Eight Days, unless at the Desire of the Person or Persons injured; and in Case no Application be made to the commanding Officer in Quarters, during the Space of Eight Days, by the Person or. Persons injured, the Offender or Offenders may be. tried by a Court-Martial for any Offence mentioned in these Articles; provided, that within the Space of the faid Eight Days, the Person injured hath not proceeded to the Prosecution of such Offender before a Civil Court or Magistrate, and Notice given thereof to the Officer commanding in the Quarters where fuch Offence shall be committed.

XLV.

These our Rules and Articles are to be observed by, and do in all respects regard our Troops and Regiments of Horse and Foot Guards, as well as our other Forces.

XLVI.

The aforegoing Rules and Arricles shall be read and published at the Head of every Regiment, Troop, and Company muster'd or to be muster'd in our Service, once every two Months at farthest, and are to be duly observed by all Officers and Soldiers in our Service; and also by our Companies of Gunners, and other military Officers of our Trains of Artillery, with such Alterations only as relate to the Payment of Soldiers Quarters and Carriages, which in the Kingdom of Ireland are to be regulated by the Lord Lieutenant thereof, and in our Islands, Provinces, and Garrisons beyond the Seas, by the respective Governours of the same, according as the Nature of the thing shall require: And notwithstanding it is express'd in the (16th) Article of these our Rules and Orders, that every commanding Officer is required to deliver up to the Civil Magistrate all such Persons (under his Command) as shall be accused of any Crimes which are punishable by the known Laws of the Land; yet K 2

Anno Reg. in our Garrison of Gibraltar, Island of Minorca Forts of Placentia and Annapolis-Royal, where our Forces now are, or in any other Place beyond the Seas, to which any of our Troops may hereafter be commanded, and where there is no Form of our Civil Indicature in Force, the Governours or Commanders respectively are to appoint General Courts Martial to be held, who are to punish Criminals by their Sentence, as has been practifed heretofore, and authorized by former Articles of War.

Foreign Affairs.

Before we entered upon the Proceedings of the Britilh Parliament, we had followed the Foreign Affairs of this Year to the Surrender of Cagliari, and the whole Island of Sardinia to the Spaniards; and to the Defeat of the Ottoman Powers by the Imperialifts, with the Surrender of Belgrade, and other great Acquisitions by them gained against the Turks; we shall therefore resume those two important Branches of our Story, so far at least as they have been influenced by the Measures of the British Court, to the Close of this Fourth Year of his Majesty's auspicious Reign ; and this as we find them in Order of Time and Action, because of the mutual Influence many of those Transactions have had over each other.

The precipitant Meafures of the Spaniards.

The Court of Madrid, greatly influenced by the Councils of Cardinal Alberons, push'd on their military Preparations both by Sea and Land, with the utmost Application; and even with Precipitancy in regard to the Disposition of the Turks for a Peace with the Empire, which made it then to all Europe manifest how hazardous a Condition that Nation must be in, to be found in open War with such a Force, when that Force had no other Enemy to deal with; fetting aside the Obligations of the King of Great Britain, and many other Potentates, by Treaty to fecure the Peace of Italy, and the Emperor's Dominions, in which the Spaniards were manifestly directing the Storm. The British Court thought it not however prudent to be backward in any Measures neceffary for the Security of the publick Tranquillity, purfuant to its Stipulations of Guarrantee. Preparations were therefore made for a large Number of Ships of Force to be got in readinels against any Emergency; and because the Affairs of the North, as well as some

other

other Occasions, made many more necessary than for Anno Reg. this Expedition into the Mediterranean, we shall give a Lift of the whole for this Year.

A Lift of the SHIPS of the Royal Navy.

N		m	₽	•

First Rates. Royal Anne

Britannia

Royal George ¿ London

Royal Sovereign Victory

Royal William

Second Rates.

Barfleur Blenheim

Prince George

Saint George Marlborough

Neptune

₹ Namur

Prince

Princess

Ramilies

Sandwich

Vanguard Union

Third Rates.

FBoyne

Cumberland Cornwall

Chichester

Cumbridge

Devonshire Dorsethire

Dorsetshire

Humber

Lancafter Norfolk

Newark

LRuffell.

Names.

Third Rates.

Ranelaugh

Shrewsbury Sommerfer

Torbay

Berwick

Breda

Burford

Bedford

Buckingham

Captain

Elizabeth

Effex

Edinburgh

Prince Frederick

Grafton

Hampton-Court

Ipswich

Kent

Lenox

Monmouth

Naffau

Northumberland

Royal Oak

Orford

Revenge

Suffolk

Sterling-Castle,

Yarmouth

Fourth Rates.

August

Canterbury Defyance

Dunkirk

Dreadnought

Exe-

for this Year

Names.

Names.

Fourth Rates. (Exeter Kingston Lyon Medway Mary Monk Montague Nottingham Plymouth Rupert Rippon Sunderland Superbe Windfor

York (Advice Affiftance Anglesea Antelope Argyle St. Albans Burlington Briftol Chester Centurion Chatham Colchel Crown
Dartmo
Deptfor 1 Colchefter Dartmouth Deptford Dragon Falkland Falmouth Greenwich Guernsey Gloucester

Hampshire

Lirchfield Leopard

Jerley

Fourth Rates. [Newcastle Nonfuch Norwich Oxford Portland Pembroke Panther Preston Ruby
Romney
Rochefter
Surherland
Swallow
Severn
Salisbury Ruby Salisbury Strafford Tilbury Tyger Warwick Weymouth Woolwich Winchester Worcester.

Fifth Rates. [Adventure Royal Anne Galley Charles Galley Dover Diamond Enterprize Falkstone Fowey Feversham Gosport Haftings Hector Loo Ludlow-Caftle Lark

Launceston

Lynn

Sin

T.

Names.

Fifth Rates.

	(Lynn
	Mary Gally
40	Portfmouth
32	Pearle Tank
Guns	Roe-buck
of c	Southampton
-	Sorlings
No.	Saphire
	South-Sea-Castle.

Bedford Gally
Bridgewater
Dolphin
Experiment
Garland
Kinlale
Lowestoffe
Lyme
Mermaid
Milford
Poole
Rye Scarborough
Shoreham
onoichani.

No. of Guns 30.

Sixth Rates. Alborough Deal Castle Flamborough Fox Glasgow Nightingal Phænix Queenborough Squirrell Seaford Solebay Valeur

Sheerness Tartar

Names. Sixth Rates.

	Blandford
	Biddeford -
	Gibraltar.
0	Greyhound
15 2	Hind
Guns	Lively
of	Port-Mahon
1	Role
No.	Speedwell
	Sea-horse
	Success
	Winchelsea

Fire-Ship.

Mischan!

Plymouth

Torreffer

8	50.00
Suns	{Griffin

Bomb-Veffels.

4.	(Blaft
\$ 4	Bazilisk
un	urnace
3	Granado

Tatchs:

12	6 Bolton
	20 Carolina (formar
	ly the Peregrine
	8 Charlottee
1	12 Dublin
	Drake
nn	12 Fubbs
5 <	8 Henrietta
7 1	A Temmy

0, 1	4 Jenning
	8 Katherine
2	8 Mary
	Portimout
	Quanhar

4 Queenborough 4 St. Loe 12 William & Mary

4 Chatham

Sloops.

Annals of King GEORGE.

Names.

Names.

		Sloop.
	C14	Drake
2	14	Ferret
Guns	114	Happy
30	112	Swift
No.	114	Shark
4	614	Tryal

Storefhips.

E 24 Success

Hulks.
Chatham
Exeter
Gloucester
Kingsfisher
Thunderbolt-Prize:
Plymouth

Hoyes:
Forrester
Heyling
Lyon
Mary
Navy Transport
Plymouth Transport
Supply

Hoyes,
Sheerness
Water-Boat
True Love
Old True-Love
Unity
Woolwich Transport

Smack.
Royal Escape

Total.	
First Rates	7
Second Rates	13
Third Rates	39
Fourth Rates	68
Fifth Rates	41
Sixth Rates	24
Fire-Ship	i
Bomb-Veffels	4
Yatchts	15
Sloops .	6
Store-Ship	1
Hulks	6
Hoys	12
Smack	I
	238

Admiral Byng made Commander of the Fleet for the Streights,

His Majesty was pleased to appoint Sir George Byng Admiral, and chief Commander of the Squadron to be sent to the Streights; and Sir George having received his last Instructions, on Saturday the 24th of May. On the Monday following he set out for Portsmouth, where he arrived on Tuesday in the Evening. On the 28th in the Morning he hoisted his Flag on Board the Barsteur, was saluted by the Fleet, and the same being his Majesty's Birth-Day, at Noon all the Flags and Colours were spread abroad, the whole Fleet fired their Guns, and made extraordinary rejoicings. This Fleet consisted of one Second Rate, eleven

eleven third Rates, and eight Fourth Rates, besides Anno Reg.

Fire-Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Store-Ships, and other IV.

Tenders, a List of them is as followeth, though their

Rates are not computed exactly as in the foregoing general Lift. qual a company and another ballan r fore of say this east a semininger

Ships. Seco	nd Rate. Captains.
Th	Byng, Admiral, Leftock ird Rates.
Dorfetshire, Rear Ad	miral Delaval, Fuzzar
Grafton	Haddock
Captain	Haddock - Hamilton
Effex	Rosier
Breda -	Harris
Burford -	Vanbrugh Kempthorn
Royal Oak -	- Kempthorn
Kent -	Matthews
Orford -	Falkenham
Rupert -	Field
Shrewsbury -	Balchen
Fourt	h Rates.
Dreadnought -	— — Haddock — Beverley — Obrian — Masters — Drake
Montague	Beverley
Rippon -	— Obrian
Le Superbe	Masters
Dunkirk —	- Drake
Canterbury -	- Walton
Lenox	Strickland
Rochester	- Windar
Fire	-Ships.
Garland	Atkins
Griffin -	Atkins Orme
Bom	b-Veilels.
Basilisk —	
Blast -	
Loo, Hospita	al-Ship.
William and Martha -	and the same of the same of
Thomas and Dorothy	
Company of the Compan	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

IV.

Anno Reg. Befides the Ships above-mention'd, Sir George Byng was to be joyn'd by the Squadron cruizing in the Streights, against the Corfairs of Salley, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Commall, who was recalled from being his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, for concluding a Peace with the Emperor of Mo. 20000. Th Second Rate.

These preparations, with the Remonstrances of the Spanish Embassador thereupon, had caused no small Alarm among the Money'd Men, infomuch that the Negotiation to Publick Funds fell seven or eight per Cent. But the

Apprehensions of a Rupture with Spain were soon accommodate after dispell'd; For on the 8th of April it was, by Matters between the Em. Direction from the Secretary's Office, publish'd in the London Gazette, That, that Morning a Courier arrived peror and the King of Spain as Whitehall from Paris, with Letters from the Earl of

> Stair, giving an Account, that Prince Eugene had by an Express acquainted him, 'That the Emperor had 'consented to the Proposals made by his Britannick Majesty, and the Regent of France, for accommodating Matters between the House of Austria and the King of Spain: Upon which, his Lordship and Count Konigsegg, the Emperor's Ambassador at that " Court, had waited on the Regent to compliment his Royal Highness, who express'd a very great Satis-' faction at the receipt of this good News.' Not many Days after, the London Gazette, in Confirmation of it, inform'd the Publick, in an Article from the Hague, That the States-General had notify'd to the feveral Provinces, that the British and French Ministers residing there, had communicated to them a Project of a Treaty for accommodating the Differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain; and acquainted them, that their respective Masters desired the Concurrence of that Republick in their Endeavours to bring the Negotiation to a good Iffue, the Terms of which were already accepted by the Emperor. That the States of the respective Provinces had accordingly taken this Matter into Consideration, and those of Frieseland had already sent up their Consent to that State's concurring in the Mea-Sures proposed, expressing their Sense of the great Wisdom and Sagacity of his British Majesty and the Regent of France, in projecting such Terms as are so adapted to the several Interests of the respective Powers concernid, that there is no room to doubt but that, as the Emperor

peror has already done, the other Parties will chearfully Anno Reg. embrace the Proposal; and that we may foon fee the Prospect of a fatal War in Europe, changed into that of a folid and lasting Peace and Tranquillity. Upon these Advices, the Publick Funds began gradually to

rife again to their former Values.

But whatfoever might have been the Foundation of those Advices, several of the most considerable Powers in Europe were indefatigable for bringing Matters to an Accommodation before they proceeded to Extremity; and the Earl of Cadogan, his Britannick The Earl of Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipoten-Cadogan's tiary in the Netberlands, having embark'd at Margate Arrival and about the beginning of May, landed at the Brill, the Negotiations in 15th N. S. and the same Day arrived at the Hague, Holland, where he was visited by the Publick Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. On the 18th, his Excellency was complimented on his Arrival by the Prefident of the Assembly of the States-General, in the Name of that Body; and on the 21st, his Excellency went from the Hague to Amsterdam, in order to engage the leading Burgomasters of that City, to send to the States-General their Approbation of a Triple Alliance, viz. of Great-Britain, and France, and the United Provinces, for the Preservation of the Peace and Tranquilliry of Italy, in the same Manner as the Provinces of Frieseland and Guelderland had already done.

To this purpole we must take Notice, that some Account of the Days before the Earl of Cadogan's Arrival at the Project of a Hague, the Marquess de Chateuaneuf, Ambassador of Triple Atiance. France, in a Conference with the States Deputies, wherein Mr. Whitworth, the British Minister, was present, made a Speech, importing in Substance. That he had Orders from his most Christian Majesty, to communicate to them the Project that had been form'd at London, for the Preservation and Maintenance of the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, which was the Defign of the late Treaties of Utrecht and Baden; of which Project Mr. Whitworth would give them a Copy; desiring their High-Mightinesses to concur therein with their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, and nothing doubting but they would find the Conditions of the same as reasonable as can be expected in Affairs of this Nature, and in the present Conjuncture: the Design and Intention of the said Project was, what

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Anno Reg. in all Appearance, would be an Inducement to their High Mightineffes to join in it, viz. to prevent a new War, which might indeed, be kindled first in Italy, but would afterward spread it self much farther: That these Considerations, the Publick Peace and Tranquillity, were equally the Design of the Alliance made between their said Majesties and their High Mightinesses about a Year ago; and therefore he had the greater Hope they would readily come into this Proposition, and join with England and France in fo good a Work: That the King, bis Master, and the Duke Regent, as well as his Britannick Majesty, had consider'd, that by the Conventions and Treaties of Utrecht, a Neutrality was agreed upon for Italy; though the various Interests and Pretensions of the Emperor and the King of Spain were not fettled at the same Time, but left undecided: That neither could any thing be done herein by the Treaties of Rastat and Baden; so that his Imperial Majesty on the one part, and his Catholick Majesty on the other, refero'd each of them his Rights and Pretensions: That it was more than probable, that sooner or later new Troubles would spring from this Source: That to prevent them, the King his Master and the Duke Regent, together with his Britannick Majesty, did endeavour to conclude an Accommodation, after the Peace of Utrecht and Baden, between the Emperor and Spain; but all their Attempts were render'd fruitless and abortive, by the Spaniards Enterprize upon Sardinia: That, how. ever, this Step was so far from discouraging their Majesties to perfist in so wholsome a Defign, that, on the contrary, it had even animated them more and more to seek some effectual method to extinguish this Flame at its first breaking out, and thereby obviate a new War. And forasmuch as the Parties concern'd did not appear disposed to pursue the ordinary Course of Negotiations to come to an Agreement, their Majesties bad judg'd it necessary to find out themselves some means of succeeding therein: That in order thereunto, they had conceiv'd it most expedient to form a Project, by which the Peace might be establish'd and maintain'd: That this laudable Design bad already had a happy Beginning, his Imperial Majesty having declared by his Ambassador at the Court of France, that he would accept of the said Project: That for the rest, nothing could more contribute

tribute to make the King of Spain and the others ac- Anno Reg. quiesce with it, than their High Mightinesses Concur- IV. rence ; that fo it might be feen, that all Princes and States concern'd themselves in the Preservation of the Peace, and were all of the same Mind in that respect : That this ought even to be considered as a Consequence of the above-cited Triple Alliance, whose principal Defign it was, to maintain the Publick Tranquillity, and to prevent new Troubles and Wars: And laftly, That for thefe Reasons they hoped and expected their High-Mightinesses would make no Difficulty to concur therein. pursuant to their Request. Then the British Minifter delivering to the Deputies a Copy of the faid Project, referr'd them to what the Marquels de Chateauneuf had said, desiring their High-Mightinesses to come into it, and adding, That they had so often expresi'd their Zeal and Defire of the Publick Tranquillity, and were so nearly concern'd therein, that he made no doubt they would contribute toward it on their part.

The States of Holland, who have the greatest Weight in all the Resolutions of the States-General, fent the above-mention'd Project of a Triple-Alliance to the respective Towns of that Province, and so separated, till they had received Instructions thereupon from their Principals. Things were at this pals when the Lord Cadogan arriv'd at the Hague: But tho' his Excellency did all that could be expected from an able and consummate Minister, yet he found not only the leading Burgomasters of Amsterdam, but also the principal Members of the States unmoveably resolv'd, not to enter into the said Alliance till they had received Satisfaction from the Emperor about the Barrier. On the 24th, his Excellency return'd from Amsterdam to the Hague; and acquainted the States Deputies, That the King of Great-Britain, bis Master, bad interposed bis good Offices for putting an End to the Difficulties which had so long obstructed the Execution of the Barrier-Treaty, and offer'd to the Consideration of their High Mightinesses a Project for that purpose. Hereupon their High Mightinesses pass'd a Resolution conformable to his Britannick Majesty's Sentiments and Advice; which being next Morning deliver'd to the Earl of Cadogan,

Anno Reg.

his Excellency went the same Evening to Antwerp, to confer with the Marquess de Prié, on the Subject of the said Resolution. The States of Holland being met again on the 25th, most of their Conferences turn'd upon the Question, Whether the State should enter into the Alliance propos'd with England and France; but they separated on the 28th without coming to any Resolution, and the Members of that Assembly went to their several Towns, to receive more particular Instructions: All this while the Marquess de Beretti Landi, Ambassador of Spain, used his utmost Efforts to deter the States from entring into the said Alliance.

To this purpose we shall here insert a Piece which was printed in French at the Hague, and sent to the principal Members of the States, from an unknown Hand, but generally supposed to be written and dispersed by the Agents of the Spanish Ambassador; and which was published here in English, in the News

of May 29, as follows.

A Letter from a Swiss Gentleman to his Friend at Geneva, about the Part which their High-Mightinesses ought to act, in regard to the Differences betwist the Emperor and Spain.

Letter from a YOU would know, Sir, what their High-MighSwiss Gentletinesses can and ought to do in the present Junman about the cture; whether they will join in the Treaty concluintended Triple ded between England and France, for adjusting the
Alliance.

Pretensions, and terminating the Differences betwixt
the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and Sicily; or
whether they will remain quiet, without engaging
absolutely in either Party, except in that of using all
manner of good Offices, and Ways of Perswasion,
to influence the Parties concern'd to a reasonable
Accommodation.

I consent with all my Heart, Sir, to satisfie your Curiosity; and I dare flatter my self, that the sew Years Abode I made in Holland, hath given me so good an Insight into the true Interest of those Provinces, that I may be capable of passing a tolerable

Judgment in the Case.

Having

Having therefore well weigh'd and examin'd all Anno Reg. Things, I rest convinc'd, that its their High Mightinesses wisest Way, and most agreeable to the Interest of their State, not to engage on either Side, but to observe an exact Neutrality, and endeavour to perfuade the Warring Powers to make Peace, employing for that end all imaginable Ways of Gentleness and Persuasion.

And to bring you into the same Train of Thought with my felf, I shall, in the first place, give you a brief but faithful Account of all that hath hitherto pass'd

concerning this Affair. and or maked sow bro W and

Whilst the Emperor was in the heat of War with the Turks, the King of Spain, thinking it a favourable Opportunity for pushing his Pretensions, resolv'd not to let it slip. He arm'd with all possible Diligence, and with all the Secrecy Things of that Nature are capable of. He caus'd all the Men of War he had, to be made fit for the Service, new ones to be built, others to be bought; he gather'd together all the Transports he possibly could; he reinforc'd considerably his old Regiments, rais'd new; and, in short, attack'd the Island of Sardinia, which you know he made himself Master of.

What did the King of Spain do in this Interval? Why, he drew up and publish'd a Manifesto to ju-

stifie his recourse to Arms.

The Marquis Beretti Landi, (whose Departure is still lamented here) presented a Memorial to the States General, wherein, after having exhibited the Reasons which prevail'd with the King of Spain to attack Sardinia, he offer'd, in the most obliging manner in the World, in the King his Master's Name, to put all his Concerns into their Hands, and to accept of them for Mediators.

The States-General were, indeed, sensible of his Catholick Majesty's Generosity; but considering, that it was an Affair which did not particularly concern them, and that that mediation might directly or indirectly entangle them in the Quarrel, they concluded, that it was not their Business to undertake it at any rate; and thereupon they answer'd the Mar-

quis Beretti Landi in very general Terms.

144

Anno Reg. IV.

What happen'd afterwards? Why, England and France acting with the laudable Defign of preventing the Disorders which this kindling War would infallibly be attended with, enter upon measures agreeable to fuch a Defign. In this View, the Abbot Du Bois was fent to London; the Affair was there canvals'd; Projects of Accommodation were form'd; care was taken to let the Emperor know foon what they were; Colonel Stanbope was fent to Madrid, to communicate the Proposals to his Catholick Majesty, or at least to found him upon them. But hitherto not one Word was spoken to the States-General: Far from confulting them, or hearing their Sentiments of the matter, or acting in Concert with them, or defiring them (in Conjunction with themselves) to contribute to the Re-establishment of the Tranquillity of Europe; far from all this, I say, a profound Silence was kept as to their part; they were carefully depriv'd of the Knowledge of whatfoever was done: In a Word, the States-General were not in the Queftion.

But neither was this all; for after having well examin'd, and debated upon the Articles of Peace between the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and Sicily, they were committed to Writing; and a Treaty of Alliance was thereupon concluded between France, England, and the States-General, the chief End where-of was to engage, by all possible Methods, the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and Sicily to subscribe to the Conditions express'd in the said Treaty.

This Treaty being made between France and England, it was sent to Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, to be approved and accepted; and then only, after all these Steps, it was proposed to the States-

General.

Thus you have an Account, in few Words, how all Things were transacted. I shall shew you by and by, that their High-Mightinesses are not any way obliged to enter into the said Treaty. For this purpose, we have nothing to do to examine whether the Terms of Accommodation, contain'd in the said Treaty, are reasonable and equitable, or not; for even supposing, that they are both the one and the other, I affirm, that the State is not obliged by any Engagement to enter into that Alliance, and that it

is its Interest not to meddle by any means; and that Anno. Reg. for several Reasons.

In the first Place, as their High-Mightinesses never fet up as Guarantees for the Neutrality of Italy, fo nothing obliges them to make Steps, in order to restore Peace there.

This is therefore an Affair that does not concern them, unless they will concern themselves in it: Now, tis a Maxim in the Civil Law, That a Man ought not to meddle with a Bufiness that does not concern him ; Imprudents est se immiscere rei ad se non pertinenti. This Rule holds yet more strongly in Politicks: Princes and States are but too much exposed to be involved in Broils and Intricacies, without bring-

ing them upon themselves out of Gaiety.

Secondly, Since their High-Mightinesses refused to accept the Mediation which the King of Spain fo civilly offer'd them, because they were afraid of bringing themselves into a Scrape, they have much stronger Reasons to refuse to come into the Treaty abovemention'd, now that the King of Spain appears unwilling to accept it, as it is; for them to act otherwife, would be to declare themselves Parties, after having refused to be Mediators; and, without the least Necessity, to fall out with his Catholick Majefty, of whom, hitherto, they have no manner of Reason to complain.

In the third Place, It is incontestably certain, that this State ought, with all imaginable Care, to avoid

whatever may involve it in a new War.

The fad Experience of what's past, has so deeply inculcated this Truth into the minds of all the Inhabitants of these Provinces, that, in all appearance, they will remember it as long as they live. Now, tis very probable, that if they come into the Treaty in Question, the same will, in spite of themselves, bring them into a War, which 'twill not be afterwards in their Power to avoid. The Address of the most able Politicians did ever confift in bringing others to a certain Point, not all at once, and directly, but insensibly, and by indirect Ways, which seem to tend to another End; but which, after certain Turnings and Windings, bring them to it, without leaving it in their Power to go back. Thus, after having made some Steps that seem to tend to procute Peace, one

may

Anno Reg. IV.

may fometimes be oblig'd to go much farther than he at first intended, till at last he finds himself embark.

ed, without knowing how to get off.

It may be objected, That 'tis not demanded of this State to enter into War. That there is no delign to engage it in it, but only to accelerate the Peace, by letting the King of Spain see, that every Body declares against him; that he will do well to accept, without delay, such Conditions as are offer'd him; that in case of resusal, he shall not be able to resist so many Powers united together: And thus it may be urg'd, what Danger do their High-Mightineffes run, in declaring, that they find the offer'd Conditions to be very just, and that they will employ all their good Offices to engage the King of Spain to accept

them?

This Argument, at first fight, appears specious enough; but if it be marurely examin'd, it will be found to be extream weak: For if there be no Defign to involve this State in a War, then nothing ought to be expected from it, but good Offices, and friendly methods of Persuasion. Now if his Catholick Majesty is not, of his own free motion, inclined to accept the Conditions, 'tis sufficiently known, that bare good Offices are not effectual Means to engage him to do it. But supposing that this State should declare to the King of Spain, That they find the Conditions of the Treaty to be very just, and exhort him to accept the same; and that Spain should, at last, abfolutely refuse to acquiesce in them: Then it would no longer be said, That there is no Design to engage this State in a War; People would talk in a quite different Tone; their High-Mightinesses would then be press'd to join their Forces to those of the other Powers, in order to force Spain to accept these Conditions. Then it would be urg'd to them, that they are in Honour engag'd to do it; that they have approv'd the offer'd Conditions; that they have found and declared them to be reasonable and just; that they have used all imaginable methods to adjust Matters amicably; and that therefore there is no other Way left, but to proceed by Force of Arms, against those who refused to agree to those Conditions.

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On the other hand, if this State declares, that Anno Regithey approve the faid Conditions, who can tell IV. what his Catholick Majesty may do? He may, perhaps, look upon such a Step as a kind of Rupture; or, at least, as directly contrary to the Alliance and Union between their High-Mightinesses and Spain: Now, its notorious, that its the Interest of the Province of Holland, upon Account of its Traffick, to keep measures with Spain, and that the City of Amsterdam, in particular, is concern'd therein, upon account of several Millions worth of Essects which its Merchants have actually in Spain.

Besides, it has already been observed, that the whole Treaty was made and agreed on, without the least Participation of their High-Mightinesses, and that the same was not communicated to them, till after it had

been fent to Foreign Courts.

Let it not be objected, that the reason why their High-Mightinesses were not made privy to it, was, least the same should be divulg'd, the Constitution of their Government not suffering any thing to remain long a Secret. This Objection salls of its self: Since those who made this Treaty, (let this be well observ'd!) did not themselves keep it Secret. All the Conditions of the Treaty have been known a long Time ago, and more than that, have been very exactly publish'd in the Gazettes:

This way of Proceeding might furnish me with many Remarks, and very singular ones; but I pais them over, to observe only, that such a Conduct ought more strongly to engage this State not to join

in the faid Treaty.

To repeat it once more, Their High-Mightinesses run no risque in not joining in the Treaty, whereas, on the contrary, they run great Hazards in coming into it. I own, they may have some Complaisance for France and England, who are good Allies and good Friends; but then the latter have no right to pretend, that this Complaisance should go so far, as to engage them in a new War, and to make them fall out with other their good Allies.

Sir, I shall tell you no more at present, lest I should tire your Patience: But reserve several other Re-

Anno Reg.

flections for another Time; though I do not doubt but you are already convinced, as well as my felf, that the best Course this State can take, is to stand neuter, I am most perfectly,

Tours, &c.

The Earl of Cadogan returning to the Hague on the 2d of June, N. S. his Excellency and Mr. Whitworth had a Conference with the States Deputies, and acquainted them, That the Marquis de Prie had comply'd with most of the Points insisted on by their High Mightinesses in their late resolution about the Barrier Treaty; whereupon those Deputies appear'd extreamly sensible of the great Obligations that Republick is under to his Britannick Majesty, for his friendly Offices in this Affair. However, the States of Holland still put off the coming to any Resolution about the proposed Alliance, till the Barrier was entirely settled; for having re-assembled on the 1st of June, N. S. they sat but till the 4th, and then adjourn'd to the 1sth of the same Month.

The Earl of Cadogan's publick Entry at the Hague, May 28.

In the mean time, all the Difficulties touching the Ceremonial in the reception of Ambassadors by the States General, having been adjusted in the manner formerly practised, the Earl of Cadogan made his publick Entry at the Hague, on the 8th of June, N. S. being his Majesty's Birth-Day, in a very splendid Manner. His Excellency fet out from the Hague, at Eleven in the Morning, to go to Delft, where he was entertained with a Dinner by the States of the Province of Holland; between three and four in the Afternoon, he came in one of the States Yatchts, to a Bridge on the other Side of Ryswick, where he was received and complimented by Meffieurs Eckbout and Taminga, two Deputies of the States General, on the Part of their High Mightinesses. His Excellency went into the States first Coach drawn by eight Horses, and placed himself in the Back-Sear, the two Deputies fitting over-against him in the Fore-Seat. After this Coach, came the Ambassador's two Swiss, each having his great Staff, with a large Silver-Head: These were followed by 24 Footmen, walking two and two, in very rich Liveries; then came his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horse, followed by 12 Pages on Horseback, cloath'd in Scarlet, richly laced with

with fine Silver Galloon, wearing white Peathers in Anno Reg. their Hats; next came 12 Gentlemen on Horseback, in very rich and splendid Habits; then came the Ambaffador's first Coach, which was extreamly magnificent, drawn by 8 Horses in very rich Harness; three other of his Excellency's Coaches, each drawn by 6 Horses, follow'd; and then came a Train of about 80 Coaches, some with 6 Horses, others with 4, and very few with 2. Thus accompany'd and attended, the Ambaffador was conducted to Prince Maurica's House, whence the two Deputies going immediately to the Affembly of the States-General, their High Mightinesses sent a solemn Deputation of eight of their Members, being two for the Province of Helland, and one for each of the other Provinces, besides the Greffier M. Fagel, to compliment his Excellency in the Name of the Republick; which the Baron de Wynbergen, Deputy for the Province of Guilderland, did in the following Speech :

My Lord,

ITIS with great Pleasure and Satisfaction we now Compliment of fee our selves bonoured with sufficient Power to te- sbe States Destify to you the special Joy and sensible Pleasure of their puties to his High Mightineffes, the States General of the united Excellency. Provinces, to fee you so happily arrived at their Court, after that solemn and most magnificent Entry, which you have now made here, with such extraordinary and Sumptuous Splendor, as more and more convinces their High Mightinesses, of the Affection already experienc'd, of the inviolable Friendship, and the most perfect Attachment, of the worthiest Prince upon Earth that sways the Sceptre, (viz. your Mafter, the King of Great Britain) to this Republick.

On the other Hand, my Lord, we think we may venture to assure you beforehand, That no other Person could ever be chosen fitter or more agreeable to their High Mightine Ses, than your felf: Considering your Excellency's Personal Merit, on bow many Occasions your well known Bravery distinguish'd it self during the whole Course of the last War, in an infinite Number of heroick Actions, and glorious Expeditions, for Defence of these happy Provinces, and the Good of our dearest Country; and with how much Zeal your Excellency, in this Time of Peace, espouses the Interests of this State in that

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extraordinary Ambaffy, which your Excellency comes

with to their High Mightine ffes.

But what farther raises the Glary of this great and illustrious Day, is, that we have likewise the Honour to celebrate this, the happy and ever memorable Day of bis Britannick Majefty's Binth, upon which we congratulate your Excellency with all our Hearts: Earnestly befeeching the Almighey, that he would be pleased to pour bis mest precious Bleffings upon bis Majesty's facred Person, and all his illustrious Family, for the Security of his faithful Subjects dear Liberties, and for the Defence of the boly and pure Religion of his glorious Ancestors; to continue a Life so useful and advantageous to all Europe, to a long Trast of Years; and finally, that God would be pleased to transmit the Crown of his Majesty's Kingdoms to the Heads of his remotest Posterity, till the End of Time.

To this Compliment the Lord Ambassador return'd the following Answer:

The Earl of Cadogan's Answer.

I Am extreamly obliged to their High Mightinesses for the special Honour done me. I most humbly thank you, their Deputy, for your obliging Compliment, and cannot but testifie my fingular Esteem for the Persons who accompany you, on

the fame Account.

' I can affure you, from the King my Mafter, that the fundamental Rule and constant Maxim of his Government will always be, to contribute heartily to the Service of this State, as far as shall be in his Power; and if he ever alters his Designs, it will be to tye more firmly the Bands of his Friendship with their High Mightinesses, for whom he has so great a Value.

I efteem my felf happy in being employed to this glorious End, and shall exert all my Zeal and Abilities in confequence of the express Commands of my Master, to espouse the Interest of this famous Republick as heartily as his own, in order to obtain

the End proposed and so much defired.

His firft publick Audience.

On the 11th of June, N. S. his Excellency had his first publick Audience of the States-General, with the usual Honours and Solemnity; and being seated

in an armed Chair, opposite to the then President, Anno Reg. made, in French, a Speech to the Effect following: 1V.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my Master, having nothing so much at His Speech to Heart, as to cultivate and maintain the strictest the States-Ge-Friendship with this Republick, bath thought sit to give neral. your High Mightinesses fresh Assurances thereof, in a publick and solemn Manner, and bath done me the Honour to choose me to bring them to you on his Part.

It is therefore, High and Mighty Lords, with infinite satisfaction, that I acquit my self this Day of his Majerfty's Orders, by giving your High Mightinesses to know, That it will ever be the Fundamental Maxim of his Gevernment, to preserve that perfect Union which is established between him and this State, and even to tie yet closer, if possible, the Knots of so happy a Friendship, no less necessary to the Preservation of the Balance of Europe, and the Support of the Protestant Religion, than to the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and of this Republick, whose Interests are always inseparable: A Maxim so essential to the Safety of the two Nations, that one cannot make the least Deviation from it, without being an Enemy to both.

And as the King, my Master, places his Glory and Greatness principally in the Happiness of his People, and in their Enjoyment of a solid Peace and perfect Tranquillity; so hath he made it his constant Endeavour, from the Time of his Accession to the Crown, by all means to preserve and secure the Repose of Europe. Nor doth he in the least doubt, but your High Mightinesses having the same Views, will concur in this great Work, and join with him for the obtaining so good and desirable an End, which alone can secure to us the Peace we enjoy.

May your High Mightinesses enjoy it a great many Years! May you abundantly reap from it all the Fruits you propose to your selves! And may your Grandeur, your Prosperity, and your Power increase more and more, and have no other End than that of the World.

Monsieur de Nordwyck, the then Resident of the States-General, answer'd this Speech in very civil Terms, in the same Language: But nevertheless his Excellency met with no small Difficulties in his Negociations.

On

Anno Reg. IV. Sir George Byng fails.

The King of Great Britain and the States-General endeavour to mediate a Peace between the Emperer man Port.

On the 3d of June, his Majesty's Fleet, commanded by Sir George Byng, and confifting of the Ships before mentioned, sail'd from St. Hellen's at three in the Morning, for the Mediterranean. About eight they made a Stop by realon of a strong Tide and no Wind; but about an Hour after a brisk Gale springing up again at East, they set Sail again, and were out of Sight at Noon.

All this while his Britannick Majesty's Ministers, in Conjunction with those of the States-General of the united Provinces, used all possible Endeavours to mediate a Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the Republick of Venice on the one Part, and the Ottoman Port on the other Part; for which purpole they brought the contending Parties to agree that the Conferences towards a Treaty should be held in a and the Otto- Camp near Paffarowitz. On the 24th of April, O.S. Mr. Stanyan, one of the British Ambassadors for the Mediation, made his publick Entry at Adrianople, where the Grand Seignior then resided; and the same Day the Mufti was removed, and another put in his Place. On the 28th, when Mr. Stanyan, and Mr. Wortley (Montague) the British Ambassadors, were going to their Audience of the Grand Vizier, an Account was brought them, that he was also deposed, and that Ibrahim Bassa, who is the Grand Seignior's Son-in-law, and Favourite, was put into his Place. However, this Change was made with fuch Dispatch, that it did not delay their Audience above an Hour; and then their Excellencies went together, according to Custom, to take it of the new Vizier; who on that Occasion declared, That bis Predecessor was removed for no other Reason, than his not being so well inclined to Peace as the Grand Seignior wished, and therefore that this Change would be so far from making any in his measures towards it, that it would be a means of finishing much sooner the Negociation, by removing the chief Obstacle thereto. The Vizier desired Mr. Stanyan to acquaint Sir Robert Sutton with this Step, that he might explain it to the Emperor's ministers, for fear they should otherwise put a wrong Construction upon it. The next morning Mr. Stanyan had Audience of the Grand Seignior; and a few Days after Mr. Wortley set out from thence for Constantinople, in order to embark for England. On the 4th of May,

April 29.

Sir Robert Sutton, one of the British Ambassadors Anno Reg. mediators, arrived near Paffarowitz, and spent the next three Days in visiting the Quarters, and regulating other matters relating to the Congress. On the 8th, the Plenipotentiaries of the Port pitched their Tents in the Place marked our for their Camp, and Count Collyer, the Ambassador of the States-General, encamped near them. Count Virmont, one of the imperial Plenipotentiaries, and Signior Ruzzini, the Venetian Ambassador, arrived next, and took the Quarters at Paffarowitz which Mr. Talman had marked; but the Turkish Plenipotentiaries refusing absolutely to remain in their Camp, by reason of the Distance of the Water, and want of Forage, Sir Robert Sutton was obliged to mount on Horse-back, view the Ground on their Side of Passarowitz, choose them a new Camp, to the Satisfaction of both Parties, and affign Places for the Conferences, and for himself and Count Collyer to encamp in; those at first designed for that Purpole being improper, after the Change of the Situation of the Turkifb Camp, and otherwise very inconvenient. The Quarters which the Ministers Mediators pitch'd upon for themselves, were at an equal Distance of about three Quarters of a League from those of the two Parties, as the former defigned for them were. After this the Turkish Ambassadors producing their full Powers to the Ministers Mediators, who communicated them to the other Plenipotentiaries, they were judged to be defective; firft, because the Emperor is therein ftyled German Cafar, whereas the Grand Seignior, in his Letters to his Imperial Majesty, hath several Times given him the Title of Roman Emperor; and the second Exception taken to them was, that they were not figned by the Grand Seignior with his own Hand. The Turks affirmed, that the faid full Powers were entirely conformable to those which were accepted at former Treaties; and whereas it was further objected to them, that they did not appear authorised, by any Inftrument in Form, to treat with the Venetian Ambassador; they answered, that they held themselves fully empowered to do it by an Article of their Instructions. But that Article being perused, it was not judged perfectly sufficient: Whereupon the said Plepipotentiaries of the Port disparch'd, on the 15th of May,

IV.

Anno Reg. May, an Express, accompanied by 14 of their Servants as far as Niffa, for new Powers and Instructions. In the mean time, the Imperial Army began to draw together in the Plain of Semlin; and some of the Turkish Troops moved their Quarters towards Nissa. It is to be observed, that a Turkish Aga, who came about this Time with some Dispatches from Adrianople to the Ministers of the Port, at the Con. grels, returning home through the Imperial Quarters, Care was taken to shew him the good Disposition of the Imperial Troops, and the Forwardness they were in towards taking the Field, that he might be able at his Return, to undeceive the Sultan, whom, as rwas reported, Count Ragorzki had endeavoured to perswade, that the Designs of the Spaniards on the Emperor's Territories in Italy, would cause such a Diversion of his Forces, as to oblige him to weaken his Army in Hungary to a confiderable Degree, On the 2d of June, Prince Eugene of Savoy arrived at Buda by Water from Vienna, and, without making any Stay, pursued his Voyage towards Belgrade, in order to take upon him the Command of the Imperial Army at Semlin, where a Train of Artillery was by this Time arrived; and, on the other Hand, Count Mercy drew together another Body of Imperial Troops upon the Banks of the Danube, at Iome Distance below Belgrade; and several Bridges were laid on that River, both for the Conveniency of bringing Provisions and Forrage to the Imperial Camps, and for the Ease of the Troops, if there should be Occasion for their Marching.

On the 31st of May, a Beig Aga arrived at Pof-Sarowitz from Adrianople, with full Powers, which, upon the Representation of the Turkish Ambassadors, the Grand Seignior had granted them, to supply the Defects of those they produced upon their Arrival there. He also brought a Letter from the new Grand Vizier to Sir Robert Sutton, his Majesty of Great Britain's Ambassador, full of Expressions of Civility and Kindnels, and of his Defire to fee a bappy Iffue of the important Negociation for which this Congress was appointed; praying him to press the Conclusion of the Peace, lest it might meet with any Interruptions from the Operations of the Campaign, the Sea-son being now so far advanced. These new full Powers being delivered into the Mediators Hands, and Anno Reg. communicated to the Imperial Ambassadors, were found satisfactory in every Point, the Turkish Miniflers being thereby duly authorised to agree to the main fundamental Article of the Treaty, that each Party should retain the Towns and Territories of which they were their possessed, as also to treat of a Peace with the Ambaffador of the Republick of Venice: which last Article had been entirely omitted in their former Powers. Then the Ceremonial and Method of proceeding in the Conferences being settled upon the Foot of what was practifed in the Treaty of Carlowitz, it was agreed they should be opened on the 5th of June. Accordingly a large Tent having been pitched in the Mediators Quarters for the Conferences, with two others near it, in which the Ministers of each Side might repose themselves, the Imperial Ambassadors, whose Treaty with the Turks was to be first dispatch'd, came thirher with great Solemnity, attended by their Guards and a numerous Retinue of Officers and Servants, as did likewise the Ambassadors of the Ottoman Port. The Ambassadors alighted at their respective Tents, and proceeded from thence to the large Tent abovementioned, where being seated in the Order which had before been agreed upon, the Conference began about 11 in the Morning, and lasted till two in the Afternoon. The Imperialifts began with declaring, That they looked upon the Article of each Side retaining what they had in present Possession, to be entirely fixt and determined, to which the Turks agreed. Then the Imperialifts moved in behalf of the Republick of Venice, to whom the Turks engaged, that reasonable Satisfaction should be given; and an Article was drawn up for that purpose. The next Point they settled was, that the Grand Seignior should forthwith banish Prince Ragotzki, and the Hungarian Out-laws his Adherents, out of his Dominions, and should never give Refuge or Affistance to any Rebel-Subjects of the Emperor. The Tunks afterwards defired a Cessation of Arms during the Congress, but the Imperialists politively refused it. Then the Conference was adjourned to the next Day, and the Ambaffadors having entertained each other with Coffee and other Refreshments, returned to their respective Quarters.

Annals of King GEORGE.

The Progress of the Negotiation obstructed by the Emperor's high Demands.

June 8th.

comes to the Imperial Army, where he ser from the Great Vizier.

Prince Eugene receives a Let-

Anno Reg. The mutual Benevolence which both Parties express'd towards each other at this first Interview, and the Frankness of their Debates, gave all imaginable Cause to hope, that Matters would soon be brought to a happy Accommodation; but in the second Conference, which was held on the 7th of June, and lasted from 7 till 10 a Clock in the Morning, when the main Point, concerning the Meaning and Extension of the Uti possidetis (or each Side's retaining what they were at present posses'd of) the Imperial Plenipotentiaries made fuch extravagant Demands. as not only the Turkish Ministers, but the Mediators themselves, were surprized at them. In the Evening, the Mediators had a private Conference with the Imperial Ministers, and afterwards met the Venetian Ambassador; and the next Day, Sir Robert Sutton was again in Conference with the Ministers of the Emperor; after which the Mediators dispatch'd an Express to the Imperial Court, to acquaint them, that unless they abated of their high Pretentions, the prefent Negotiation was like to prove unsuccessful. The same Day Prince Eugene of Savoy arrived at Belgrade, and the 9th of June went to the Imperial Camp at Semlin, where a Turkish Aga attended him the 10th, and deliver'd to his Highness a Letter from the new Great Vizier, full of Assurances of Friendship, and desiring that his Highness, in order to facilitate the Peace, would come to Passarowitz, where he (the Great Vizier) would meet him, to bring the great Work to a Speedy Conclusion. Prince Eugene return'd a very obliging Answer; but signified to the Vizier, that he had nothing to do with the Negotiations of Peace, which were committed to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries at Passarowitz, and that his only Business was to carry on the Operations of the Campaigh with all possible Vigour, in Case a Peace were not immediately concluded.

> In the mean time, the Attention of the Politicians was divided between the Treaty of Passarowitz, and an Affair of no less Importance, namely, the Accession of the States-General to the Project of Alliance agreed on between the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, (that so it might be Quadruple) for preserving the Tranquillity of Italy, and the general Peace of Europe; to effect which, the Lord Cadogan and Mi.

> > Whit:

Negotiations at the Hague. of Holland being reassembled on the 15th of June, IV.

N. S. resumed the Consideration of that Matter, and because some Difficulties were started by the Deputies of two or three Towns, the British Ministers were that Day and the next in Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, in order to remove the same. On the other Hand, the Marquess de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador, used all Methods to dissuade, and even to deter the States from entering into that Alliance; to which purpose his Excellency presented the following Memorial to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Master, understanding that a Pro-The Marquest ject of Accommodation betwixt his Majesty and de Beretti the Arch-Duke has been communicated to your Lord-Landi's Meships, in the Name of their Majesties the Kings of morial to the France and Great-Britain, with Advice, that the Arch-States-General

Duke has already accepted it; that the States-General are invited to come into it, and also that the two Crowns abovementioned have invited the States in another Conference to enter into the Quadruple Alliance; I am come hither most humbly to shew your Lordships, that as his Catholick Majesty wishes the Publick repose, as much as France and England, he will not be averse to enter into a Negotiation for at-

taining to fuch a pious and defirable End.

But nevertheless, as the Project of Peace presented to your Lordhips, is altogether prejudicial to the Interest, and still more, to the Honour of his Majesty. and that all the World may perceive 'tis not capable to confirm that publick Tranquillity which ought to be its Object, and that the Proposal of the Quadruple Alliance should be a consequence of it, his Majesty hopes the States-General will, notwithstanding all Instances to the contrary, forbear entring into any of the said Engagements, which may give Uneafiness to his Majesty, and which at the same time he believes not to have deferv'd at your Lordships Hands. by the good Correspondence which is betwixt himfelf and this Illustrious Republick, of which there needs no other Evidence than the publick and particular Testimonies of your Provinces and Towns, as

IV.

Anno Reg. to his generous and cordial manner of Arking towards you, and which he is not only willing to continue. but also to increase on all Occasions that may offet. wherein his Majesty may entirely favour you.

Do me the Honout, my Lords, to allow me to remonstrate to you, for the Discharge of my Dury; (and which befides you know very well) that you are not in the Alliance which England made with the Arch-duke, and for which I congrarulate you; and dare almost believe, that it is not agreeable to the Interest of any one whatever. Besides, tho' the Answer that might be made to me thereupon, being not fealonable, cannot perhaps confels this Truth at prefent; I must also say, the Lords the States-General are not Guarantees of the Neutrality of Italy (as the Crowns of France and England have alledg'd them to be.) And you know moreover, that the Duration of that Guaranty is a very disputable Point, with respect to the Time of its Execution; and, in thort, one of the Tokens that you are not engaged in it is, that you have not own'd nor acknowledg'd in the faid Treaty any Article to which the other Powers have given their Confent. Your Lordships, in short, have not been consulted upon the Project of Peace unexpectedly fent you, and you cannot but plainly perceive, that your Concurrence is demanded to Things agreed upon, and desposically concluded by themselves alone. Circumstances which I ought to leave to your superior Prudence and Inquiry, and whether this can ever oblige you to concur therewith, fince you cannot in this Affair take such a Step, I beg Pardon for the Expression, as is agreeable to the Figure of a Sovereign State. You enjoy, my Lords, the favour of the good and folid Friendship of the Catholick King in your Commerce with Spain and the Indies, and fince the Peace, his Majesty has not done you the least Damage, nor will he do it in time to come, but will maintain and protect you in all the Advantages you reap from it, and now solemnly Promises you thus by me.

Therefore his Majesty cannot believe, that the Lords the States-General will enter into an Affair, which, for the Reasons above mention'd, they are not at all oblig'd to do, but as without doubt your De-

fires and Vows ought to be for the publick Repose, Anno Reg. his Carbolick Majesty has the same very much at IV. Heart, the Motions of his Armies last Year were wholly defign'd for that End, hoping that while he undertook to repress the Infractions and Infults of the Court of Vienna, it would at last rouze up in God's Name all the Princes in Europe, to fee the Neceffity of fixing a better Balance and Security for the publick Peace, as to which, it appear'd they did not take timely precautions when there was such great need of doing it. His Majefty will not only concert fuch just and convenient Means as may obtain it, but I am to affure you, that the good Offices, especially of the Lords the States-General, will always be agreeable to him, provided they keep within the Bounds of interpofing only their Good Offices, because his Majesty is willing to believe that you will always act an impartial Part, as well at Madrid as Vienna, and every where elfe where there's Occasion for it; and persuades himself that in this Case you will weigh every thing in the Balance of Honour and Justice, and he will, (if you think fit) with the Participation of France, England, and Vienna, consider of reasonable Methods to please all Parties.

Your Lordships, perhaps, are not ignorant that his Royal Highness the Regent of France, endeavours to meliorate the Terms of the Project, and that the King of Great-Britain has signified his Intentions to do the same. 'Tis true, it is said that the Court of Vienna may reject the Project, if it be any way altered, and that the Arch-Duke may complain that they have not given him all that he demanded in

Italy.

'Tis very probable that he knew the Contents of the Project before it was publish'd; but 'tis evident on the other hand, that whatever Inconveniencies might result from it to the King of Spain, his Majesty knew not the least Syllable of it. What Disparity and what Satisfaction on the one side, and what Surprize on the other!

But you must not believe, my Lords, that the his Majesty has signify'd his willingness to treat of Peace, he will ever agree to quit Sardinia, which is his point

of Honour.

Shall

Anno Reg. IV.

Shall I be allowed, my Lords, to Reason a little on this Subject: The Arch-Dake himself has given us a very good Example in the Treaty which he is to make with the Turks; for now they talk of a Congress at Passacowitz, that Prince will not quit one Inch of Ground that he has got in Hungary, in which God bless him, for it rejoices its, because the Christian Religion will be extended farther on that fide: and to contribute towards it, the King of Spain, notwithflanding all Political Confiderations to the contrary, did, as a Proof of his Heroick Intentions, fend two Years ago a very strong Squadron, which fav'd It is also affirm'd from all Parts, that the Arch-Duke is dispos'd to re-obtain for the Venetiant all that the Turks have taken from them. It would feem to me, that the Court of Vienna ought to ob. ferve, that we follow their Steps, fince they will not only retain what they have taken from the Infidels. but judge it their Interest to force them to restore what they have taken from a Christian Republick! the Arch-Duke's Ally. If this Example deferves it, I would most humbly intreat you to reflect up.

But to conclude; having advanc'd to you that his Catholick Majesty expects, and is fully persuaded, that this potent, illustrious, and just Republick, will engage in nothing against him, I think I have with that Brevity which the Nature of such a Memorial requires, represented to you, as much as possible, that it is agreeable to the Welfare of all Europe. And his Majefty hopes that the Kings of France and Great-Britain, when they further confider ir, will also have the Goodness to believe so, and likewise that to demand of you to enter into no Engagement contrary to the Requests and Equitable Intentions of his Catholick Majesty, either by adhering to the Project, or consenting to the Quadruple Alliance, is agreeable to the true Interest of the United Provinces, and to the good Correspondence which you ought to preferve with a Monarch, who never gave you the least Cause of Displeasure, and who is still willing to enter into a Negotiation for a good Peace, hoping that God will inspire all Parties, so as this universal Comfort may be obtain'd. This is what his Majesty defires, and 'tis certain that you defire the same, therefore

fore I conjure you, my Lords, to believe me, and I Anno Reg. shall be indebted to you for this generous Confidence, that your good Offices with his Majesty, and which you may also employ with the said other Powers, if you think fit, cannot but be very acceptable to his Catholick Majesty, since that Great King persists in the former gracious Offers which he order'd him to make to your Lordships in the Memorial which I had the Honour to present to you the 21st of Sept. laste Sign'd Marques B E R.

Besides this Memorial, the Marquels de Beretti Landi represented by Word of Mouth, to the States-Deputies, That the more he consider'd the Plan or Project of the pretended Accommodation, the more Unjust and impracticable it appear d, that the Princes of the Countries disposed of upon the Extinction of their Families, would reclaim the same, in virtue of their Sovereignty, at the Courts of England and France, and entirely oppose the said Plan; these Dutchies not being capable of passing by certain Investitures: That it would be another monstrous Innovation, to make them change their Nature: That instead of augmenting the Emperor's Forces, it behoved them well to think of a Balance, which the Ambassador look'd upon as the Basis of all folid Treaties; and not to adjudge Sicily to a Prince, who is already so superior in Italy, whereby he would become formidable, and even absolute Master of that Country. That he thought it very strange that to put a Colour upon what they were going to do, they had pitch'd upon such a Title, and insinuated by a thousand artificial Turns, that the King of Spain had violated the Treaty of the Neutrality of Italy: That he hoped he should now hear no more of this, since his Catholick Majesty, by his Manifesties, and the Informations advanced by his Ministers, had sufficiently exposed the continual Infractions of the Court of Vienna, and con-sequently their Intentions to proceed: That it ought to be more surprising yet, that while this broken Neutrality was the Object of Complaints on both sides, the Guarantying Powers, to remedy the same, should recurr to the unexpected Method of making Dispositions contrary to the Peace of Utrecht, by the design'd one of the Kingdom of Sicily: That in vain had Men noised abroad an Accommodation between the Emperor and the King

Anno Reg.

of Sicily, fince the Declarations of the latter upon that Subject were well known: That above all, it concern'd the States-General to learn what the King of Spain, thro' the Greatness of his Soul, and the Forces which it hath pleased God to put into his Hands, had positively refolo'd upen: That their High-Mightinesses would give him leave to fay, that Treaties of fuch high Importance were not fo eafily made, nor divulged with fo little of Order and Decorum, especially when they regarded fo great a Prince as the King of Spain: That it was partly his Business at present, to assure them again, that his Catholick Majefly would Still believe, that the States-General, reflecting with Profit upon some Time past, would be convine'd of the Dangers and Irregularities of the Project of Peace, which neither the King of Englands nor the French King, being transported with the laudable Zeal of preventing the Mischiefs of War, bad sifted to the bottom; and would thereupon refrain from joining and concurring in the Quadruple Alliance to which they were invited : That the Project entitled, The Project of Peace, had a name which did not suit it; and the Quadruple Alliance, if it regarded the Affairs of Italy, was of the same nature: That this Project, to have its right Name, ought to be called a Project of War, innocently form'd, and proposed as a Project of Accommodation, but nevertheless found fuch, as if maintain'd, could afford no other than finifter Presages: That the King of Spain neither would, nor ought to accept of it: That a Project so injurious wounded his Honour, prejudiced his Interests, and every Way precipitated the Liberty of the Princes of Italy, whose Chains were already too visible and weighty: That if the Emperor should continue in Italy, with the exorbitant superiority some Powers would allot him, that Prince would take the Opportunity of a precarious Peace, when the Princes Guarantees least think of it, to fall upon the rest of that Country, and bring it under his Toke: That then the Powers, who, without considering it at present, had form'd the Project in Favour of the Emperor, the Guarantees themselves would be obliged to take up with the odious Novelty of repenting of what they had done, and of undoing it too, if they could, but with a great deal more Pains, than they have now Faculty of correcting it : Lastly, That the King his Master, who had a good Confidence in them, and would flick to the mutual Treaties between them, had order'd him, the

they may be of Use, and obtain a favourable Hearing.

Ambassador, to acquaint them once more, that their Anno Reg. good Offices toward the attaining a Peace would be high— IV. ly acceptable to him 3 but then those Offices must not exceed the proper Bounds of such Offices, to the End

At the same Time there was dispersed at the Haque, a smart Piece, supposed to flow from the Pen of the Marquess de Beretti Landi, intitled, Considerations of a fincere Patriot upon the Danger of the Republick, with regard to the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance: With this Motto, Videte ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat: But the Spanish Minister's Efforts were, in a great measure, render'd ineffectual, by the Earl of Cadogan's unwearied Endeavours and Application. For on the 28th of June, N. S. the States of Holland and West-Friesland being met, receiv'd the Consent of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the other principal Cities of that Province, to the Republick's entring into the meafures proposed for preserving the Quiet of Europe: But the Resolutions of Delft, and another Town not being yet come in, it occasion'd a farther Adjournment to the 1st of July, N. S. when, being reassembled, they came to a Resolution to enter into the proposed Alliance; but with this remarkable Restriction; that the Republick should first try the Methods of good Offices, and friendly Representations, to induce the Kings of Spain and Sicily to accept of the projected Plan of Peace, and to allow them some Time for that purpose. The States of Holland separated the next Day, having adjourn'd their next meeting till the 19th of July, N. S. and ordered the faid Resolution to be delivered to the States General, which was accordingly done on the 4th of that Month. Besides the repeated Threats made on the Part of his Catholick Majesty, of confilcating all the Effects in-Spain belonging to the Dutch, another great Confideration obstructed the Accession of the States General to the projected Quadruple Alliance, and that was the Dilatoriness of the Court of Vienna in executing the Barrier-Treaty. To remove this Difficulty, the Earl of Cadogan had several Conferences with the Deputies of the Council of State; and one of the main Points yet in dispute, being the adjusting the Accompts concerning the Sums negociated in the Netherlands, under the Administration of the Maritime Potentates, his Excellency affifted with

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Anno Reg. IV.

the faid Deputies, at the Examination of that Marter, on the 29th of June, N. S. On the other hand. the Marquis de Prie having defired that Baron Heems. the Imperial Minister at the Hague, should likewise be present at the settling the said Accompts, the States-General readily agreed to it; and accordingly he affifted at the enfuing Conferences that were held about that Matter. In the mean time, the Marquis de Beretti Landi continued making lively and pressing Representations to the States-General, to dissuade them from entering into the proposed Alliance; and in a Conference with their High Mightinesses Deputies, communicated to them a Letter he had receiv'd from Cardinal Alberoni, dated June the 13th, N.S. to the Effect following:

SIR.

Cardinal A'beroni's Letnich Minister

HE King being apprized, that France and En-I gland bave form'd a Project, no less prejudicial and ter to the Spa-contrary to his Interests and his Honour, than fatal to the common Liberty and Tranquillity; I have it in as the Hague. Command to order your Excellency to make known to that Republick, in the clearest and most serious Terms, that his Majesty will never submit to the hard and unjust Law which they pretend to impose upon him. And for asmuch as the King is farther informed, that the King of Great Britain and the Duke Regent take all imaginable Pains to perswade the States General to contribute towards the Execution of the Said Project; it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that your Excellency should declare to them, that he neither doth, nor ever will accept of such dishonourable Conditions as the same contains, his Honour and due Satisfaction appearing therein to be altogether wounded; and that your Excellency Should admonish the Republick to be careful not to suffer herself to be drawn into what the abovesaid two Powers follicit; because, not to mention that it is obvious to every Man's Understanding, that those Powers, for their own private Ends, tempt the Republick to her Ruin, under the fallacious Maxim of averting a War, tho' at the Expence of a short livid Peace; it would be extreamly The cking and offensive to his Majesty, to see the States-General chuse a Conduct repugnant to the publick Tranquility, and to the Continuation of his Royal Friendship and good Corresp ndence. Should that be the Case, the

King would find himself obliged to have recourse to such Anno Reg. Conjunctures, as Time and the Justness of his Cause IV. might afford him, for the taking of proper Measures. And agreeably hereto, the Marquis de Grimaldo hath received Orders to discourse the Secretary of the Embassy of Holland residing at Madrid, upon this Subject, to the End that he may write to his Masters in the same Terms, and that they may know, by that Canal also, his Majesty's Intention.

I am, &c.

At the same Time, the Prince de Cellamare, Ambaffador of Spain at the Court of France, made such earnest Representations there against the Quadruple, Alliance, as stagger'd, if not the Duke Regent, at least several of the principal Members of the Coun-Demur in cil of Regency, who made a Demurr to the Dispatch France to the of the full Powers for the Abbat Dubois to fign the figning the faid Alliance. An Account of this being brought to Quadruple Kensington on Friday the 13th of June, O. S. by Mr. Alliance. Schaub, (a Swiss Gentleman, who was employed to carry the faid Treaty to and from the Court of Vienna) a Cabiner Council was immediately held, wherein his Britannick Majesty resolv'd to send the Earl Stanbope to Paris; according to which Resolution his The Earl of Lordship set out the next Day, accompanied by the Stanhope's Said Mr. Schaub; and that this sudden and unexpe-Journey to cted Journey of a great Minister might occasion no Paris. Alarm, it was thought proper to allay, in some meafure, the Surprise of it, by giving the following Notice in the London Gazette, VIZ.

Whitehall, June 14. The Negociation for a General Peace being advanced to a Crisis, the right honourable the Earl Stanbope, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, did, by his Majesty's Command, set out this Morning for Paris, surnish'd with proper Powers, to bring it to a happy Concufion. Four Days after, June 29. N. S. the Earl Stanbope arrived at Paris, and the next Day his Lordship and the Earl of Stair had Audience of the Regent, who (we were told) gave them such positive Assurances of his firm Resolution to act in corcert with the King of Great Britain, for the Preserva-

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Anno Reg.

tion of the General Peace and Tranquillity of Europe. that there was no room to doubt of a speedy and happy Conclusion of the important Negociation, upon which his Majesty thought it proper to dispatch the Earl Stanhope to that Court.

The Pretender's Friends bawifb'd France.

At the same Time, we were informed, that the Regent had iffued an Order for banishing out of the French Dominions all his British Majetty's Subjects, who were engaged in the late Rebellion against him, and had taken refuge in thole Parts, or who were otherwise known to adhere to the Pretender's Interest: Copies of which Order were sent to Mr. Machault, Lieutenant de Police of Paris, and to all Governours, Intendants, and other Magistrates of Provinces and Towns, with a strict Injunction to see the same duly complied with.

The Measures the British Court on this

Affair.

The Marquis de Monteleone, Ambasfador of Spain, of some foreign and Count de la Perouse, Ambassador of the King of Ambaffadors in Sicily at this Court, were not idle all this while : But both by Memorials, and verbal Reprefentations, shew'd the reasons why their respective Masters could not accept the projected Plan of Peace; and the Spanish Ambassador, in particular, made lively Expostulations about the British Fleet's going into the Mediterranean, which might interrupt the Union and good Understanding which his Catholick Majefly endeavoured to cultivate with his Britannick Majesty.

Declaration of the Chevalier Eon to the South-Sea Company.

On the other Hand, on the 6th of June, the Chevalier Eon, Director of the South-Sea Company for the King of Spain, fignified to them by Order of his Catholick Majesty, That the Spanish West-Indies were at present so over-stocked with Goods, that they might forbear fending this Year their Ship of 500 Ton, but that they might fend two the next Year : Adding, to colour the Matter, That his Catholick Majeffy had refolved, that the Galloons should not go thither this Year: Whereupon the said Company resolved to make a Representation to his Majesty of Great Britain.

The Progress of the new Alliance, for securing the publick Tranquillity, by reftraining the military Projects of the Spanish Court, engaged at this time the deepest Attention of all Europe, and employed all Ranks of Men, from the prime Minister down to the political Scribler, who, as their respective Inte-

refts and Inclinations led them, purfued Measures best Anno Reg. fuited to their different Capacities for expediting or re- IV. tarding that important Affair. But the Hollanders, according to their usual Conduct upon such Emergencies, found ways to make themselves the courted Party on all Sides, and had the Dexterity of playing themselves into a Circumstance, that, in a great meafure, put the Fate of Europe into their Power, Thus the Hague was not only the main Spot of Concourse for the greatest Personages during this Negociation; but most of the smaller Artillery likewise from the Press, and the anomalous Auxiliaries on both Sides the Question were bent upon that Quarter. Some of these we have dropped short Accounts of already, but there is one who demands some further Attention, which we are willing to bestow, both in regard to an impartial Representation of it, and to its Importance, which deferves that it should be fet in all those Lights which the Wit and Contrivance of contending Parties were able to place it in. This Writer feems of a very peculiar Aspect, full of the Gloom and Saturnine of a discarded Minister: For he is very ftrong upon the Side of Dangers and Fears, and very distrustful of the Measures in concert for their Disappointment; tho' indeed there is more Danger in his Title than his Book, which is a Letter to a Friend at the Hague, concerning the Danger of Eutope, and particularly of Great Britain, in Case the Quadruple Alliance should not succeed. He addresses to a Lord, who, it seems, had been free with him upon the Subject, and had express'd a great Distrust of the Dutch coming into it; after Introduction enough therefore to set his Countenance, and appear very ferious, he proceeds to this purpole.

IT hath been our Lot and Glory a long Time, to have been the Arbiters of the grand Differences of Christendom: And it hath as long been in our Power to carry the Ballance which way we would. Nor can it be deny'd, that this Nation, when suffer'd to act according to its own natural Genius, has ever espous'd the juster Side. Yet it must be own'd, that we have sometimes had the Unhappiness, as well as other Nations, to act contrary both to our own Interest, and that of our Neighbours; but this has been M 4

IV.

Anno Reg. more owing to those that were at the Helm, than either to the Ignorance or ill Intention of the People of Great Britain. There are now the greatest Controversies depending betwixt two of the principal Powers of Europe, that ever we or our Fathers heard of; and as they have already, are again like to be disputed with greater Force and Warmth, than any other Controverly that bath yet troubled the Western World. This makes it evident, that we are as much as ever concern'd to act with Vigour, if we have a Mird either to preferve the Honour of keeping the Ballance, or to enjoy the Advantage of Peace.

> In order to be satisfy'd as to this Matter, we are first to take a View of Affairs abroad, and then to caft an Eye upon those at home. Tho' the Emperor is more immediately concern'd for his own Interest and that of his Family, who are already deprived of a Succession they had reason to hope for, and now again disturb'd in the Possession of what was secured to them by solemn Treaties so lately made; yet this Attempt of his Catholick Majesty to break the Tranquillity of Europe, engages also the Concern of most other Princes and States in Christendom, who have each of them their own peculiar Interests involv'd in the consequences of it: And parricularly, by the Concern of Navigation and the Interest of Trade and Commerce, England, France, and Holland, are more immediately affected thereby. Those that write for the Liberty of Europe, generally agree in the same Topicks, that 'tis the Interest of all those States, to enter into first Alliances for the common Peace of Christendom, and to bring Spain to repent of her hafty Enterprizes. The Necessity of this is very obvious: But then a thinking Man will at the same Time revolve more distinctly in his Mind the Posture of Affairs as well domestick as foreign; that the greatest things move by Springs unfeen, and that a wife Man in erecting a Fabrick, not only confiders the Cost, but also the Materials, what Instruments are proper to carry on the Building, and what Rubbish is to be removed.

To begin with the Emperor, we may believe him to be in good earnest. Bur, 1. Tho' his Cause be good, his Ability to maintain it is but small; and while the Turkish War continues, he can have little

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Power to do himself Right. 2: He has the Mis- Anno Reg. fortune, with most other Princes of that Religion, to IV. be governed by the Church, and particularly by Jefuits, who are the Bane of humane Society, undermine and betray all that trust them, and are generally in the Interest of Spain, because that Nation is, and was always, devoted beyond Measure to the Interest and Advancement of the temporal Power of the Clergy; as they were lately in the Interest of France, because Lewis XIV. had been more zealous and successful in destroying the Reformation, than any other Prince in his Time. Therefore above all, his Imperial Majesty must exclude the Jesuited Zealots from having any Influence in his Councils. They look on the Catholick King as the Champion of their Cause, and are so bigotted to the Church, that as this new Fire is suspected to be kindled by their Means, they will now, more than ever, favour the Interests and Defigns of Spain. 3. As the natural Result of Bigottry and arbitrary Power, the Emperor's Subjects in Hungary and Transilvania, are so much disobliged by the unnatural and barbarous Persecution they have undergone, that they can have no entire Confidence in a Prince, whose Conscience is directed by their sworn Enemies; a Set of Men that will be contented with nothing less than the utter Ruine of all Protestants: And therefore the Emperor's Subjects of that Religion are, in a great measure, made useless to him, and forced to throw themselves, from Time to Time, upon the Protection of the Ottoman Family, who allow them the Freedom of their Religion, and therefore frequently prevail upon them to join in their Wars against the House of Austria. Now it is the Emperor's Interest to treat his Hungarians more mildly for the future, though their present Rebellion may perhaps provoke him to greater Severities: And Great Britain ought likewise to make Use of the present Opportunity in their Favour; as the Emperor can't well refuse us any thing of that kind which we shall think fit to stipulate. 4. It is very well known, that his Imperial Majesty hath no naval Force; so that he can make no Opposition to the Spaniards at Sea. 5. His Treasure is very much exhausted by the late War against France, and the present one against the Turk. 6. The Empire is in continual Danger of being

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Anno Reg.

being embroil'd in its own Bowels, by Differences betwixt some of the Princes and States thereof; and also in its Northern Parts, by the Pretensions of the King of Sweden, and his Defigns against the present King of Poland. 7. Three of the Electors of the Empire, and several of its other Princes, being Popula Ecclefiafticks, they can hardly be supposed ever to join cordially with him in a War, for the Success of which he must very much relie upon Protestant Affi. stants. Lastly, it must be confess'd, that the present Emperor, and his Predecessor, have formerly been very unhappy in the Management of their Alliances with England and Holland, who being disoblig'd by the intemperate Zeal of the Court of Vienna against the Reformation, at the Treaty of Ryswick, or otherwife prevail'd upon, God knows how, became engaged in a first and second Partition-Treaty against the Honour and Interest of that Family: Which was also no less ingloriously deserted by Great Britain at the Conclusion of the late War. But his Imperial Majesty and all the World are sensible, that our own Interests were betray'd in a far greater Measure than thole of any of our Allies, by that reigning Faction at Court, which brought about fo dishonourable a Peace as that at Utrecht, and this Nation has refent ed the Treachery of those Managers.

We shall in the next Place, take a View of the Umited Provinces, concerning whom we may oblerve, 1. That being a Country that subsists chiefly by Trade, to which War is certainly ruinous, we are not to wonder if the trading Part of that Country be very averle to it, and by Consequence obstruct such Resolves as tend to carry it on. 2. That there is a strong Party among them that are for temporiting with Spain, and gaining time; and if they can but weather the Storm for some time, think themselves out of Danger. 3. That their Constitution is none of the happiest; for being seven distinct Sovereignties, and not to be concluded by the Majority, it renders them the more liable to be practis'd upon, in order to be divided. 4. That they have a confiderable Number of Papists among them, who are always Enemies to a Protestant Government, and are taught by their Priests to sacrifice the Interest of their Country to that of their Church, of which the King of Spain is

now the professed Champion. 5. That being a Peo- Anno Reg. ple who are very jealous of their Liberty, and knowing that popular Generals at the Head of numerous Armies, do always endanger the People's Freedom, it follows naturally that they should be careful to avoid a War, which gives their Captain-Generals such an Opportunity, especially considering the risque that they have run of being ruined that Way oftner than once. 6. That they are much exhaufted, and burthen'd with Debr by the late War, and their People uneafie on that Account, as well as we. But certainly the Dutch understand their own Interest so well, that there is no room to doubt they will concur in every thing that may secure the Peace of Christendom; and though at present their Apprehensions are very much divided, and their Humours vary, yet their Concurrence in the proposed Alliance must necessarily appear to them to be the only best Means for preventing a War, or speedily ending it.

In the next Place, let us take a View of France. There indeed we find the Scene quite chang'd, fince the Death of the late King; at least as to outward Appearances; and France and Spain feem now no more to be under one Government, or in one Interest. But at the same Time it must be own'd, that it would have been reckoned by most thinking Men an unaccountable Paradox a few Years ago, to suppose it could so fall out in so short a Time, that France should enter into a Confederacy against a Prince of her own Houshold, whose Cause she alone maintain'd against almost all the Force of Christendom, for so many Years, at an infinite Expence of Blood and Treasure. And it must also be confess'd, whatever Appearances there may be to the contrary, that there is still a strong Union of Affection between these two Monarchies, though their Union of Power, in the Views that our Politicians here have formed, must now be considered as dissolved. Farther, France has a terrible Faction in its own Bowels, that is entirely devoted to King Philip's Interest, for two very weighty reasons. 1. In him they have placed their only remaining Hopes of carrying away universal Empire by the Union of the two Crowns. This ambitious Humour of the French, supported by the Greatness of their Power, would long before this Time

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172

Anno Reg.

Time have brought all Europe under Subjection, if their own Divisions and private Quarrels had not from Time to Time put back their Defigns for many Years, or had not their greatest Princes been cut off before they could have finish'd their intended Work, 2. The Cause of Religion will be advanced with the Success of his Catholick Majesty's Arms. The Priests that inflame the Faction will tell them, they are Rebels to Heaven, if they neglect the Opportunity of rooting out the Northern Herefie, and replanting the Catholick Faith: And thus are the French Popish Zeal lots violently bent to favour the Defigns of the King of Spain against the Peace and Tranquillity of En-Nevertheless it is but reasonable to think, that to long as the Regent is able to preserve his Authority in France, there will be no Cause to apprehend any double Dealing from that Quarter. Most certain it is, that he can conceive no mighty Pleasure in the touring Greatness of a Prince, who may one Day dispute his Pretentions with him to one of the richest Prizes in the World. However it be, the Obstacles that have been, it feems, thrown in the way of the inrended Alliance, on the Part of France, whereby the Conclusion of it is hitherto retarded, have given Rife to various Speculations; and all good Men are fill'd with Impatience and Anxiety about the Issue of this Affair: For in Truth all depends upon it. If the Alliance succeeds, in the Opinion of some Men, Spain will not dare to Arike another Stroke; but if it should nor, we have a very melancholy View before our Eyes. All former Apprehensions of Danger from the Greatness of Spain and the House of Austria, from the growing Power of France, when Lewis XIV. march'd in Person to Utrecht, and had almost posselsed himself of the seven Provinces, or in the Beginning of the late bloody War, when he aggrandis'd himself by the Acquisition of Spain, would in no Degree be equal to such a dismal Conjuncture. Let to much suffice for a brief View of the State of our proposed Allies. The next thing to be considered, is our own Condition at home; as to which it is evident, that we abound with sharp and shameful Divisions, that have a very melancholy Aspect, and fuch indeed as may make us justly apprehend the Verification of that in our particular Case, which our Sas Saviour said of all such in general, That a Kingdom Anno Reg. divided against it self cannot stand. IV.

What Native of this Kingdom is able to command his Passion, who considers the present State of his Country? A Nation to generally divided can admit of no Harmony amongst its Subjects, but from the King on the Throne, to the Beggar on the Dunghil, every Individual must fuffer more or less by fucht a Division: Yet such is our misfortune; and this Division runs through all the Countries, Cities, Corporations, and Societies in the Kingdom, and creates and nourishes unnatural Heats, Jars, and Animosities among People of all Ranks. Is it not strange, that fuch a wife and mighty Nation, who have from time to time fo gloriously afferted their Liberties against foreign and domestick Ulurpations, and have had their Magna Charta confirm'd oftner than once; is it not strange, I say, that such a Nation should not yet know the true Boundaries betwixt Prerogative and Property, but that we should be as ready to cut one another's Throats, and fall to Sides under the foolish Names of Whig and Tory, as the Italians were formerly under the like pernicious Distinction of Guelpha and Gibilines? And, as if this Division were not enough, each Branch of it admits of Sub-divisions; State Wigs and Church Whigs, State Tories, and Church Tories, Court Woigs and Country Whigs. There's another Denomination very common among us, which carries the most plausible and generous Aspect of all the rest, and that is an English-Man; but then it necessarily implies, that there's a Party among us, who are not thought worthy of that Character. We have yet Badges of Division of a more modern Impression, and that is, Old-Ministry Men, and New-Ministry Men, and Under-Spur Leathers to both. Some begin to talk of a War, as if their Swords, were already brandin'd, and their Taxes paid into the Treasury; and others talk of it in such a manner, as sufficiently demonstrates their Aversion to contribute any thing towards it by Purse or Person, tho' it should be unavoidable. Some are for troubling our felves with no Alliances, but think we are able to defend our selves with our Fleer, and let the rest of Europe take its Fate. Some are for a standing Force, and some are for none at all. And hence he harrangues upon

Anno Reg. IV.

our Intestine Divisions with a strange Air of Lamens tation, and talks of Ruine as just entering our Gates;

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then goes on.

This nice Conjuncture, and the variety of Circumstances it affords us both at Home and Abroad, and the Consideration of our own Safety in particular. and that of all Europe in general, require the best Disposition possible amongst our selves, and a Temper of Union and murual Confidence. This happy State is necessary to animate our Affairs, and strength. en our Constitution, that our inward Vigour may be fufficient to supply a Land or Naval Force that may be expedient on this Occasion; that whether his Majesty be obliged to an open Rupture, or to enter into any Treaty to secure the Peace of Christendom, he may execute it with Power, and be free from all the Clogs of Diffidence and Jealoufie at home. And fuch a Condition will add Weight to Counfel and Actions, either in Peace or War: For when a Government is secured, and strong within it felf, 'tis not liable to the Impressions of an Enemy, or to the Accidents of War; and without this inward Quality, it may be said, to have the Form without the Power, In Order to this, the Intention of our present Establishment ought to be pursued in all the Administrations of it, which hitherto has not been done, and the Measures we fall into adjusted to this End, that the Proceedings of the Publick may be adequate to the excellent Defign of the Revolution, which hisherto is not thoroughly accomplished, nor can be, but by the steddy Progress of Affairs. The People will think themselves safe, when they see Matters in such a Poflure; and when, by this means, they grow easte and secure, all Repining will be laid afide, and they will chearfully affift whenever the Government wants the Aid of their Persons or their Purses: And whoever should advise other Methods, either do not understand Great-Britain, or don't love it, and will at the long run be found to be blind Guides, and mere Empericks in Policy. There's nothing can be of greater Concern to this Nation, than to be effectually fecured against the Pretender, whole Cause is frongy encourag'd both at Home and Abroad. The Party within our selves do now entertain a certain Prospect of Foreign Aid, in Case the Affairs of Christendom Mall

shall again fall into Confusion; which contributes, Anno. Reg. in a great measure, to propagate and foment the prevailing Disaffection, as well amongst the Populace, as thole of a more eminent Figure. And we may atfure our felves, that the See of Rome, which has the Pretender now under its Protection, will gladly contribute all poffible Endeavours, to fer him on the Throne of these Kingdoms, and to ruine the Northern Herefy with an invincible Armado. The Cardinal Zealots, who chose Alberoni, because they knew him to be willing and qualify'd, for maintaining the Dignity of the Papal Chair, will be ready to comply with him in every thing that may recover the loft Territories of the Church. No doubt but they have an Occasion in their Eye, which they esteem very proper for giving a Vent to their Zeal: And it will be none of the Fault of the Spanish Inquisitors, if they be mistaken in their Hopes. If the Cause of Religion be not sufficient Ground of Quarrel, they will soon find Causes of another Nature. Prescription of Time will not be allowed to be a fufficient Plea; and therefore were there none later, the old Expeditions of Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Assistance given by Queen Elizabeth to the Hollanders, to erect themselves into a free State, when they revolted from under the Dominion of Spain, and our espousing the Title of King James of Scotland, in oppolition to that of their Infanta, will be Caufe enough with these Priests: Nay, rather than fail, our taking Jamaica from the Spaniards in Oliver's Time, our own Settlement in the West-Indies, to which they pretend the right of Discovery, may be insisted upon. Twould be in vain, against such Expounders, to alledge particular Treaties, or the general Treaty at Ryswick, in Defence of our Selves. The Treaty of Utrecht is of a much later Date than any of these, and yet these Ecclesiasticks can find means to evade the Force of ir. And besides, if that will not do, we know the Determination of the Council of Constance. that Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks. But we are hitherto in Amity with his Catholick Majesty; and therefore it were ill Manners for us to suppose he will be influenc'd by fuch Councils, before we are convinced of it by his own Conduct. Nevertheless. we cught to look to our own Interest in all Events:

Anno Reg.

For, as we find it in his Majesty's Speech at the opening of the late Seffion of Parliament, We cannot but be sensible of the many Attempts which have been see on foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and of these Kingdoms. Of this we are daily more and more convinced, and matters are already brought to a very melancholy Crifis. It should therefore be expected, that the Causes of former Differences between Parties, who value the Protestant Religion, and their own Civil Rights, will be either entirely forgotten, or at least, laid aside till a more convenient Time. Iremember to have read a remarkable Passage in our own History, that, during an Inundation, or Land-Flood in Somersetsbire, as I take it, several Beasts of Prey, and fuch others, as they naturally prey upon, and hunt after, were forc'd to take Sanctuary together in a rising Ground; and their common Danger did to much abate their natural Enmity, that they herded together very peaceably. Nothing but a judicial Infatuation can hinder English-Men, at sucha Juncture as this, from having less Wisdom and Conduct than those English Brutes. It concerns us to beware of Heats at Home, left they should bring Fire and Sword upon us from Abroad: Nor is it any Way proper for us to liften to those Party-Alarms that are founded so high by virulent Pamphlers on both Sides. If the Decision of the Controversy be referr'd to the Nation, 'tis ten to one but they will determine, that they have been injur'd by both, and that the Leaders of the several Factions have minded their own Credit and Profit more than they have done the Honour and Interest of their Country. Tis all one to the good People of Great Britain, it their Blood and Treasure be lavishly spent, and their Liberty and Property be undermined, whether it be done by a Whig or Tory: They have both appeald to the Publick by their Writings, and the Publick is apt to think they are both to blame, for keeping up the Spirit of Division: And if the Janglings be farther continued in the Neglect of the publick Affairs of the Nation, and its Allies, the People will be inclin'd to think both of them criminal.

The contending Parties may rest satisfy'd, that the chief Fruits they are to expect from their mutual Quarrels, will be their blackning one another so, as

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to make them both odious to the World. It were Anno Reg. endless, and to no purpose, to go through all the Parficulars of the Charge which all of them bring against each other, nor can it have any other Effect, but to augment the Flame of Contention, which burns too fiercely already to need any additional Fewel. The Nation stands in Need of Cordials, and not of Corrofives; and the only Way for all Parties to thew themselves good Patriots, and to recover and maintain their Credit with the People, is for one Party to demonstrate by their future Behaviour, that they are ftill the Men they were formerly profes'd to be a and for a fecond, to demonstrate in like manner, that they are not the Men they were formerly known to be; and for a third, to forget personal Quarrels. and concur with their former Zeal, in advancing the true Interest of the present Government. We ought to be feeking for Expedients of Union, and not to be raking into the past Faults of Persons and Parties. which can have no other Issue, but to heighten our Divisions: But if nothing less will serve those that feem to be most upon the Design of setting up one Party, and throwing down another, than an absolute Conquest over the Persons and Reputations of those they account their Adversaries, it may be easily forefeen, without a Spirit of Prophecy, that the Party attack'd will make a vigorous Defence; and if no other Weapons but those of Recrimination will do, it may readily be foretold, which of the Parties will look with the blackest Aspect at long run. There have been; and still may be, ill Men on all Sides; but if the Degrees and Nature of the Crimes, and the direct Influence which the respective Principles of the contending Parties may have upon the Faults that they are severally charg'd with, were examin'd and compar'd by impartial Judges, 'tis no hard matter to guess on which side the Balance will turn, and which of the Parties will appear to be the most naturally adapted to preserve, or destroy the British Constitution. And those that are for the true Interest of their Country, who, 'tis hop'd, are by far the most numerous Party, when they fee the feveral contending Parties so much taken up in the Defence of their own Interest and Credit, as to neglect those of the Nati178

nno Regi

on, they may think themselves oblig'd equally to de

faile them all.

We have now things of another Nature to mind ; and our Danger being so great, and near at hand, we should consider what may be attempted with most probability, to lave us from the impending Storm. The Wildom of the Mation, in the late Seffion of Parliament, found it our chief Interest, to take prudent Measures at home, in order to render our Negociations abroad the more prosperous and successful. And indeed it was easie to see, what it imported the Parliament to do towards the securing our own, and Eu. rope's Liberty, and the preventing the utter Extirpa. tion of the Protestant Religion, both at Home and Abroad.

However, there were then many amongst us, that pretended not to see, and turn'd all our Fears into Ridicule. Hence it happen'd, that not one Point of Importance to the Security of these Kingdoms could be suffered to pass without the utmost Opposition, They could tell us, that we had no Danger to apprehend from Abroad, being at Peace with all about us; nor yet from Malecontents at Home, fince their Defigns have already so frequently miscarry'd; and that his Majesty might rely on the common Affections of his Subjects, without any farther Security. When the Necessity of a competent Land-Force was urgd, then they could magnifie our Naval Strength, as sufficient for all purpoles: But yet, when a Fleet came to be demanded, they would not conlent to this neither. In fine, there was nothing, as they contended, requifite to be done, beyond what was ordinary and usual in the securest Establishments, and in the most peaceable Conjuncture, when a Nation is neither threatned by foreign Alarms, nor intestine Divisions. But the World about could not consider fuch Men otherwise than as Enemies to the present Quiet and Settlement of their Country, and must have thought the great Council of this Nation very much infatuated, if they had taken no necessary Pre-Tho' it could cautions against an impending Storm. be suppos'd, that our own more immediate Interest might not perhaps have required any extraordinary Circumspection, yet, when the Season was for making the earliest and best Provision for securing

the Liberties of Europe, it could not be dreamt, that Anno Reg. Great-Britain, which had always kept the Balance, should have a Mind to continue neutral, and perhaps fee all Europe enflav'd; whereby we should have entitled our selves to the heaviest Chains at last, without either pity or compassion: But more especially, when the Peace of these Kingdoms is still continually threatned to be diffurb'd, his Majesty's Title call'd in Question, and consequently, the Protestant Succession in the greatest Danger from the Attempts and Artifices of open and secret Enemies, there could be no room for any Doubt, concerning the proper Measures to be taken in such an Exigency, These Confiderations made it necessary, that the Parliament should comply with his Majesty's Inclinations in the first particular of Importance that came before them, by consenting to keep Sixteen Thousand, three Hundred and Forty seven Forces on the Establishment, for this Year. And notwithstanding the great Heats and Opposition this Matter caus'd within Doors, and unusual Murmurings and Discontents of many People without, I could never yet hear any tolerable Argument, why it should not be so. The imaginary Dangers from a Standing Army, so copiously furnish'd out from the common Topicks formerly written on that Head, were so many Goblins industriously rais'd to terrifie the People, and disturb the Publick; and were maliciously improv'd in printed Speeches and Pamphlets, to the Seducing of the Simple, and to the great Encouragement of the profess'd Enemies and Disturbers of the present Government. But how unworthy is it, to suspect his Majesty's gracious Intentions, who has convinc'd us, and all the World, that he never kept up any Troops, but for our Protection, and bas taken every Opportunity to disband as many, as be thought consistent with our Safety. It neither suits with his Majesty's Temper, his Circumstances, nor the Course of his past Life, either with relation to his Dominions in Germany, or to us here in Great-Britain, to do any thing that may give his Subjects Cause to distrust Him. He has often declared very gracioully, That the Interest of his Crown and his People are inseparable: And having given us such Assurances on his Part, it is but reasonable, that we should

180

Anno Reg. IV.

give his Majesty all due Marks of Fidelity and Confidence on ours. And, fince his Majefty's Courage in War and Conduct in Peace are so well known we ought to pay the highest Deference to his Coun-· fel and Advice, as to what is necessary for enabling us to defend our lelves, and to affift our Allies, as occasion requires. I would not here be mistaken, or thought to be arguing for a Standing Army; on the contrary, I know, that in many ancient Governments. the whole Body of the People was fo train'd and disciplin'd, as to answer all the Ends of the best disciplin'd Army; and 'twere to be wish'd, that the People of Great-Britain had Virtue enough to put themselves on the like Foot, and that our Nobility and Gentry, remitting something of their present Eale and flothful Luxury, would vouchiafe first to be raught themselves Martial Discipline, and afterwards, with a generous Emulation, would instruct others. If fuch a Spirit were once seen among them, the People would readily follow their Example, and it would, in a little time, be thought no Hardship, nor any way inconsistent with the Liberty of the Subject, if every Man were oblig'd to spend two or three Years of his Youth in qualifying himself to defend his Country. The Sword being thus in the Hands of the People, could never be employ'd to their Disadvantage; and the Nation would be fecure from all foreign Attempts, fince no Enemy would prove fo adventurous, as to attack so populous a Country as this, where every Man would be a Soldier. But 'till some such method be taken, I do not think 'tis reflecting on my Country, to fay, that we should be hard put to it; to defend our selves by our present Militia, against a foreign Army of disciplin'd Troops. The number of Forces now establish'd, was by the Parliament judged necessary in the present Circumstances of the Nation, chiefly for the Preservation of our domestick Quiet, against a turbulent and rebellious Faction at Home: But the Condition of the Fleet ought always to be the Concern of this Nation: And more especially ought we now to rely upon its Affistance, as the first and best Means, either to prevent a War, or bring it to a luccessful Period. This made it seem necessary, that a larger Squadron of Ships than ordinary should be sent to the Mediterranean, the doing of which, was by a Message

Message from the King propos'd to the House of Anno Reg. Commons, about the latter end of the last Session, IV. upon Advice from Spain, of the great Forwardness of that Kingdom to begin a new War. And the matter was accordingly agreed to by the House, tho' not without the strenuous Opposition of some, who formerly in their Arguments against the Settlement of the Land-Force contended, that the chief Security of this Island consisted in a powerful Navy, such as may enable us to defend our own Coasts from Invasions, to protect our foreign Trade, and to annoy a publick Enemy, either in their own Country or foreign

Plantations, on occasion.

But here be takes occasion to observe, from such Authorities as the Paris Gazette, what an ill posture our Fleet was in for want of Men, and proceeds: Now what fignifies it that we have a Number of huge Ships; how can we maintain our Empire on the Sea with them; or how be in a Condition, upon short Warning, to fit out Royal-Fleets, if we suffer our felves to be deprived of our Sailers, the best in the World, who, probably, may hereafter come to lift themselves in the Service of the Enemies of Great-Britoin? As we are an Island, and have the Sea round us; so by being Masters of that, we must of consequence be the strongest in the World, as the World is now turn'd to Navigation, and each Country, by degrees, at length brought to depend absolutely on Trade, by wanting many Necessaries from foreign Places, which once they could live without, perhaps, but since cannot, nor can defend themselves without. being the Change, that the improv'd Art of Navigation has made in the World, tying Countries to a reciprocal Dependance upon one another for their Growth, and obliging them to some fort of Correspondence. But, on the other hand, as we are the frongest in Situation, by being an Island, the Dominion of the Sea suppos'd to be with us: So that being lost to us, and in any other Hands, or divided amongst others, we are of all the most and worst expos'd. This we are taught by Experience, the most remarkable that ever was, even from the highest Remembrance of our selves thro Romans, Danes, Saxons, and many Nations more, (tho less remark'd) down to the last Normans.

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Anno Reg. IV.

This being granted, it follows, that whatever Circumstances of ours admit other Nations, Foreigners whatsoever, to grow (though arthe same time we are granted to grow too) in proportion above us in Navigation and Trade, this necessarily subjects us to certain Ruine, and is the direct Way leading to a Confequence no ways to be evaded. For when that work is done, and the Advantage once given up, its altogether vain to imagine, that we can call it back, or by any Means, Arts of State, Treaties or Engagements whatsoever, be able to turn off that inevitable Evil

that must light on us.

In the next place, it is impossible that this Government should subsist, and much less, be able to bear its part in foreign Alliances, unless there be confiderable Sums of Money given. Experience has taught us, what vait Taxes are absolutely necessary to maintain our Army and Fleer, which are requifite for our Security, and the Defence of our Religious and Civil Rights: And, provided we attain those Ends, it will not be thought we have bought them too dear. In this Case, we may well say, Dimidium plus toto. A wife Man and a good Man will rather chuse (if it come to that pass) to enjoy one half of his Estate with the Liberty of his Conscience, and the Preservation of his Birth-right, than to possess a double or treble Portion of Riches, whilst his Mind must be enslaved to the Superst tion of knavish and interested Priests, his innocent Friends and Country-Men lacrificed to the Idol of arbitrary Power, and the Title that is left to his Possession and Liberty, only precarious and during Pleafure. 'Tis upon fuch Confiderations as thele, that we have often contributed largely, the chearfully, towards the Support of his Majefty's Government; and his frugal and discreet Management of the publick Money, has never left any Man room to grudge his Disbursements. But those, who have no Game left to play, but to embroil and trouble the Government; to endeavour by all Artifices to interrupt the Measures of State; to obstruct the Settlement of Affairs; to make our great Counsels ineffecrual, upon which depends not only our Success, but the Safety of all Europe; those, I say, express their good Will, by labouring to make the People uneafie,

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because of the extraordinary Taxes, and thus all Anno Reg. ways endeavouring to cut his Majesty short of those necessary Supplies, that are the Sinews of all Business. We are happy in a Sovereign, who has, contrary to the Manner of some of his Predecessors, always testified his Willingness, that they, who grant the Money, should also appoint Inspectors into the publick Accounts; fo that if any Milmanagement happen in that Matter, we must blame our selves. And we may eafily think our Security greater than that of any other Nation in Europe, if we reflect but a Moment on this important Article, that we are never obliged to open our Purses, but by the Order and Consent of our Representatives, whom we have trufted with the Care of our Interest; which being equally their own at the same time, we have no Reason to fear, that they ever lay any Taxes upon us, but when it is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our Lives, Liberties, and Religion.

In Cale therefore our Circumstances shall require greater Contributions for this End, than have hitherto been made towards the publick Support, we ought not to grudge our Disbursements; especially, when we rested how frugally our Taxes have been hitherto manag'd fince his Majesty's coming amongst us; our Burthen being every Year made lighter, the National Debts considerably diminish'd, and the publick Credit

proportionably rais'd.

I shall sum up all that is requisite to be done for our Security in this one Article, which is, That the ensuing Session of Parliament be unanimous, Speedy, and vigorous in their Resolves. 'Tis the mutual Confidence, and good Understanding betwixt the King and Parliament, that hath hitherto preferv'd us from Ruin; and we have no Reason to doubt the Continuance thereof. They have already enabled his Majesty to enter into such Treaties and Alliances, as his Majefty in his Wildom shall think fit in the present Conjuncture; and tis hoped, they will think themselves obliged to make good whatever shall be done or agreed to between his Majesty and our Allies. For if it should be objected, that we ought to be no farther concluded by Treaties than our Parliaments shall judge them to be for the Honour and Advantage of the Publick; at this rate, no Nation we shall treat N 4 with.

Anno Reg. with, will for the same Reason think it self bound by any flipulated with us; fince, whenever they shall be press'd to execute any Treaty, which they shall think to their Disadvantage, they may with Truth object. that Obligations, to be of Force, ought to be mutual: whereas, they can have no other Security of a Compliance on our Side, fince 'twill be in the Power of a Parliament, to disable our King from performing his Part of the Covenant. It is therefore to be hop'd, that a British Parliament will have a tender Regard to the Honour of a Prince, whose Reputation has stood us in great stead, and who has shewn such an extraordinary Conduct amidst all the Difficulties that hath hitherto attended his Government.

But notwithstanding the great Deference paid to this Quarter, yet the Courts of Great Britain and France were so much in earnest to carry their Points in this Project of Pacification, as not to relax in any other collateral Measures for obtaining the same End. My Lord Cadogan was in Holland negotiating the Affair of the Barrier, as Mediator between the Emperor and the States, which had been long in Sulpence, but very carefully renewed again by the Dutch, who knew too well their Value with the Empire at this Conjuncture, not to insist upon that Matter being finally determined to their Satisfaction, previous to any fresh Engagements. This gave that able Minister great Perplexity; however, by his uncommon Application and Dexterity, he reduced Matters into a Posture that promised a speedy Accommodation. The Marquis de Beretti Landi, Ambassador from Spain to that Republick, continued likewise indefatigable in counter-working all his Lordship's Measures, and particularly with regard to the new Alliance: Whilst these Matters were therefore in Transaction in that Country, and the Success sometimes doubtful, from the new Load continually laid thereon; Negociations of the same View were as industriously carrying on at London and Paris, and which were much animated by the hopeful Progress of the Treaty at Passarowitz, for a Peace between the two Empires; for on the 8th an Express arriv'd with Letters from the Negotiati- Vienna, of the 9th instant, N.S. which brought the on at Passaro- welcome N ews of the harpy Conclusion of the Ne-

Difficulties of the Barrier.

News of the Conclusion of W1120

gociation at Pallarowitz, fet on Foot by the Media-Anno Reg. tion of his Britannick Majesty and the States-General, for restoring Peace between the Emperor and the Republick of Venice, and the Grand Seignior; every Article of the Treaty being settled and figned by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and Directions given for the Instruments to be forthwith drawn out in Form, and perfected. Upon which, Orders had been iffued to detach immediately about 16000 Men to re-

inforce the Emperor's Forces in Italy.

Two Days after, an Express arrived from the Earl July 10. of Stanbope, and the Earl of Stair, with an Account Convention from Paris, That the Convention between his Bri- figned at Paris tannick Majesty and the most Christian King, for fer-July 7. tling the Terms of the Treaties of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, having on the 6th instant, O. S. been read in the Council of the Regency, and unanimously approved, was the next Morning figned by their Excellencies on the Part of Great Britain, and by the Mareschal d'Huxelles, Prefident of the Council for Foreign Affairs, and the Count de Chiverny, another Member of the said Council, thereto empower'd on the Part of France. pursuance of the said Convention, the Treaty of an Al- Treaty of Qualiance between the Emperor, his Majesty of Great druple Alli-Britain, and the most Christian King, for restoring ance fign'd. the Tranquillity of Europe, was fign'd at the Secretary's Office at the Cock-Pit, by the Baron de Bentenrieder and Monfieur Hoffman his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, by the Abbot Dubois Plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, and by the following Lords of his Britannick Majesty's Privy-Council, thereto authoriz'd by his Majesty's full Power, under the great Seal of Great Britain, viz. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Sunderland, Lord Prefident of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, the Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal, the Duke of Kent, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Berkley, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, the Duke of Roxburgh and Mr. Craggs, principal Secretaries of States The Duke of Marlborough, and

Anno Reg.

the Earls Stanhope and Cowper, who were also named in the full Power, did not fign, by reason the first was indisposed, and the other two absent. It is to be observed, that it not being doubted but the States-General would come into this Alliance, their High Mightinesses were named in it, as one of the contracting Parties, from whence this Treaty might be rightly term'd, a Quadruple Alliance.

The faid Treaty is in Substance as follows:

Substance of che Treaty of Quadruple Alliance

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ALL Europe baving found, that the Disposal of Sicily in Favour of the House of Savoy, which was made by the Treaties of Utrecht, with the fingle Defign of securing the Peace, and not that the King of Sicily had any Pretence of Right to the Said Kingdom, far from contributing to that End, had been the principal Obstacle which hindered the Emperor all along from concurring therein; the Power's who were the most instrumental in bringing about the Treaty of Utrecht, thought they had good Ground, even without the Consent of the Parties concerned, to make an Alteration in that one Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which regards the Difpofal of Sicily, the same not being essential to the Treaty. And seeing, that by the Exchange of the Kingdom of Sicily for that of Sardinia, the fresh Troubles would be prevented, which the Emperor might occasion by claiming Sicily in the Way of Arms, as having a Right to attack it, fince the Blow that hath been given to the Neutrality of Italy, by the Reduction and Poffession of Sardinia; and that at the same time a certain and permanent Estate would be secured to the King of Sicily, by a solemn Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and by the Guarranty of the principal Powers of Europe; it is 4greed, that the King of Sicily shall deliver up to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of Sicily, without a Clause of Reversion to the Crown of Spain. In Exchange, his Imperial Majesty shall deliver up to the King of Sicily the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King. As the Entrance upon the Successions to the Territories now in the Possession of the Duke of Parma and the great Duke of Tufcany, in Cafe of Failure of their Issue-Male, might be attended with a War in Italy, on Account of the Right which the Queen of Spain now reigning pretends to have to the faid Succesfrons,

fions, and on the other Hand, by the Right which the Anno Reg. Emperor and Empire may have to dispose of the same; IV. therefore, to prevent the dismal Effects of those Disputes, and to do Justice to the Queen of Spain, as well as to the Empire, the faid Territories, now in the Poffession of the great Duke of Tuscany, shall be acknowledged bereafter and for ever, by all the contracting Parties, to be Masculine Fiefs of the Empire; and whenever they Shall happen to devolve, for Want of Male-Issue, his Imperial Majesty, as Head of the Empire, consents, that the Son of the Queen of Spain, and his Iffue-Male, Shall succeed physical som to all the faid Territories. For this End, his Imperial Majesty will procure the Consent of the Empire, and cause the Investitures or Expectatives to be made out for the Said Son of the Queen of Spain, and bis Iffue Male, with an express Clause, whereby, in Default of the Queen of Spain's eldest Son, and his Isue Male, the younger Sons of the Said Queen and their Male Iffue fall succeed in their Order. In Consequence of the Renunciation which the King of Spain hath made (or rather is to make) to all the Territories in Italy, which belong a to the Spanish Monarchy, be shall deliver up to the Said Prince, his Son, the Place of Porto Longone, with whatever his Majesty possesses in the Isle of Elba; after that (by the Vacancy of the Succession to the great Duke of Tulcany, for want of Male Heirs) the faid Prince of Spain shall be put in actual Possession of the Said Territories. It is likewise stipulated, that none of the said Territories shall ever be capable of devolving to a Prince, who is at the same time King of Spain; neither shall be ever be able to have the Guardianship of any of the said Territories. Moreover, no Prince of the House of Savoy, who shall succeed to the Crown of Spain, (in Cass of Failure of King Philip V. and his Pifterit) Shall ever be capable of possessing at the same Time any Territory upon the Continent of Italy; but that then his Territories shall devolve to the Collateral Princes of that House, who shall succeed thereto, one after another, according to their Proximity of Blood.

The main End of this Treaty seems to be, to leave no Subterfuge for the eluding hereaster the Essect of the Renunciations of his Catholick Majesty to the Crown of France, under Pretence, that the Emperor reserves his Pretensions to the Monarchy of Spain, by prevailing with his Imperial Majesty to subscribe thereto.

Anno Reg. IV. News of the Spanish Fleet's leizing Palermo.

The King of . Sicily's Letter nick Majefty thereupon .

His Majefty's Answer there-

The News of the figning of the Convention concluded at Paris, which on the 12th was published in the London Gazette, did not a little raise the Hopes of the Pacifick: But the same were damp'd when it was known, that that very Morning Count de la Perouse, Ambassador from the King of Sicily, had waired upon his Britannick Majesty at Kensington, with a Letter from the King his Master, acquainting his Majefty, 'That on the second of July, N.S. the ' Spanish Fleet came to Palermo in Sicily, where their to bis Britan- Forces landed without any Opposition, and took Possession of that Town for the King of Spain; which being a manifest Violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, of which the Crown of Great Britain is one of the Guarrantees, his Sicilian Majesty hop'd, that his Britannick Majefty would affift him with his Forces to drive the Spaniards out of Sicily. The Court could not but be extreamly surpris'd at this unexpected Enterprize of the Spaniards, which many at first suspected to have been undertaken with the Connivance of the King of Sicily, and to be the Effect of deep Italian Policy, in order to defeat the Quadruple Alliance. His Majesty did not return an immediate Answer to this Letter, but a few Days after, the Sicilian Ambassador was given to underfland, That his Britannick Majesty and the most Christian King afted only as Mediators, to restore and secure the Tranquillity of Europe; that in that View they had projected and concluded a Treaty of Alliance, in which the Emperor had concurr'd, and that the best Way for the King of Sicily to recover and secure his fust Pretensions, was to come into the faid Treaty. In the mean time, the Invasion of Sicily, as it seem'd to give a new Turn to the Affairs of Europe, fo was it matter of deep Speculation, and occasion'd no small Alarm among those who wished for Peace : But, contrary to the Surmises of the Generality, it appeard, not long after, that there was no Collusion between the Kings of Spain and Sicily; and that Cardinal Alberoni, prime Minister of Spain, being jealous of a Negociation about this Time on Foot between the Courts of Vienna and Turin, whereby he suspected Sicily was to be deliver'd up to the Emperor, he refolved to seize that Kingdom for his Catholick Maje Ry, to whose Allegiance the Inhabitants were ready By enough to return.

By this Time, the British Fleet, under the Com-Anno Reg. mand of Sir George Byng, being come into the Bay of IV. Secretary, with Dispatches for Col, Scanbope, his Maiesty of Great-Britain's Envoy at Madrid. Mr. Alix arriv'd there the 30th of June, and finding that the Envoy was gone that Morning to the Escurial, where the Spanish Court then was, he went strait thither with his Dispatches, and the British Envoy deliver'd to his Catholick Majesty, a Letter from Sir George Byng, importing in Substance, That as the King of Admiral Great-Britain was Guarantee of the Peace of Italy, he Byng's Declacould not but maintain the same, and therefore his Ad-ration to the miral bad Orders to all against those who should go a-Court of Mabout to violate it. Colonel Stanhope made the same drid. Declaration by Word of Mouth, to which the Court of Spain made but a short Answer, viz. That the Admiral might follow his Orders. With this Answer, Mr. Alix went back to the British Fleet, which on the tith of July N. S. came to an Anchor at Cape Molinos, within two Leagues of Malaga. to take in fresh Water, and two Days after put to Sea again; but being becalm'd near a whole Week, it was the 23d of July, N.S. before they arriv'd at Port-Mahon. They The Fleet arimmediately put on Shore the Regiments they had rives at Porcon Board to exchange that Garrison, and as those Mahon. whole Room they were to supply had Notice to be ready to embark, (the Admiral having sent a Frigat before for that purpole) the Fleet put to see again two Days after, and fail'd towards Naples.

The King of Sicily having sent a Letter to the Regent of France, upon the Subject of the Spaniards invading Sicily, of the same import with that he wrote to the King of Great-Britain, an Answer to the same purpose was return'd to the Sicilian Minister at Paris. On the other Hand, the Earl Stanhope set out immediately from thence for Spain, in order to use his The E. Stanutmost Endeavours to bring Matters to an Accomhope sets out modation; but when he came to Bourdeaux, his for Spain. Lordship waited there for the Passes he had thought fit, at this nice Conjuncture, to demand of the Court

About this Time, the Marquils de Monteleone, Ambassador of Spain at the Court of Great-Beitain, went to the Directors of the South-Sea Company, to

of Madrid.

whom

Anno Reg. IV.

Dictaration of the Spanish
Ambassador to the South Sea Company.

whom he notify'd and declar'd, 'That the Order given by the King his Mafter, for suspending the Departure of the Ship Prince George, which the South-Sea Company were sending to the Spanish America, was occasion'd only upon the Representation made by the whole Commerce of Peru, and that of Cadiz, fetting forth the inevitable Damages and Prejudice that would follow the fending the Galleons this Year, by reason of the abundance of Goods that were already in those Kingdoms, and with no defire of infringing upon, or contradicting whatfoever is stipulated in the Assiento Contract, and which farther appears by his Majesty's having then promis'd to allow them Liberty to fend two Ships next Year instead of one. The said Minister also declar'd, that notwithstanding the Representations of the Commerce of Peru and Cadiz, his Majesty being defirous to oblige the Directors of the faid Company, and having a regard to the Instances they made him, resolv'd to grant them the License of sending their Ship this Year; but at this Juncture, when his Majesty gave the Orders for this Effect, an extraordinary and unexpected Message was communicated to his Majesty from Admiral Byng, by Mr. Stanbope, the English Minister at the Court of Madrid; by which his Majesty, finding the Intention of the English to favour his Enemies, and that they are more inclin'd to an open Rupture, or Declaration of War, than to maintain that mutual Correspondence which his Majesty thought was happily establish'd, and equally advantageous to both Nations, his Majesty was obliged to suspend the Effects of his Royal Intentions towards the Company, in granting their License for this Year. His Excellency in the same Declaration express'd, that his Majesty would, for the Reasons abovementioned, see himself obliged, contrary to his Inclination, for the future to defift from granting those particular Privileges and Advantages his Royal Generofity was pleas'd to grant to the English Nation hitherto, 'in respect to the Commerce in general, and the Aj-' fiento Company in particular. These very courteous Menaces from his Excellency,

did not relish well at first with a great many of the

Its effect upon their Stock.

en Empore

best Resolution; and Stock sickened thereupon, Anno Reg. notwithstanding the vigorous Efforts to keep it at a Value, that should be no great Credit to this Declaration. But those who lye always ready to improve any finister Incidents to the publick Detriment, forced themselves into strange airs of Derision upon the prerended declining Circumstances of Trade, which a mistaken Conduct had drove us into. However, a rea-sonable Confidence in the Strength and Goodnels of the cautionary Preparations which his Majesty had been pleased to make for our Security at all Events, and the Success of those Treaties depending, for frustrating the Projects of these new Disturbers; kept the People in the generality in good Heart, infomuch, that neither the publick Credit or Trade suffer'd thereby; the Spanish Merchants indeed, had more than ordinary reason to be cautious, and Business in that Channel could not but in some measure be at a stand.

The Earl of Cadogan, who was now transacting The Effects of many Affairs of Moment at the Hague, received on the Convention the 23d of July N. S. an Express from Paris, with an at the Hague.

account of Signing the Convention concluded there between his Britannick Majesty, and the most Christian King; which News was received at the Hague with universal Joy, being looked upon as a great Step towards restoring the Quiet of Christendom. The British Ambassador having notify'd the same to the States-General, their High-Mightinesses wrote thereupon very pressing Letters to the Provinces that had not yet given their consent to that Republicks coming into the Alliance, to which they were invited for that purpose, exhorting them to do it without any further delay. But though the Signing of the said Alliance at London, was afterward, in like manner, notified to the States-General, yet some of the Provinces, and namely, Guelderland and Zealand, still continued to flickle against the united Provinces entering into it; and some pretended that this delay did not want the Connivance of some of the contracting Powers, as if they would willingly see what Turn the Earl of Stanhope's Negociation at Madrid was like to take, before any further Engagements were made; which Conjecture seemed the more probable, in that about this time the News was brought to the Hague, and to the

IV.

figned at Paffarowitz.

New Difturbances like to bave been in the Empire.

Account of the Affair of Rhynfeld.

Anno. Reg. Court of Great-Britain, that on the 21st of July N. S. the Treaty of Peace was Signed at Paffarowitz. between the Emperor and the Republick of Venice on one Part, and the Ottoman Port on the other; and Treaty of Peace that thereupon Prince Eugene had detached 18000 Men to reinforce the Imperialists in Italy; which might occasion great Alterations in the Schemes already framed for the Tranquillity of Europe.

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But as to the Empire, while they were high in their Joys for the Peace of Passarowitz, though for no other reason, but their being set at Liberry thereby to do themselves Justice against an ungenerous Invader, they were unexpectedly made uneasse from a Disturbance very near Home, about the Affair of Rhynfelds

For it seems the Town and Castle of Rynfeld having been long in the Possession of the Landgrave of Hesse Caffel, the Landgrave of Hesse Rynfield has set up a Claim to it as his ancient Inheritance; and after a Litigation of some Years continuance in the Imperial Courts, obtain'd Sentence in his Favour, and the Circle of Upper-Rhine, within whose Diffrict the said Fortress is scituated, was directed to see him put into Possession, and the neighouring Circles to be called to in affift, if there were Occasion. Endeavours were us'd to bring this matter to an Accommodation; but those proving fruitless, the Troops of the Circle were order'd to be in a Readiness to put the said Sentence in Execution, and the Electors Palatine, or the chief Member of the faid Circle undertaking that Affair, order'd his Troops, commanded by General Isfelback, to repair Gehlbausen, on the Borders of the Landgrave of Heffe Caffel's Territories. The Landgrave on his fide, order'd all his Forces to march towards Maspurg, under the Command of General Boinenbourg, intending to defend his Poffelfion. The Troops of the Circle confifted of 2500 Palatines, 400 men detach'd from the Garrison of Ment?, and 800 Auxiliaries of the Circle of Franconia, which being accordingly affembled artheir Rendezvous, did, on the 25th of the last month, march from thence to Meinebourg, a Place belonging to the Elector of Menta, and surrounded by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel's Country. They pass'd through some Places belonging to the Landgrave without Opposition, and the Night following General Isfelback intended to have advanced further into the Landgrave's Territories, hoping to have march'd

march'd undiscovered thro' a thick Wood, and favour Anno Reg. ed by the Darknels of the Night; but the Heffians having Intelligence of his March, he found at his quitting the Wood, 20 Squadrons of their Horse ready to receive him, besides 1000 Foot posted in a Village hard by, through which he must have passed. General Isfelback however order'd his Men to push forward, but having no more than 5 weak Squadrons of Horse, and cut off from their Foot; these fastening their Bayonets to the End of their Musquets, would have attack'd the Heffian Cavalry, but by the great Prudence of the Officers on both Sides, all further Mischief was prevented, there being but one Shot made, which came from the Hessians, and did no mischief; and all the Hurt that was done, was the Killing of 4 or 5 of their Horses, the Wounding of one of their Lieutenant-Colonels with a Bayonet, and one of the Dragoons belonging to the Troops of the Circle receiving some Wounds. General Boinenbourg and General Is elback conferr'd together, and the latter finding that the Hessians, who far outnumber'd him, were resolv'd not to admir the Troops of the Circle, thought fit to retire; but as the Landgrave of Heffe-Caffel had fent new Proposals to Vienna, in order to accommodate that Affair, there were yet Hopes of bringing it to an amicable Isfue.

We may here take Notice, That upon Occasion of the late Endeavours for accommodating Matters between the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and Sicily, and for perfecting what was not over-punctually observ'd of the Treaties of Verecht, the Duke of Lor-The Duke of rain reviv'd fome Pretentions which were before Lorrain's Letneglected, the Substance whereof is, That the lare ter to the Emperor Leopold, having, by a Treaty made in 1703, States-Genewith the Duke of Savey, dispos'd of the Dutchy of rale Montferrat in Favour of that Prince, to draw him into the Grand Alliance at that time of Day, he engaged, by a particular Article inserted in that Treaty, to give the House of Lorrain an Equivalent for the said Durchy, which by right of Succession devolved upon them : That the late Emperor Joseph, and his Imperial Majesty now reigning, enter'd by special Decrees into the same Engagement; and the States General having likewise consider'd, that the Cession of the Mmeferrat was made only for the Good of the

Anno Reg.

Common Cause, did in some forr Guarantee the faid Article, and undertake to fee Justice done to the faid House of Lorrain whenever the Peace should be made: But that having been done without due fe. gard to the just Pretentions of his Royal Highness of Lorrain, he had recourse at this Juncture to them, a. mong others, and had written a Letter to their High-Mightineffes thereupon, refreshing their Memory of all these Particulars, and praying them to take Care. in the Accommodation to be made, that as the King of Sicily infifts to be maintain'd in the Poffession of the Montferrat, by virtue of the abovemention'd Treaty of 1703, so the House of Lorrain may obtain an E. quivalent for the faid Dutchy, conformably to the Treaties and Engagements into which their High Mightinesses thought fit to enter.

The Truce with the Emperor of Morocco, about Truce with the this Time expiring, and the Treaty for a Peace, which Emperor of Mohad, by his Majesty's Direction, for some Time been rocco expires on Foot, breaking off without coming to any Terms,

the Government thought fit to give publick Notice of it in the Gazette of the 14th Instant, to the End, that the Trading Ships and Vessels of his Majesty's Subjects, might avoid falling into the Hands of the Moorish Cruisers. But three Days after, the following Article was inserted in the London Gazette.

Algiers, March 29. On the 9th of this Month, renewed died the 25th in the Evening, ---- The 26th, early

in the Morning, a Divan was held, in which Mahor met, who was Trealurer to the deceased Dey, was elected his Successor, and immediately took Possession

of his Office. About an Hour after, Mr. Thompson, the British Consul, went to congratulate him upon his Advancement to the Government, and required

him to confirm the Articles of Peace between his

"Majesty of Great-Britain and this State. The Der received him with great Marks of Respect to his

"Majesty, and of Kindness and Civility towards his Minister, and readily consented to what the Consul de-

fired, which he has fince performed, by executing a Confirmation in Form of the faid Treaty, accom-

panying it with Promites of using his best Endeavours to cultivate Peace and a good Correspondence

with the British Nation. A War was however

kept

Peace renewed with Algiers.

kept open with the Moors, so as to be frequently de- Anno Reg. rrimental to our Trading Ships; but the Dutch hav- IV. ing found out some Ways of laying this Inconvenien-

cy unequally on us,

On the 11th of July, N.S. the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. Whitworth, Ministers of Great-Britain, had a Conference at the Hague with the Deputies of the States-General for foreign Affairs, wherein they represented, That notwithstanding his Britannick Majefty and their High-Mightineffes are at War

with the Emperor of Morocco, some Subjects of Representations that Republick presume to hold a private Trade of the British with the Moors, and furnish them with Materials for Ministers about continuing their Piracies; whereby they are part- a Prohibition ' ly the Cause why those Barbarians will not lend anof Commerce Ear to an Accommodation; whereas if a ftrict Pro-with the Moors,

hibition of all Commerce with them were rigo-and about Enroufly profecuted, they had been forc'd before now to glish Seamen.

have come into a Treaty. Wherefore, as his Majesty has a Defign to protect the Trade into the Mediterranean, against those Corfairs, and constrain the Emperor of Morocco to come to a Peace, which will be equally advantageous to the United Provinces, as to his own Kingdom; 'tis hop'd their High-Mightinesfes will let their Merchants know, that they shall not reclaim the Ships of those, who, making that Collusive Trade, come to be taken by the English; as his Britannick Majesty on his Part will act likewife. To which these Ministers added, That there being at present a War between the States General, and the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, and that England is in Peace with those Nations, the Dutch Merchants, to carry on their Trade with Safety, hire and buy English Ships and English Seamen, and fend them into the Mediterranean, where, after they have fold their Goods, pretending them to be English Effects, those Merchants sell or let to hire the same Ships to others in Italy, Spain, or elsewhere, whereby the Seamen, for want of Subfiftence, are forc'd to go into Foreign Service, to the great Prejudice of the British Nation. For this reason, his Majesty hopes, that their High-Mightinesses will, for the future, oblige the said Merchants to bring back the same Number of English Seamen

Annals of King GEORGE.

196

Anno. Reg. IV.

'as they carry out upon the Ships in Question: And moreover, that the Merchants abovelaid shall be oblig'd by the States Order, not to constrain the Masters of such English Ships to pay off their Seamen as foon as they return into Holland; for thereby those Seamen being left at Liberty, engage them-' selves into the Service of Foreigners, to the great Prejudice of Great-Britain, and in Breach of the "Laws of that Country, which expresly ordain, that the Mafters of English Ships shall not pay off their English Seamen, or dismis them, till they have brought them back to some Port of Great-Britain: And his Majesty promises to act in the same Manner, with respect to Dutch Ships which shall be · hir'd and employ'd by English Merchants.

Lord Cadogah -busied in settling some Ac reign Princes.

Amongst the many Difficulties and Affairs of Moment which the Earl of Cadegan had before him in Holland, that of adjusting the Demands of some Focounts with fo-reign Princes and States upon Great-Britain, for Arrears of Pay due to Troops in the British Service in the late War, was none of the leaft. Those Demands had been laid before the Parliament the last Seffion, according to his Majesty's Order by Mr. Secretary Crangs, which were there read, and order'd to Ive on the Table, after which, no more was heard of them. But the Dutch, it feems, in particular, who had the largest Share in these Demands, were too sensible of their Consequence in this Conjuncture, touching their coming into the Quadruple Alliance, that as they stickled again hard for their Barrier with the Emperor at this Time, so they were for having this Business of Arrears due to them settled with all disparch.

Diffurbances in France about their Coin.

But whilft the chief Powers in Europe were busie in concerting Measures for securing the publick Repose; and the Court of France appeared as sincere and zealous for those good Ends as any; yet very great Disturbances rose on a sudden in that Kingdom, which threatened them with civil Eruptions. It may be remembred, that Methods had been taken fince the Death of the late French King, to bring the publick Expences into a parrower Compass, and also in calling to account many who had amassed vast Estates at the publick Cost, with the Means of refuming them into the King's Coffers; which

Management could not but have greatly encreased the Anno Reg. Quantity of Species in the Royal Treasury; by a IV. Method therefore, practicable in such Governments only; the Regent thought proper to raise its value, and an Edia was published for that purpose. But this threw the People into Outrage and Confusion, both on account of the Losses it laid upon Trade, and the Hazards of taking it at fuch an advanc'd Value. The Parliament of Paris refused Registring the Edict; and made several vigorous Resolves, forbidding the Coinage of the new Species, and commanding all People not to take it, and all Notaries not to make Contracts or Agreements, in any Case wherethe Payment should be made in the new Species. This ran matters so high, that the Regent thought proper to post Soldiers in the Markets, and chief Places of the City, with Orders not to fuffer the Execution, or even the Publication of the Parliaments Arret.

Hereupon the Parliament demanded Audience of the King, which was granted, and their Prefident made a long Remonstrance upon this Grievance. The beginning of it was crouded with Expressions of Duty and Submission to his Majesty, and with a great many fine Compliments upon his Majesty's graceful and beautiful Person, with the promising Endowments of his Mind. They acknowledg'd themselves to have no Authority but what was given them by his Majesty's Predecessors, and that that Authority was to regifter the King's Ordonnances. However, in the most humble manner they remonstrated to his Majeft, upon two Points touching the matter of their prefent Grievance. The first related to the manner in which the Edict in Question was made publick, and the second to the Inconveniencies that would attend the different Dispositions of that Edict, if his Majesty, not moved with their Reasons and Motives, should not order the Revocation thereof. To the first Head, they produced many Instances of Publication, to which this did in no manner agree, and enlarged upon the mischiefs which might arise from such novel and unprecedented methods. As to the latter, it was urged, that the Undertakers of Manufactures in France, could not support their Undertaking, as well on account of the great Price of Provisions, and other NeIV.

Appro Reg. ceffaries for Life, which began to advance at the raifing of Wages to the Workmen; that many Manufactures were raised to great Perfection, and if the Workmen could not raise their Wages in proportion to the Rile of the Species, they would be obliged to fly into foreign Countries. That the Lois in Trade with Foreigners would still be worle, for the intrinfick Value of a Mark of Silver being 27 Livres almost in all Parts of Europs, and it being advanced in France, by the last Edict, to 60, they would be obliged to pay 60 Livres for any thing that they should buy, whereof the Value would be only 27; and when Foreigners buy any thing of them, it would coft only 27 Livres to pay them 60. They remonstrated further, that the new Edict feemed to have in view the acquitting and paying State-Bills, and yet that the Bearer thereof did not only lofe them, but alfo a confiderable Portion of the Money, which he carried to the Mine with his Bills. One who has State-Bills to the Value of 2000 Livres, carries them to the Mint with 125 Marks of Silver, which at 40 Livres per Mark, make 5000 Livres, and receives back 7000 Livres in new Species, which weigh only 116 Marks, and confequently 9 Marks of Silver is left, befides the State-Bills, and this after having suffered such Diminition, and after the King has made them his own Debt; such who had no State-Bills, and carried old Species to the Mint to have new ones, would be full greater Lofers, for instead of 1000 Livres carried to the Mint, weighing 25 Marks, only 16 Marks and I would come out. Then they obferved to his Majesty, that the Sovereign has the Right alone to coin Money in his Dominions, but it is not his Effigies alone that gives Value to the same, that it is only a Security to the Publick, that the Species are worth the Price at which they are intered, that they are of such a Weight, and of such a Finenels, but it is the matter it felt that makes the Value thereof.

> These were the chief Heads urged on this Occasion, and an Answer thereunto the King delivered by the Keeper of the great Seal, as follows.

The King has caused the Remonstrances of his Parliament to be examined; has very graciously

Ships fint to

The Haltick,

received them, and has been well pleased to see Anno Reg. their Submission therein. He shall receive with Pleasure the Advices that are given him, provided they tend not to share or limit his Authority. The · Edicts have no need of registring to give them the Force of Law. The Authority of the Law is in the Person of the Legislator, and the registering serves only to publish and notifie by the Courts the Edicts to the Jurisdictions that are subordinate thereunto. There are divers Examples of Edicts and Letters-Patems, addressed to the Bailywicks and Senetchalfies inferior to Parliament.

The Debts of the State being contracted by the State, ought to be discharg'd by those who compole it: It ill becomes certain Persons to pretend, that by their Rank and Dignities they ought to be exempt from contributing to in The Edict in Question has been maturely examin'd: 'Tis the best · Means that can be found for discharging the Debts of the State. It does not oppress the publick, but those only who contract for their Profit by obligatory Acts. It relieves the Debtors, by encreasing their Revenues, and the Price of the Lands, which are a principal Part of the Revenues of the State: And besides, facilitates the Payment of the Impositions, as appears by the Receipt in the Month of June, which is much above the other Months.

It were to be wished that the Example cited by the Parliament, and the Times which produced them, were in eternal Oblivion.

'The King forbids all Affemblies tending to a Want of Submission, and all Convocations withour his Permission. He orders the registering the Lerters-Parents upon the Arret of Council, whereby the Cognizance of Differences concerning the Coin is called before the Council, and will take the necessary Expedients, that may be speedily decided, to the End that his Subjects may not differ.

The Northern Affairs have been as troublesome and as uncertain this Year as ever before; our Trade to the Baltick continued to be ftill harrassed on both Sides, as well as that of the Dutch; which with the big Pretentions of the Swede, and the new

200

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. Enterprizes continually talked of from those Quarters, encouraged by frequent Reports of a Peace between his Swedish and Russian Majesty, made it thought convenient still to keep there some Ships of Strength; a Squadron therefore was ordered for that Purpose under the Command of Sir John Norris, as

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Ships, dir some month bling and Captains; Cumberland, Sir John Norris, Admir. Falkener Buckingham, Rear Admiral Mighell, Trevor Defiance Soanes Hampton Court -____ Coleman Winchester ____ Campbell Prince Frederick --- Mayne Windfor ____ Piercy Salisbury _____ Sea-Horse Frigate

King George

North-Foreland Sloop

Tenders.

The Affairs of The usual Advices from the North for this Season she North, and have turned upon a Peace between the Muscovite and Swede, and the Preparations of the latter to invade Ships fent to Mormay: As to the former, it was fomerimes put out the Baltick. of Question of being quite finished, although the Czar from Time to Time protested his Resolutions not to leave his Allies, nor make any Peace with Sweden without their Privity and Concurrence; and then of a sudden some new unforeseen Difficulties unravelled all the foregoing pacifick. Advances; and what there is now in earnest as to that Affair, very few feem to be acquainted with; as to the latter, the Danes have been kept in alarm almost continually by Forces in readinels for some great Enterprise, then of a sudden the Apprehensions of Norway have vanished upon Expectations of those Forces being suddenly bent another Way. The Truth feems to be, that both the Overtures for Peace, as well as military Preparations in the North, have all waited the event of the Project upon Italy and against the Emperor; so that

it feems many Powers have been as much at a Loss Anno Reg. themselves which way to behave in such a critical Conjuncture, as their Neighbours have been to know what they intended. So that the Fate not only of the Empire and Spain, with many Italian Princes more immediately, concerned with them, but even the Measures of all the European Potentares, seemed altogether to rest upon the Success of these Negociations; and Expedients, which have been forming for diverting that Storm, and obliging the Aggreffors to retreat; in this expecting Posture therefore we must close the Story of this Year, and wait till the opening of the next for the Islue of these mighty Agitations; but as the Affair of the Czar and his eldeft Son has been a most surprizing and a very uncommon Incident, we shall close this Part with as ample a Relation thereof as we have any thing concerning it that may be depended upon.

The Form of deposing him is included in the fol-

lowing Account, written from Moscow.

Moscow, February 17:

ON the 11th instant, the Czar's eldest Son, The Czarowicz
Prince Alexander Petrowitz, attended by the deposed and
Sieur Tolstoy, arrived here from his Travels. He desinherited,
waited that Night upon the Czar, with whom he

had a long Conference. The next Day a great Council was held, and his Czarish Majesty having resolved to exert, in a very solemn Manner, his Justice upon the said Prince for his Disobedience, and Breach of the Laws of this Empire, who had incurr'd the Penalty of High Treason, by travelling into foreign Parts without his Licence, Orders were given for the necessary Preparations to be made for that purpose. Accordingly, the 14th, before Break of Day, the Regiments of Guards, and the Garrison of this Place, being under Arms, were posted round the Castle, so as to lecure all the Gares and Avenues; and Orders were lent at the same time to all his Majesty's Ministers, Boyars, and Counsellors, to repair to the great Hall in the Castle, and to the Clergy, to affemble in the Cathedral. the great Bell was tolled, and the Prince was brought in as a Prisoner, withour his Sword; and being car-

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Anno Reg.

ried into the Czar's Presence, standing in the Hall, in the midst of the great Men of his Kingdom, prefented a Writing to his Majecty, containing a Confession of his Crime, and in Tears fell down at his Majefty's Feet. The Czar gave the Paper to Baron Schaftrof, his Vice-Chancellor, and afterwards raising his unhappy Son from the Ground, demanded of him what was his Defire? The Prince implored his Mercy, and begged he would spare his Life: His Majesty granted his Request, but told him, he had cut himself off from the Hopes of inheriting his Crown; that he must solemnly renounce the Succession, and acknowledge the same under his Hand; which he answered he was ready to per-The Czar then exportulated with him upon his Dilobedience, and ask'd him who were the Advisers of his late Escape? Upon which, the Prince drew near and whisper'd him, and they went together into an adjoining Room, where it is supposed he nam'd the Persons, which is the more probable, because soon after, three Couriers were dispatch'd several ways, whose Errands are not yet publickly known. His Majesty and the Prince returned into the Hall, and the Prince figned an Instrument, ferting forth, That finding himself unqualified for Government, he therefore disclaimed any Right of Succession to the Crown. veral Arricles, containing a long Deduction of the Causes of his Majesty's excluding his eldest Son from the Succession were read aloud. This being done, the Ministers, Boyars, Officers, and others, who were prefent, swore upon the Gospel, and subcribed an Oath, of which several printed Copies had been prepared, importing, that the Czar ha ving by his Letters declared, that he had excluded from the Crown, the Czarowitz, Alexander Petromity, and had appointed his Majesty's second Son the Prince Royal Peter Petrowitz, to succeed him; they own'd the Legality of this his Majesty's Decree, acknowledged the faid Prince Peter Petrowitz torbe the undoubted Successor to the Crown; engaged to stand by him with their Lives, against any that should dare to oppose him; and never would, upon any Pretence whatfoever, adhere to Prince Alexander Petrowitz, or affift him in the Re-. (0-

covery of the laid Succession. Then the Company Anno Reg. repair'd to the great Church, where the Czar, in a long Speech, fer forth the Prince his Son's undutiful Behaviour, and evil Conduct; after which, the Clergy swore and subscribed the Oath abovementioned: This being ended, the Company was dismissed, and his Majesty returned to his Apartment. The faid Oath has fince been administred to all the publick Officers, and other Inhabitants of this Place, who were not present at the Solemnity; and Orders are fent for doing the like all over the Ruffian Empire, and in his Majefty's Armies abroad. The Prince is kept under Confinement, and no body is admitted to him but the Heer Tolftoy, and fuch others as are appointed by the Czar. It is faid, his Majesty intends soon to return to Petersbourgh, and after a fhort Stay there, to make a Progress to Aftracan and Cazan. SOCC Caken

But that the Strangeness of this Transaction might not amaze the World, and that all Mankind might judge of the Justice and Necessity of an Affair to uncommon, the Czar himself has given the World a full Account of the Prince's Conduct, and the Reasons which obliged him to take so rigid a Step, as followeth.

PETER I. by the Grace of God, Czar and The Czar's Emperor of Russia, &c. to all our faithful Sub-Manifesto jects, Ecclesiastical, Military and Civil, of all the with relation States of the Russian Nation.

It is notorious and well known to the greatest part of our faithful Subjects, and chiefly to those who live in the Places of our Residence, or who are in our Service, with how much Care and Application we have caused our eldest Son Alexei to be brought up and educated, having given him for that purpose, from his Infancy, Tutors to teach him the Russian Tongue and Foreign Lauguages, and others to instruct him in all Arts and Sciences, in order, not only to bring him up in our Christian Orthodox Faith of the Greek Confession, but also in the Knowledge of Political and Military Assairs, and likewise of the Constitution of Foreign Countries, their Customs and Languages, that through

Anno Reg

the reading of History and other Books, in all manner of Sciences becoming a Prince of his high Rank, he might acquire the Qualifications worthy of a Successor to our Throne of great Russia. Nevertheless we have seen with Grief, that all our Attention and Care for the Education and Instruction of our Son, provid inessectual and useless, seeing he always swerved from his filial Obedience, shewing no Application for what was becoming a worthy Successor, and slighting the Precepts of the Masters we had appointed for him; but, on the contrary, frequenting disorderly Persons, from whom he could learn nothing good, or that could be advantageous and useful to him.

We have not neglected often to endeavour to reclaim him, and bring him back to his Duty, sometimes by Caresses and gentle Means, sometimes by Reprimands, and sometimes by Paternal Corrections. We have more than once taken him along with us into our Army and the Field, to cause him to be instructed in the Art of War, as one of the chiefest Sciences for the Desence of his Country, taking Care all the while to keep him off from any dangerous Occasion, and preserving his Person, out of regard to the Succession, tho we exposed our own Person to those

Perils and Dangers.

We have at other times left him at Moscow, putting into his Hands a fort of Regency in the Empire, in order to inform him in the Art of Government, and that he might learn how to reign after us. We have afterwards fent him into Foreign Countries, in hopes and expectation, that seeing in his Travels Governments to well regulated, this would excite in him some Emulation, and an Inclination to apply himself to do well. But all our Care has been fruitless, and like the Seed of the Doctrine, fallen upon 2 Rock: For he has not only refused to follow what is good, but even is come to hate it: Without hewing any Inclination or Disposition either for Military or Politick Affairs, he only and continually conversed with base and disorderly Persons, whose Morals were rude and abominable.

As we were resolved to endeavour by all imaginable means to reclaim him from that disorderly Course, and inspire him with an Inclination to converse with

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Perlons of Virrue and Honour, we exhorted him to Anno Reg. chuse a Spouse among the Princesses of the chief Fo- IV reign Houses, as it is usual in all Countries, and has been practifed by some of our Ancestors, Czars of Ruffia, who have contracted Alliances by Marriage with other Sovereign Houses; and left him at full Liberty to make a Choice. He declared his Inclinarion for the Princels, Grand-Daughter to the Duke of Wolfembuttle, then reigning, Sifter-in-law to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, now reigning, and Coufin to the King of Great Britain, and having defired us to procure him that Alliance, and permit him to marry that Princels, we readily consented thereunto, without any regard to the great Expence which was necessarily occasioned by that Mariage; but after its Confummation, we found our selves disappointed of the Hopes we had, that the Change of the Condition of our Son would produce good Fruit, and a Change in his bad Inclinations, but found quite the reverle of what we expected: For norwithstanding his Spoule was, as far as we have been able to observe, a wife, sprightly Princess, and of a virtuous Conduct, and that he had himself made that Choice, he lived nevertheless with her in the greatest Disunion, while he redoubled his Affection for lewd People, bringing thereby a Disgrace upon our House, before the Foreign Princes to whom that Princess was related, which drew upon us many Complaints and Reproaches. The frequent Advices and Exhortations prov'd ineffectual, and on the contrary he violated at last the conjugal Faith, and gave his Affection to a Proftitute of the most servile and low Condition, living publickly in that Crime with her, to the great Contempt of his lawful Spouse, who soon after died of Sicknels, but it was believed that her Grief, occasioned by the disorderly Life of her Husband, hastened the End of her Days.

When we saw his Obstinacy to persevere in his vicious Course, we declared to him, at the Funeral of his Spouse, that if he did not for the future conform himself to our Will, and apply himself to things becoming a Prince, presumptive Heir to so great an Empire, we would deprive him of the Succession, without any regard to his being our only Son (our

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Anno Reg.

fecond Son was not then born) and that he ought not to relie upon his being so, because we would rather chuse for our Succeffor a Stranger worthy thereof than an unworthy Son; that we could not leave our Empire to fuch a Successor, who would destroy and ruin what the Father has, through the Grage of God, established, and disgrace the Glory and Hohour of the Russian Nation, for the acquiring of which we had facrificed our Cares and Health, expoling our own Life without regret on several Occafions; and besides that the fear of the Judgments of God would not permit us to leave the Government of so many Dominions in the Hands of one, of whom we knew the Insufficiency and Unworthiness. In short, we have exhorted him in the most pressing Terms we could make use of, to conduct himself with Wisdom, and gave him time to mend his ways

and return to his Duty.

He (the Czarowitz) answered to these Remon. ftrances, that he own'd himself guilty in all these Points; but alledging the Weakness of his Parts and Genius, which did not permit him to apply himself to Sciences and other Functions recommended to him, he acknowledged himself incapable and unworthy of our Succession, defiring us to discharge him of the Same. Nevertheless we continued to exhort him with a Paternal Affection, and joining our Menaces to our Exhortations, we forgot nothing to bring him back to the right way; and the Operations of War having obliged us to repair to Denmark, we left him at Petersburgh, to give him time to return to his Dury, and mend his Ways; and afterwards, upon the repeated Advices we receiv'd of the Continuation of his disorderly Life, we sent him Orders to come to us at Copenhagen, to make the Campaign, that he might thereby instruct himself, and regulate his Conduct: But forgetting the Fear and Commandments of God, who enjoins Obedience even to private Parents, and much more to those who are at the same time Sovereigns, our Cares had no other return than an unheard of Ingratitude from him; for instead of coming to us, as he was ordered, he withdrew, taking along with him great Sums of Money, and his infamous Concuoine, with whom he continued to live in a criminal Course. He put himself under the Prcprotection of the Emperor, raising against us his Fa-Anno Reg. ther and his Lord, a World of Calumnies and faise IV. Reports, as if we did persecure him, and intended, without Cause, to deprive him of our Succession; alledging besides, that even his Life was not safe, if he continued with us, and desiring the Emperor not only to give him Refuge in his Dominions, but also to protect him against us by force of Arms.

Every one may judge what Shame and Dishonour this Conduct of our Son has drawn upon us and our Empire, before all the World, and the like Instance

is hardly to be found in History.

The Emperor, tho' inform'd of his disorderly Exceffes, and how he had lived with his Confort, Sifterin-law to his Imperial Majesty, thought fit, however, upon his earnest Instances, to appoint a Place where he might refide, and he defired further, that he might be so private there, that we might not come to the Knowledge of it. His long Stay having made us fear, out of a tender and fatherly Affection, that some Misfortune had befallen him, we sent Persons several ways to endeavour to get Intelligence of him ; and after a great deal of Trouble, we were at last inform'd by the Captain of the Guard, Alexander Roumjanzof, that he was privately in an Imperial Fortress in Tyrol; whereupon, we wrote a Letter with our own Hand to the Emperor, to defire that he might be fent back to us: But notwithstanding the Emperor informed him of what we defired, and exhorted him to return to us, and submit to our Will. as being his Lord and Father, yet he alledg'd a great many Calumnies against us, representing, that he ought not to be deliver'd into our Hands, as if we had been his Enemy and a Tyrant, from whom he had nothing to expect but Death; and at last prevail'd with that Prince, inftead of fending him back ar that time to us, to remove him to fome remore Prace in his Dominions, and namely, to Naples in Italy, and keep him fecretly there in a Castle under another Name. We had nevertheless Notice from our said Captain, of the Place where he was, and thereupon disparch'd to the Emperor our Privy Counsellor Peter To fley, and the Captain of the Guard Roumjanz of aforelaid, with a most preffing Letter, representing, how unjust it would be to derain our Son, contrary

Atino Reg. to all the Divine and Humane Laws, according to which, private Parents, and with much more reason those who are besides invested with a Sovereign Apthority, as we are, have an unlimited Power over their Children, independently of any other Judges : and we fet forth, on one Side, the just and affectionate manner with which we had always used our Son; and on the other, his Difobedience; representing in the Conclusion, the ill Consequences and Animosities, the Refusal of delivering up our said Son to us, might occasion, because we could not leave this Affair in that Condition. We order'd, at the same time, those we fent with that Letter, to make verbal Representa. tions, even in more pressing Terms, and declare, that we should be oblig'd to revenge, by all possible means, the detaining of our Son, to whom we wrote likewife a Letter with our own Hand, to represent to him the borror and Impiery of his Conduct, and the Enormity of the Crime he had committed against us his Lord and Father, and how God threaten'd in his Laws to pumili Disobedient Children with eternal Death. We threaten'd him, as his Father, with our Curse and Maledi-Ction, and as his Lord, to declare him a Traytor to his Country, unless he returned and obeyed our Commands, adding a Promise and Assurance that if he returned, we would pardon his Crime.

Our Envoys, after many Sollicitations, and the abovesaid Representations made by us in Writing, and by them by Word of Month, obtain'd leave at last of the Emperor, to go and speak to our Son, in order to dispose him to return home. The Imperial Ministers gave them, at the same time, to understand, that our Son had informed the Emperor, that we perfecuted him, and that his Life was not fafe with us, whereby he had moved the Empetor's Compassion, who had been induc'd thereby to take him into his Protection; but that the Emperor taking now into his Confideration our true and solid Representations, he would give Orders, to endeavour, by all possible means, to dispose him to return home; and in order thereunto; to declare to him, that he could not in Justice and Equity refuse to deliver him up to his Father, and fall

out with us upon this Account.

Our Envoys, upon their Arrival at Naples, having Anno Reg. desired to be admitted to deliver him the Letter written with our own Hand, he refused it, as they inform'd us; but the Viceroy having invited him to his House on purpose, found Means to introduce the said Envoys against his Will, who delivered our Letter, containing our Paternal Exhortations, and Menaces of Malediction, which he receiv'd indeed, but without she wing the least Inclination to return, and alledged many Calumnies and Falshoods against us, as if the ill Ulage he apprehended from us, did not allow him to return home, boassing at the same time, that the Emperor had not only promised to defend and protect him, but also to set him upon the Throne of Russia, against our Will, by force of Arms.

Our Envoys seeing the ill Disposition of our Son; used all imaginable Means to persuade him to return to his Duty: They conjur'd him to do it; and insisted on the tender Assurances we had given; and on the other Hand, upon Menaces, in case he continued in his Disposedience, declaring, we would make use of Arms to compel him to submit to us, and represented, that the Emperor would not enter into a War with us upon his Account, and made him seve-

ral Remonstrances to the lame effect.

But he shew'd no regard to the same, nor the least Inclination to return to us, till the Imperial Viceroy feeing his Obstinacy, represented to him, in the Name of the Emperor, that he ought to return home; declaring to him, that his Imperial Majesty could not, with any Colour of Right and Justice, detain him, nor fall out with us upon his Account, especially while he was engaged in a War with the Turks, and in another in Italy, with the King of Spain; infomuch, that when he faw what Turn this Affair was like to take, and fearing to be deliver'd up to us against his Will, he resolv'd to return home, and declar'd his Intentions to our Envoys, and to the Imperial Viceroy, and acquainted us therewith in a Letter hereunto subjoin'd, wherein he acknowledg'd himself guilty; and thus he returned back to this Place.

And altho' our Son, thro' the criminal Disobedience, in which he had continued for many Years, against us his Lord and Father, and above all, upon Ac-

Anno Reg.

count of the Dishonour he has brought upon as before all the World, by his withdrawing himself without our Leave, and the Calumnies he has spread against us, as if we were a barbarous Father, and for his having oppos'd us his Sovereign Lord, he has deferv'd to be punish'd with Death; yet our Paternal Tendernels and Affection moves our Mercy towards him, and we forgive him his Crimes, remitting the Punishment he has deserved; But confidering his Indignity and Unworthiness, and the whole Course of his disorderly Conduct, above related, we cannot in Conscience leave him, after us, the Succession to the Throne of Russia, foreseeing, that by his depraved Conduct, he would entirely ruine the Glory of our Nation, and the Safety of our Dominions, which we have acquir'd and secured, thro the Grace of God, with continual Application; for it is notorious, and well known to every body, how much it has cost us, and with what Efforts we have not only recovered the Provinces our Enemies had usurped up on our Empire, but also conquered several Towns and large Countries, and with what Care we have caused our Subjects to be instructed in all Civil and Military Sciences, to the Glory and Advantage of our Nation and Empire. And as we should pity our States and faithful Subjects, if we should throw them again into a worse Condition than ever they were, by such a Successor; so by our Paternal Power, by virtue of which, according to the Laws of our Empire, even every one of our Subjects may difinherit a Son, and give his Succession to any other of his Sons, as he thinks fit; and in Quality of a Sovereign Prince, in Consideration of the Preservation of our Dominions, we deprive our laid Son Alexei, for his Crimes and Unworthiness, of the Succession after us to the Throne of Ruffia, altho' there should remain not one other Person of our Family after us; and we constitute and declare cur Successor to the Throne after us, our second Son Peter, tho' fill very young, having no other older Successor; giving to our said Son Alexes our Paternal Curse and Malediction, if ever, at any time whatsoever, he sues or pretends to our Succession; requiring our faithful Subjects of the Clergy and Laity, of all Ranks and Quality, of the Ruffian Nation, to acknowledge, in Conformity to our Constitution and

and Settlement, our faid Son Peter, appointed by us Anno Regi for our Succession, for lawful Successor; and that in IV. Conformity to our Constitution, they confirm the same by their Oath before the Holy Altar, upon the Holy Gospels, kiffing the Cross; declaring hereby all fuch who shall at any time oppose this Settlement, and shall presume henceforth to look upon our Son Alexei as our Successor, and affist him in that respect, to be Traytors to us and their Country. And that none may pretend to be ignorant of this our Will, We have order'd these Presents to be every where Published and Promulgated. Done at Moscow, Feb. 3, 1718, O.S. Signed with our own Hand, and Sealed with our Seal.

Upon this Alienation of Relation and Interests, it persons execufeems, that some Persons, even of Distinction, either ted at Moscow. out of Affection, or some private Regards, kept yet fast in the Czarowiez Party, for Advices from Moscow, not long after inform'd us, that several Persons were executed there for councelling him to withdraw himfelf out of his Father's Empire, and for conspiring against the Czar and his Family in favour of the Prince. Four Persons of Note were broke alive upon the Wheel, then their Heads were cut off and stuck upon wooden Poles tipt with Iron. Two great Lords were privately beheaded; and a Major was impaled. Others for talking too freely of that Affair, had their Tongues and Noses cut off, and they were sent to the Gallies; With other extraordinary Instances of Severity; whereby the Czar seemed resolute in crushing all Enterprises in his Son's Favour, and to discountenance and prevent so much as all compassionate Condolance for his Misfortunes.

However, these Severities could not quiet this matter; and in a little Time we heard of new Intreagues New Meafures in favour of the Czarowitz, and to disturb the Go-with the vernment of his Father, and these were said to be Czarowitz, discovered by a Letter found in the Cabinet of the Czarowiez's Miftress, intimating some Expectations of a Revolt in the Muscovite Army in Mechlenburg. Hereupon the Czar convened all the chief Personages of his Empire, both Ecclefiastical, Civil, and Military, and enjoined them to give their Opinion as to his

Anno Reg. IV.

Son's repeated Acts of Disobedience, Rebellion, and High-Treason, with regard to the Punishment they delerved. This extraordinary Assembly, upon full Hearing the Matter, gave it their Judgment, that he deserved Death, but left it to his Majesty whether that should be executed upon him or not. The Consequences of this were, the young Prince's speedy Death, but the manner appears very odd by the following account from thence.

The Czaro-

On the 26th past, the late Czarowicz. Alexei depart. ed this Life. The Sentence of Death pronounced awitz's Death. gainst him by the Assembly of the Chief of the Clergy, and the Civil and Military Officers of the Russian Empire, who met for that purpose by the Czar's Orden, being read to him, the same had that Effect upon him, that he fell into a fit of an Apoplexy, and gave hardly any Sign of Life; but being immediately let Blood, and by the Application of convenient Remedies, he was brought again to himself; but having another Fit, and judging that he could not live, he defired to fee the Czar, who came to him accordingly, accompanied by his Ministers. The Prince begg'd God's and his Father's Pardon, acknowledg'd the Sentence given against him to be just, desiring nor the Mitigation thereof, in case he should recover, of which he was lensible there was no hopes, but only that his Exarish Majesty would heartily forgive him his great Offences, and join with him in Prayers to God for Mercy on his Soul, defiring the same of all those who were present, which he did in so moving a manner, that it drew, Tears from the Czar and others. That Prince embraced his Son, and affered him that he readily forgave him all his Offences against him. At Five a Clock in the Afternoon, Prince Alexei, seeing his End was drawing near, sent an Officer earnestly to defire the Czar to come to see him once more before he died; upon which his Czarish Majesty went immediately, but was met on the Way by another Officer, who acquainted him, that his Son was just explred. The Corple was laid in State in the Church of the Trinity, where every Body was admitted to fee it, and it was observ'd, that several Russians came to kiss the Hand of the Deceased.

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On the next Day died Prince Dolhorucki, who had Anno Reg. been condemn'd to a perpetual Imprisonment, for having adher'd to the Party of the late Prince. It was reported that several Persons, who enter'd into the same Conspiracy against the Czar, the Czarian and her Children, were foon to be Executed; after which a publick Fast would be kept for three Days together throughout the Russian Empire, and then a general Pardon was to be publish'd to all those who had been concern'd in the faid Conspiracy. The Czar had given Orders to draw up a Manifesto, setting forth at large the Discoveries which had been made about that Plot, in order to justifie the severe Punishments of those who had been found Guil-

The Declaration mention'd to be made by his Father, may be sufficient to finish this Tragical Affair, and this also we have added, as follows, viz.

WE Peter I. by the Grace of God, Emperor and Do-The Crar's De-minator of Russia. To our Faithful and Well-claration beloved. Having caused all the Spiritual Persons, as thereupon. Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, and Archimandrites, together with all our Ministers and principal Officers, to meet three Days ago, in the Place of Affembly of Great Council, and opened to them the grievous Crimes of our Son, Prince Alexei, newly discovered against cur High Person; and for their fuller Conviction, caus'd him to appear in the Assembly, as is hereafter mention'd more at large: And there being ground to surmize, that the Foreign Ministers and other Foreigners, resident atour Court, may write of this Affair, by this Post, in injurious Terms and Expressions: We have therefore judg'd it necessary, by the same Post, to communicate to the Publick, in a narrow Compass for the present, the most material Points thereof, to contradict the false Reports which may be spread concerning it. Namely, when our Son, Prince Alexei, return'd, upon the 3d of February last, from the Emperor's Territories to Moscow, and came into our Presence in the Hall of Audience, where all the Spiritual, Temporal, and our Ministers, Senators were met, the Said Prince, confess a, both by Writing, and by Word of Mouth, his contumacious Flight, and other evil Deeds; and proftrate at our Feet,

Anno Reg. IV.

begg'd Forgiveness of the same, which Transgressions were also mention'd in the Manifesto at that time set forth : Whereupon, we did then, in the Presence of our said Subjeds, of our Paternal Affection, promise bim Forgiveness, but upon this express Condition, That be should not only publickly confess all the wicked Actions, by him, and by other Persons who had affisted him with their Advice and otherwise committed; but even, That if he concealed any Punctilio relating either to Things or Persons. this Forgiveness should be of no Effect. To which he then answer'd, confirming it with an Oath, that he would discover to us all that be knew, and defired Time to be allowed bim for making such Discovery: Whereupon, we enter'd with bim into a private Conference, to hear what he had to fay; but he then named only Alexander Kkin and Zwan Azanaydz, as the Persons who advis'd him to that Flight: But afterwards, when before the Holy Altar in the Cathedral Church be took the Oath of Renunciation to the Succession, as was likewise set forth in the Manifesto, he acknowledg'd to us that he had been obliged by the Imperial Court to write three Letters to the Metropolitans and the Senate, and promised to disclose other matters at another time. But the be was interregated the following Days, concerning several Articles penn'd with our own Hand, and press'd to make an open Confession of the whole, and even threaten'd, that incase be now kept any thing back, and the same should afterwards come to Light, he would certainly be punished with Death; yet be did not own any thing Considerable with regard to the faid Points; infomuch that we are force to come at the Knowledge of them by degrees, by means of the Inquisitions afterward set up. But beside, shat this Confession was Equivocal throughout, he would never own a Jot of the evil Designs afterward, till bis Letters being intercepted upon his Mistress at Berlin, and brought with her hither, we faw his Inclination to stir up a Rebellion against us; the same moreover, his Mistress, without much Enquiry, freely, frankly, and particularly confess'd; and tho be at first deny'd it, yet at last, when he was brought before her, he confesid all, as well by Writing, as by Word of Mouth : Namely, that when he heard the News, Ithough falle and groundless) written in Mynheer Pleyer the Imperial Resident's Letters, that there was an Insurrection and Rebellion among our Troops in the Dutchy of Mecklemberg, who bed

had confpir'd to take away our Life, he did not only ex- Anno Reg. press his Joy thereat, but also designed to go and join the Said Rebels; and to draw the more Men into the Rebellion, be bad written the Letters abovementioned to the Metropolitans and Senate, which for the greater Security be fent to the Imperial Court, where the same were however kept, and not delivered to the faid Metropolitans : Therefore we laid all thefe things before the Assembly of all our Spiritual and Temporal Servants and Senators three Days ago, in the most solemn and particular manner, and also made him appear in the said Affembly, where he lopenly confess d all his Crimes, namely, that he had wish'd our Death, and had even design'd Upon which Confession, we fent a Declato Dethrone us. ration to the Clergy, to give us their Sentiment according to the Holy Scriptures, and the Sacred Laws and Canons, and to fay what Punishment was due to such great Crimes against us. And we order'd our Ministers, and principal Officers, quite down to Captains, as also the Civil Officers, Governours, Sub-Governours, Commanders, Presidents in Chancery, &c. to do the same, without any Partiality for us, or for Prince Alexei. Which Affair they have, in Obedience to our Command, andertaken; so that in a short time, an ample Manifesto of all the Particulars of this whole Proceeding will be printed and publish'd. For the present, we have only thought it necessary to touch upon the said matters briefly, that the World may refute what may be written upon the Subject without Ground.

By Order of his Czarish Majesty.

Given at S. Petersburg,

June 16. 1718.0.5.

Count Gallofkyn, Great Chancellor of the Empire. E. P. Schaphiroff, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire.

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with a fine Party nice called an Aniwer to the Ani

lance to private Characters and Perfors,

Of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

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T would be very agreeable and happy if we could pass to this Division of our Story, without drawing immediately into Prospect the most cloudy Part of the British Annals. But such has generally

happened to be the bad Temper and untoward Difpolitions of those, most immediately concerned in holy things, that matters relating to Religion, have been transacted in a manner not only destructive to true Piery, and the fincere Sentiments of devout Minds, but prejudicial even to the common Obligations of Society, and those civil Regards which are due to one another as Men. Those holy Embers which lie quiet in the stormy and tempestuous Seasons of State, have a very fatal way of kindling, and rifing into open Conflagration, when the Laity have noto cherish the Flames. Great Care has however been taken by the State to keep these Mischiefs and pious wranglings from theltering as little as possible under Authority, and the Convocation has seldom been long together without being cooled with a Prorogation; so that most of our pious Skirmishes have been fought without Doors, but with this Disadvantage, that the regular Forces are out number'd by Volunteers, who thrust themselves in more for vain-Glory and Spoil, than for any real Concern for the Cause on either Side.

The World has been already too well acquainted with the scandalous Methods taken to convince a reverend Prelate of some Mistakes laid to the Charge of a Sermon by him preached and printed; and how much his Lordship's Family and private Concerns have been ransacked for Scandal upon that Account. But the Dirt which had been first stirred up by Dr. Snape, and afterwards by some others, with relation to private Characters and Persons, had been again pretty well laid, until Pillionniere came out with a long Pamphlet, called an Answer to Dr. Snape,

wherein

The Affair of Pillionniere and Snape a-

IV.

wherein he gives, ' 1. a particular Account of his Be- Anno. Reg. ' haviour and Sufferings amongst the Jesuits, 2. of his ' leaving that Society, and afterwards turning Proteflant. 3. Of his being forced to leave France, and ' his Conduct fince that Time, shewing likewise that the Principles professed by Dr. Snape were such ' as justified the main Pretentions and Cruelties of the ' Church of Rome.' But because his Lordship of Bangor has been pleased to give some Account of the Occasion of this piece, and his Thoughts thereof, by way of Preface, it is worth our while to repeat what his Lordship has said thereupon, because it fets the whole in 2 due Light.

HE Occasion of the following Book was this: The Bishop of The Reverend Dr. Snape, in his second Letter, Bangor's Acp. 66, 67. directs himself to me in these Words: count of Mr. Before you are so free then in casting Reproaches on Pillionniere.

others, as Popishly affected, you would do well to put away the Jesuit, whom you entertain in your Family, your intimate Companion and Confident. A Jefuit he certainly was, and your Lordship is not ignorant of it; and if he hath given you any Satisfaction that he hath renounced the Romish Errors, he hath given the World none. His putting on the Air of a Free-Thinker, is fo far from being a Proof of his Conversion, that it is to me a sure Evidence of the contrary; and gives me the same Impression, as if I saw him officiating at High-Mass. I must needs say, your eva-sive and equivocal way of writing, savours very strongly of such Communication: And whether the same Person may not have help'd you to a Mental Refervation, to justifie a solemn Appeal to God, &c. your Lordship best knows.

We read many Complaints in almost all Ages, about the unhandsome Methods of managing Controversies amongst Christians, and amongst Divines. But amongst them all, how much soever they have loaded one another with personal Calumnies, I believe it will be hard to find an Instance, where the common Laws of Civility and good Breeding have been thus violated, and the private Affairs of a Man's Family broken into, to enlighten a Debate of this Nature. But firce it is fo, that my own Infamy is not enough for my Enemies to dwell upon, but o-

Anno Reg. IV.

thers must be attack'd for my Sake; fince the Do: for, after having tried, with a particular Zeal and Vigour, to rob my self of a good Name, in which I placed the great Comfort of my Life, hath thought fit, for a Conclusion of the same Way of Argument. to endeavour to rob a Stranger, merely because he was received into my House, not only of his Reputation, but even of daily Bread for the Support of his Life: I should never again be pleas'd with my felf, nay, I should think I deserved all the Abuses I could experience, if I could violate the common Laws of Holpitality, and for fear of Outcries and Reproaches upon my self, give up a Person whom I have taken under my Roof, without having yet heard or discover'd one fingle reason which could justifie it to my own Conscience, to the World, and to Almighty God

The Introduction to this Charge is the first thing worth considering. 'Before you are so free then in 'casting Reproaches on others, as Popishly affected, &c. To which I answer, that I never was guilty of it, as far as I can recollect; that if I have ever, through Inadvertence, or in the Warmth of Controversie, been guilty of any Thing like it, I condemn it in my self as much as I do in others; and that my Example is a bad thing, (which I am certain, as it is mine, hath nothing in it that can incline the Doctor to imitate it) cannot justifie him in any Transgression of the Law of Charity. All the Instances of my Freedom, in order to set forth the Greatness of the Provocation to this Injury, are summ'd up in p. 64, and 65.

1. He tells me, p. 64. That when he objected to me (I thought indeed by way of Mirth) my shaking the Act of Settlement; I answer'd, 'That if I had 'really shaken it, I had reason to think, I should have 'experienced much more of Civility than I had lately 'done. This is a Matter of Fact, of which the World is Judge: And a Matter of Fact open and visible was never yet rank'd amongst personal Resections upon Mens inward Affections and Dispositions. I appeal therefore to the World in this manner: Those Writers who have shaken the Act of Settlement, have had the Applauses of the professed Non-Jurors, and have been more tenderly dealt with by others than I have been. Therefore, without presented

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tending to know or discover the inward Principle, Anno Reg. (unless in the Non-Jurors, to whom it is no Reproach) IV. or to censure or condemn any Sinners before God, I inser, that if I had been of the Number of those Writers, I should have experienced more of Civility than I have lately done, both from Non-Jurors, (which I principally intended) and some others; because I should have been of the Number of those who have, in Fact, done so. And let all now judge what Resemblance this bears to the entring into Mens Hearts; or what a Precedent this is, to justifie the breaking into the private Concerns of a Family; or, how like this is to the charging Men with the Wickedness of mental Reservation in solemn Appeals to God.

2. But another Provocation, on my Part, was an Interpretation which I did indeed mention, of some Words of the Doctor's, which all Mankind understood to carry in them a bitter Reflection upon the King himself. The Doctor hath, fince that, confirmed the Interpretation I mentioned, and shewed by his own attempting to invent another, that it is impossible, without making the Words wholly impertinent, and without Sense. But how different (I thank God) was my Behaviour upon that Occasion? For, as plain as that Interpretation then feem'd to me, and now appears to the whole World, I was fo far from charging it upon him, that I begg'd of him to explain his own Meaning; and declared, that I was far from defigning either to fix Consequences upon him which he did not own, or any particular Interpretation upon his Words, though feemingly the only one of which they were capable, as it hath proved by the Dodor's own Account fince. I would to God. for his own fake, that he had treated me in this manner, both in this and a former Instance, he had had my publick Thanks, instead of my Complaints.

These two Particulars I may set in a clearer Light, when I come to take Notice of the Methods that have been made use of to turn the Thoughts of the Clergy especially, from the Cause I have maintained, and the Arguments I have used, to my own personal Defects and Faults; which, were they as many and great as they have been represented, ought not to prejudice any Persons against Truth and Rea-

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Anno Reg. son; more particularly as they are set forth in a Book about my Conduct, Sc. to which the Doftor refers with great Pleasure; and of which I shall now fay no more, but that I had the Satisfaction to fee the whole of that Satyr, not only founded upon hard Interpretations and forced Consequences, but begun upon Words of mine, apply'd to the Clergy and Convocation, which I not only did but once, in my fecret Thoughts, ever apply to them, but which, it may be demonstrated, could not possibly be so intended.

> 3. Another Introduction to his Calumny is, That he urg'd a Consequence of my Doctrine, that it would open a Back-Door for Popery; and that I did not contradict him in it, nor seem afraid of ic: Now here it so happens, that the Doctor, to raise his Reader's Attention, and to lead him to think, that he had some Ground for one of the rudest, as well as cruellest Attacks, that, I believe, was ever made by a Gentleman, a Christian, or a Divine, affirms what all who will but cast their Eye upon my Answer to him, must see to be quite otherwise. I reply therefore, that I have contradicted the Doctor in that Point; and that it is highly unreasonable to expect me to be afraid of Consequences, which I am so far from seeing, that, I think, the very contrary follows from my Doctrine. My not feeing them might proceed from a Defect of Understanding, a failure of Capacity, in one not so able to take in the whole Comprehension of things, as he is. Candour and Charity would be apt to take it so, and not be able to create Suspicions, even at the Expence of contradictory, as well as groundless Charges. Indeed, from his saying, I have not contradicted him in this, I should, if it were possible, suspect that he hath not read that Answer of mine, to which he hath writ a Reply. Church of England it felf, the great Bulwark, in my Judgment as well as his, against Popery, I affured him I was fo far from owning any such Consequences as the talk'd of, that I did not at all see them; which, I think, is contradicting him. And I did in several Places thew, That no such Consequences as he fearl, could follow naturally from my Principles; which, at least in my Judgment, are the most perfectly adapted, not only for the keeping our Popery from entering

at any Door, but for extinguishing it amongst all, Anno Reg. within Doors likewise, who profess and imagine IV.

they have shut it out.

The Doctor having thus, by way of Apology for what he himself seems to think a little infamous without one, prepared his Reader with an Account of my Treatment of himself and others, of which I now must leave it to every one to judge; begins the Charge, Before you are so fiee then in casting Reproaches on others, as Popishly affected, &c. that is, before you are so free in doing what, I hope, I never did, you would do well to put away the Jesuit, &c. The

Particulars of this Charge are thefe.

1. That I entertain in my Family a Fesuit; that is, one who is now a Jesuit, as the Doctor expresses his Affurance afterwards. As to this, the Doctor is to make good, against the positive Evidence of the following Account, That Mr. Pillionniere is still one of that politick Fraternity, and carrying on their Defigns: And consequently, that all this History of the Particulars between him and the Jesuits, is Grimace and Invention; that he and the Jesuits are still one Body and one Soul; that here is no Proof of any real true Separation between them; and that the Publication of all this now is very confiftent with a State of Friendship with them. Which when the Doctor hath proved, I will undertake to prove, that there can be no Evidence of any like Matter of Fact. A Jesuit in Disguise may, to be sure, in many Instances, act a Part. But a Jesuit acting in every respect at all Times, in every Place, a Part directly opposite to them, giving an Account freely to all of the several Steps by which he left them; referring to Multitudes of their own Letters; and to many of themfelves now living; having no manner of Correspondence that can relate to them; making Satyrs with the utmost Freedom, and as freely communicating them, upon many Points, nearly touching their Order; endeavouring to convert Persons from the Romilb Religion in France, as well as here; and communicating frequently with the Church of England; and having the same confiftent Principles always, and professing them upon all Occasions. This is such an Instance as never was yet in Being: A Jesuit in all respects as unlike all other Jesuits as any Protestant

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Anno Reg. IV.

Dollor's Purpole, to produce any thing that he may please to think blame-worthy in Mr. P. but what can prove him still a Jesuit; which is the Charge.

2. That Mr. P. puts on the Air of a Free-Thinker! To make this good, the Dollar must prove it, in the bad and late Sense of that Word, as it fignifies an Atbeift, or an Infidel, and as every one now underflands it. As for any other Sense, either to alledge that he hath shewn a great dislike of that, in all Protestants equally, which he disliked in Papists; or Spoken freely of such things; or been equally against Oppression in all Christian Churches; or any the like Points, which ought to recommend him the more to all true, confiftent Protestants: This will be no more to the proving him to delerve this Character in the bad Sense of it, as it was defigned, than it will to the proving the same of many of the best of Men, and greatest Glories of this, as well as other reformed Churches. And when the Doctor shall discover a Free-Thinker in that bad Sense, voluntarily communicating with the Church of England; troubling himfelf, of his own accord, to translate Sermons purposely levell'd at his own Principles, as well as Dr. Clark's unanswerable Demonstration of Religion, and the like; this will be another Wonder. But when this is done, the Doctor is to prove, all this to be a Demonstration, (equal to Eye-fight) that he is not a Free-Thinker really, but a Jesuit; which will be still a greater Wonder.

3. That ' be is my intimate Companion and Confident: A Thing which I am judge of my felf, and can't be deceived in, and which therefore I affirm to the World, is an Invention, a meer Invention for the Embellishment of the Infamy. Nor can the Doctor give the least Proof of this, unless he can prove, that all who entrust him with the Teaching of their Children, make him their intimate Companion and Confident. This may come to be true, if some fort of Persons go on to abuse him, and I find the same Reafons to think well of him, as I do at present. Fut I now mention this Particular, because it happens to be hitherto falle in Fact; and to shew the World, how freely the Gall flows from the Pen, when a Man is relolved to strike home; and how Men ought ought to judge of those Authorities the Dostor hath Anno Reg. to produce for this Artack, which have wantonly IV. led him, at the beginning of it, into a needless Falshood.

4. The last Particular is, " The Infinuation of his having help'd me in my evafive Way of Witting, and at · last to mental Reservation in a solemn Appeal to God." To which I need not answer. The World bath been too long a Witness to my Way of Writing, to need any help to determine, whether it deferves such a Character: And for this unparallell'd Charge, every one can judge, how becoming a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Christian it is. There is indeed some little Honour to me in the midft of this Calumny, in supposing me to be so little inclined or instructed for such a Work, that I wanted Help in it. But this Infamy hath been before the World already, I have had Satisfaction enough for my felf, in having cleared my own Reputation, by the fole force of matter of Fact, without the Affiftance of the least publick Declaration, either of Sorrow or of Repentance, from those who had injur'd me. If the Doctor can have Christian Peace and Satisfaction within, in the Thought, that somebody told him so; or can judge it a sufficient Excuse for publishing Infamy, that he is only the Instrument of others, and can name those who tell him, they will prove it; or can reft in the Imagination, that he hath done all that can be expected of a Christian, in filently withdrawing one Scandal out of his Book, after the Sale of it must be supposed pretty well over, and without the least publick Hist in the World, what Part is left out, or upon what Account: If, I say, he can thus refolve a Case of Conscience to himself, I cannot envy, but pity such a Peace; and can do no less than recommend to him, who fpeaks so much of the Authority of Men, to consult upon this Subject, any even Heathen Moralift, or any difinterested Casuift, of what Party or Denomination soever, amongst Chriftians.

5. I will not here dwell upon several other Observations, which might be made upon this Charge, such as these: 1: That any Person of Humanity, who did not think me void of common Sense, would suppose I had both enquired and received very good Satisfaction about Mr. P. before I entertained him. 2.

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Anno Reg. IV.

That I may be presumed to be, at least, as cautious and as careful in this Case, as others. 3. That my own private Satisfaction about any Man's Sincerity. is reason enough for me, in my private Family, to make use of a Person for a particular Business, in which the Publick is not at all concern'd. 4. That a publick recantation, a thousand times repeated, is no Satisfaction to the World of the Sincerity of any one. suspected of dealing in mental Reservations; but that the Tenour of a Man's Life, and Matters of Fact, (fuch as are here related) are the only substantial Proofs. 5. That the Jefuits, of all Parties, shew the World every Day, that there are no Words nor Oaths for which they cannot find an evalive Interpretation, even whilft they solemnly take them; and that therefore, the fallest Men may make publick Recantations in Form, but cannot produce well-attested Facts in their own behalf. 6. That the Air of a Free-Thinker can be no Demonstration equal to Eye-fight, to any, but one who knows no Difference between the strongeft Evidence of Sense, and the faintest Shadow of Probability, or meer Possibility; nor any Demonstration at all, but to one who can demonstrate, that all whom he calls Free-Thinkers, are really in their In-7. That it could be no more a tention Papists. Crime in me to entertain Mr. P. without publick Satisfaction to the World, than it was in the Reverend Mr. Mills of Croydon, who entertained him, not only before the late Archbishop's Death, but some Months after it; and then did not of his own Accord dismis 8. That if it should be so found at last, that we have both been deceived, it is but what hath happen'd to greater Men than our selves; but that nothing can be harder than to make such a Mistake an Argument of our leaning towards Popery; which I freely give leave to all, who can so suspect of me, if they will promise not to be so inconsistent with themfelves, as to tax me, at the same time, with too great a Dread of it. But I may hope, for his fake, that no Friends of his will bring a Charge against me, in which he and I must be equally involv'd.

I cannot think, indeed, of a more comprehensive, or less troublesome Proof of this Charge, than for the Doctor to resolve at once, that all who differ from him in any Points relating to the Authority, or Do-

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Etrine, or Discipline, or Liturgy of the Church of En- Anno Registand, are Free-Thinkers; and that all Free-Thinkers IV. are, in their Intention and Design, Jesuits; and then the Work is done at once, without troubling himself

farther about what he calls Logical Honesty; or what all Christians call Christian Charity.

But Facts are stubborn things. And therefore, when he comes to the Proof of his Charge, I have a Right to demand of him, to keep to those four Particulars which I have just now mentioned. I have the same Right to desire all Persons, who shall look into this scandalous Part of the Controversie, to observe how strictly he keeps to those Points. And I think it no Incivility to let him know, that if he thinks sit to produce any Vouchers for any Facts, I expect he should produce Men of known and undoubted Veracity, whose Testimony may be depended on, whose Characters will bear to be thoroughly sisted and examin'd into; for to sist and examine into them thoroughly, I am in Justice bound; and will do it to the

utmost of my Power.

I have this Comfort in my own Mind, that I have endeavoured, with all the Civility I was capable of, in a private Letter to Dr. Snape, to give him Satisfaction about the Person whom I thought he had injured, and so, to put a more private Period to the infamous Part of this Controversie, which proceeded from nothing but the natural Defire I have, of being easie with all Men, upon the quickest and best Terms. I had not the good Fortune to farisfie the Doctor, tho' I wrote the most material things I could think of, as exactly as my Memory could furnish me with them, in the Absence, and without the Knowledge of Mr. Pillionniere. . When the Doctor produces his Witnesles, if they are Men of Honour and Integrity, I will pay them all the Regard that is due to their Merit; but if they be not, I will join my helping Hand, that the World shall be thoroughly apprized of it; and an injured Stranger, under my Roof, not lese his Reputation and his Livelihood at once, by their Testimeny.

I wrote also, with the same View, two Letters to the Reverend Mr. Mills, because common report (often very false) had six'd upon him some Part in the Doctor's Publication of this to the World. To the Second, he sent me a very civil Answer, with the Hope,

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

as he affured me, of giving me Satisfaction. And from that Answer I cannot but conclude, (as he intended I should) that he is not one of those who have undertaken the Proof of any Part of this Charge, And I must conclude so, unless I will be so base and unjust to him, as to suppose him capable of the most difingenuous Prevarication and mental Reservation: The Thought of which, I have too much Honour for him, to admit into my Heart, till I see other Proof, befides common report, of his having interpoled him. felf in this Affair. And as his Name is only made use of, our of Necessity, in the following Account of the several Places where Mr. P. has liv'd; so what I now mention, I mention for his Honour, that the World may know, he was not the Person upon whom the Dector has any Allowance to depend, for the Proof of

Whoever reads the following Account, will find in it all the Marks of Sincerity that can well be suppoled in such a Matter; so many Circumstances indeed, as can very feldom meet together in the Cale even of the most upright Persons, to prove the reality of their Conversion. The Steps by which Mr. P. went on gradually in his Enquiries; the regard which he paid to what he thought Truth, even whilft he embraced Absurdity instead of it; his Sufferings for that regard from the Jesuits, even whilst he was one of their own Body; his Attention to what could be urged to him against his own Notions and Designs, even whilft he was zealously bent upon pursuing them; his making use of good Principles, when he was posses'd of them, farther than they were deligned by the Author in which he found them, through all their ratural and just Consequences; his arriving, by these Degrees, to that Sense of the Errors of Popery, which is the result of a well-form'd Judgment, and accompanied with a Zeal which could not permit that Sense to be kept within his own Breast; his fortaking all that could be dear to any one in this World, for the lake of his Conscience; and retiring to Protestant Countries, a perfect Stranger, and yet there sticking firm to the same Principles, and not recommending himself to Protestants, as he might have done, by complementing that in them which he condemned in Papists; without which Confistency, I confels,

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fels, I should have suspected either the Strength of Anno Reg. his Head, or the Truth of his Heart: And all the leveral Parts of his Conduct confirm'd by his producing Letters from Persons, all but one, as I think, now living; by his naming his own Father, and many others, who have it in their Power to shame him into Infamy, if what he has alledged be not true. Particulars of all which, many of his Friends, have heard from him, long before he thought he should have this cruel Occasion of publishing them. any can be fo unkind as to have any doubt about those Letters from the Jesuits, they may at any time fee the Originals, as I have done, with the Seal of the Society, which they all generally make use of. These Letters, indeed, by a particular Providence, he hath kept by him, without imagining that he had any greater Reason to preserve these, than several others which he hath loft. And I am the readier to call it a particular Providence, not only because they are so clear Proofs in his Vindication, but because they seem, in a particular manner, wanted at this time, to alarm Protestants, by shewing them the Topicks used in the Church of Rome, to awe the Spirits of any who would think for themselves, and to keep them to the Romish Centre of Unity. When Protestants find such use made of the Words, Chureb, Authority, Leaders, Current Received Opinions, Unity, Schismatick, Heretick, Uninterrupted Succession, Assemblies of learned and pious Men, the Arrogance and Pride of judging differently from others, and many of the like fort: One would hope that it should move them neither to press nor admit any such Topics, so far as to condemn their own Separation from Rome; nor to break in upon the Consciences of others, and in that, to deftroy even their own Right of judging for themselves in Religion.

It is an easie Matter for us, who, by the good Providence of God, live at ease in our Possessions, and enjoy, in Peace and Quiet, all the Supports of good Preferments, to censure and judge those who are without all such Comforts, and have experienced quite another Fate. As for my self, and all of us who have shourished in the Sunshine of this World, I pray God, when we appear at his Tribunal, we may have as manifold and strong Proofs of our Sincerity in Religi-

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Anno Reg.

on, as he hath produced of his. I fear that Education, Prepossession, Submission to Authority, Prosperity, Cenforcousness, Defamation and Calumny, though happening to take Place in the best Cause, and though set on Fire by a Zeal for the best Church in the World, will

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not furnish us with any such Demonstration.

Certainly, if all Honour be not perished from a mongh Men; if Party-Fury has not quite extinguish'd all Sense of Just and Good, every one who hath the Soul of a Gentleman, or a Christian, will make this his own Case; and think what Sentiments he should then have. Put your felf in his Condition, whoever, and of what Party loever you are; suppose your felf to have abandoned all the Comforts of Life in your native Country; to have got free from the Ties of Relation and Friendship; to have broken from the Embraces and Tears of a tender Father, from the Entreaties and Importunities of the kindest Friends; and, when every other Allurement drew you back, for the Sake of your Conscience alone, to have come into a strange Country, defiring little besides a hospitable Retreat from Persecution, Oppression, and Want; and there to find your felf attack'd by the fame Spirit from which you had fled; and, for the Sake of one, who had received you under his Roof, robb'd, as far as the hearry Endeavours of some Men could rob you, of your Reputation, and in that, all hopes of a future Patronage and Subfiltence .---- What Man of Honour, or who that hath the least Spark of natural Generosity, unoppres'd by Party or Zeal; or, who that knows what the Love of a Christian means, can forbear to take some Part in a Case, which might have been his own? For my self, when I consider that he suffers for my Sake; that if he had not been so unhappy as to live with me, he might have pass'd his Time much more in quiet, at least, unmolested by so publick and to notifie an Attack; and that all this hath been laid heavy upon him, because he is in my Family: 1 should think my self unworthy of all the Blessings and Security I enjoy in my native Country, and in the Church in which I was educated, if I did not look upon my self obliged, in Honour and Conscience, to give him all the Support which Truth and Justice can require; and to defend him in all the Methods which the Laws of God and of Man permit and justifie.

If any of those who have themselves found a Shel- Anno Reg. cer here from Persecution, have been incited by others, to add to the Load which Dr. Snape has laid upon Mr. Pillionniere; as all the World can fee, that this is entirely levell'd, at this Time peculiarly, against me, who have neither injured nor provoked them; fo, whenever this shall appear to be true, I shall be oblig'd, in Justice to my felf, to turn my Thoughts, and the Eyes of the World, from those who are the Instruments, to those who set them on work. selves, I shall only say now, that I have in no part of my Carriage towards them, or their Interest, deserved any such Usage at their Hands: And if they should, upon any Motives, be induced to it, as I am confident they will find but little Fruit in it, besides Repentance; so I hope, I shall be always ready to shew them, that I know no other Revenge, but the returning them Good for Evil.

To what Mr. P. hath alledged for himself in the following Account, I have only to add my Testimony, in such a comprehensive Form, as may fully express

what I think due to him.

" I do bereby affure the World, that, as I was at first · induced to entertain Mr. de la Pillionniere in my Family, after a full Enquiry into his Character, and upon the Testimony of those whom I knew to be the best ' Judges of Men, and the heartiest Enemies to Popery; fo, I have found him fully to answer the Character given of him; that I have never feen any thing in his Deportment, nor heard any thing from him, but what perfectly agrees with the Account which he has now given the World of himself; that he hath through his whole Conduct behaved himself, in all respects, as a true Christian, and a true Protestant; and particularly bas not omitted, as I know of, any Opportunity of vo-' luntarily receiving the Communion in the Church of England, either in the Country, or at London; which I mention, because I think it absolutely incompa-'tible either with his still being a real Jesuit, or his putting on the Air of a Free-Thinker.

I little thought, when I first heard of Dr. Snape's Name in this Controversie, that I should meet with any thing in his Behaviour towards me, but what was

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Anno Reg.

Humane, Gentleman-like, and Christian. I know from whence it proceeds, that so many Persons of great natural Humanity, of a Gentleman-like Temper in all other Respects, and, I doubt not, of great Sincerity in the Profession of Christianity, are seen often to forget themselves, upon some particular Occasions, upon which, according to all my Notions of Religion, they cught most of all to shew themselves Examples of every good-natured and compassionate Virtue. And I lament it the more for knowing it; because I am well affured, that a Zeal without Charity is much worse than a Zeal without Knowledge. I cannot forbear to pity a Man of his Character, and in his Station, when I see him descend so low, as to make himself the Instrument of conveying other Mens Dirt and Scandal, into the View and Noise of the Publick. I leave the World to judge of the Provocations I have ever given to such Treatment; and himself to the Review of the two last ever memorable Instances of it: And shall only add the Words of Mr. Chillingworth, in his Dedication of his noble Work to King Charles I.

'It is an Argument of a despairing and lost Cause, to support it self with these impetuous Outcries and Clamours, the faint Refuges of those that want better Arguments: like that Stoick in Lucian, that cried, & nardegre! Odamn'd Villain! when he could say

nothing elfe.

I forgive both the Publisher of these Calumnies, and all those who have lent their helping Hands, to such good Works; and so take my Leave.

In this Account of himself Mr. Pillionniere gave a solemn Renunciation of the Remisson Faith, which some of his Enemies had insisted on as necessary to his Reception as a Convert by the Church of England; for the Introduction of which he expressed himself in the following Manner.

Mr. Pillionniere's Account of himfelf.

Though I am very well affured, that the Church of England does not, by any publick Authority, require any such thing as a formal Recantation from Persons newly converted. Though I am certain I have in the foregoing Account, given more Evidence of my sincere Conversion, than a Thousand Protestations can amount to: Though I know that no Body hath any

any Right to demand it of me: Though I have join- Anno Reg. ed with the Armenian Church in Holland; and, at my first coming to England, communicated with the Calvinistical Church in the Little Savoy, in which the Liturgy of the Church of England is used; and fince that, with the Church of England very frequently, without being once call'd upon for it; and never, indeed, had any publick Concern, which could be suppoled to require it of me: And laftly, though I acknowledge that no Words of Form ought to fatisfie the World of my Sincerity, unless I have given, and continue to give Evidences of it in my Behaviour: Yet, confidering how ready my Enemies are to magnifie every trifling Objection against me; and to the End that so poor a Pretence, as my not having done what was never required of me to do, may no longer remain in Being, I have here added a Form of Words, to which I now subscribe with my Heart, as well as my Hand; after having done it effectually before in almost every Page of the foregoing Work, as well as in the whole of my Conduct fince I left France. And I do this now before the World, which is much more than doing it in a particular Congregation.

The RENUNCIATION.

I Do here, in the Presence of God, and in the Face And Renunciaof the World, folemnly profess, That I have (incerely tion. forsaken, and do from the Bottom of my Soul renounce all those Errors of the Church of Rome, of what fort soever they be, which fland condemn'd by the Church of England and all other reformed Churches: That I do most heartily detest the Usurpations and Tyranny of the said Church of Rome, and abbor the Cruelties that support it. I do likewise profess, in the Presence of God, that I do equally detest and abbor the same Spirit of Censure, Dominion, and Severity, in Christians of all other Denominations what soever; thanking God, at the same time, for the many Instances of the contrary good Spirit, here in England, among ft the Protestants of the Establish'd Church, and others, both Foreigners and Natives; and Abroad, among st the Protestants of Switzerland, and those of Geneva, who are the Succeffors of Mr. Calvin; and the moderate Lutherans in Several Parts of Germany ; besides the Arminians and others

Anno Reg. IV.

others in Holland. And I am, so hearty an Enemy to Popery, and so true a Friend to the Protestant Cause, that I pray God to encrease this Christian Spirit every where; that so, that which I know by Experience to be the only Scandal to the Protestant Name, and the only plausible Objection against it, which gives any lasting Advantage to the Papists, may be entirely removed.

De la Pillionniere.

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Dr. Snape's

Not long after this, Dr. Snape came out with a very home Answer, which chiefly consisted of a Vindication of himself for what had already pass'd, and particularly for infifting so much upon a publick Recantation before Pillionniere could be received as a fincere Convert; but now ha ing his Recantation in Form, as above quoted, he again takes to personal Reproach, and endeavours to invalidate the Sincerity of his Recantation, or at least a Claim to Memberthip in the Church of England, from some private Pasfages of his Life, and Sentences by him dropped out in various Companies. These are founded upon the Information of Mr. Mills, and some of the Scholars at Croydon, where he was Usher. From their Testimony he is charged with flighting our Worship, ridiculing the Articles, tampering with Children, and fetting up bis Reason against Scripture; for stighting Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts, as he being a Man of ill Principles; for laughing at the Power of Convocations, and the Jurisdiction of Bishops, saying, that People might do what they pleased, having to answer for their Faults only to God and their Consciences; that had be known he must have undergone the Slavery of going to Church, he would not have agreed with Mr. Mills; for often asking, what is the Church of England? What is that Beast? and things of the like kind. He was also charg'd with being a rank Socinian, and a Free-Thinker; and Rouere, Mills's then Uther, affirmed, that had his Father supplied him with Money, he had never lest France. But all these Accusations, with the spiteful Industry in which they were picked up, seemed to hit the Accuser more than the accused, however, they ran the Controversie into so much private Scandal, that every Body grew wearyof it; and after Pillionniere had made some Defence, in remarks upon thela

these Accusations, that Matter gave place to a Con-Anno Reg.' troverse of more Weight between the Principals in IV.

Soon after came out the long promised and long Bishop of Banexpected Answer of the Bishop of Bangor to the Con-gor answers vocation's Representation. The Book is too long for the Convocation an Abridgment of it here, but his Lordship's Presace on thereto will give so great a Light into the whole, that it is well worth our Insertion verbatim.

THE Reader is defired to observe, that the Representation, to which the following Book is an
Answer, was drawn up by a Committee of the lower House of Convocation; and never approved of by
the Lower House, so as to be made the Act of it;
though many have been led to think it was, by the
low Artifice made use of in the Title-Page to the

printed Copy of ir. As foon as I heard of the Intention of some in the Lower House, (as well as of the Defign of others, which I now do not enter into) I had no other Thought, Defire, or Resolution, but to answer in my Place, before the same House in which this Acculation was defigned to be brought, and before those worthy Prelates to whom the Appeal was to be made. But it was thought proper, (out of fincere regard, as I verily believe, to the Interest of our Constitution in Church and State) to put a Stop to the Sitting of the Convocation: Which (because it has been unkindly and industriously represented as the Effect of my Sollicitation, and an Argument of my Fear, and what I fled to for Refuge; I am obliged to declare, before the World) was done, not only without my feeking, but without fo much as my Knowledge, or even Suspicion of any such Design, till it was actually resolved and ordered. Nay, that it was far from my Delign to take Refuge in this Prorogation; or, under the Cover of it, to hide iny own Unwillingness or Inability to maintain what I had taught; this Defence (which I promis'd publickly as foon as possible) is, I hope, an unanswerable Argument to the World.

And I must here take the Liberty to add, lecause I can add it with a safe Conscience, and securely speak it before the whole World, that I neAnno Reg.

ver have, upon any Occasion, directly or indirectly, by my self or others, by plain Words or the most distant Intimation, express d the least Desire that any thing should be opposed to Argument, but Argument; nor ever, with respect to any Persons distering from me in their Senaments, have had any other Wish in my Heart, but that they and I might be heard and read by the World with equal Impartiality, and equal regard, and equal Advantage:

As to the Prorogation of the Convocation, it neither tends to hinder any Light from appearing which possibly can be procured; nor can it have such an Effect in its natural Consequences, but the contrary. For the Debate is, by this means, taken from the Bar of humane Authority, and brought to that of Reason and Scripture; removed from a Trial by Majority of Voices, (which cannot be a Trial to be contended for either by Truth, or by the Church of England) and brought to that of Argument only, And certainly, no Christian or Protestant can justly

or confiftently find fault with this.

'The Controversie is rather more expos'd to Light than probably it would otherwise have been. The Matter now lies before the World. The Appeal is made to the Judgment of all, who are equally concerned. The Members of the Committee, and all other Men, have the same right to publish their Thoughts, as I have to publish mine. And, I confels, I think it to be the Duty of those worthy Perfons who began this Debate, to lay their Sentiments again before the World. I am so far from wishing to discourage it, that I would rather invite and persuade them to ir. And I can truly say, that I rejoice as fincerely in the Liberty we enjoy in this Nation, when it is made use of, in a Christian way, against my own Doctrines, as when it is used for them; because it rends both to discover what is true, and at length to fix it in the Minds of Men.

In the Defence of any Doctrines or Politions against Objections, every Writer in the World always
claims the common right of interpreting his own
Sentences, or Expressions, by others of his own
Sentences and Expressions: And we find all Men
constantly complaining, (and particularly some who
have already appeared against me in this Contro-

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versie) when they imagined themselves not to be Anno Reg. treated, even with Equity and Allowance, in the Interpretation of their own Words. I hope therefore, a Right of a leffer Nature, which may be claimed in strict Justice, will not be denied to me; the Right of knowing my own Principles, and my own Defign, better than any one elfe; and of explaining my felf according to them; and confiftently with all my own plainest and clearest Declarations in the same Discourses, and all made use of confessedly to the same Purposes. This I can say, that I have put no new Sense upon my Words; that I have fix'd no Meaning upon any of my Expressions, but that, of which they are not only as eafily capable, as of any other, but which is indeed the only Meaning of which they are capable, agreeably to all my other most open Expressions, of the Sense of which there has been, and can be, no doubt. Nor have I invented Principles fince, to support what I had said, but laid before the World those very Principles, which led me first to say what I now defend. And indeed, so far I have been from finding reason to evade, or to draw back, that I have found great, and, to me, irrefiftable Arguments to press forward, and to open and unfold the Doctrines flowing from those Principles, much more wifely and unrefervedly than I had before done.

I defign that this Book shall be followed, as soon as conveniently may be, with a large Collection out of the most famous Christian Writers, both of this and former Ages, who have embrac'd and publickly profes'd the same Doctrines, for which I have been treated with so much Severity: Not to induce any Persons to receive what I have taught, for the lake of great Names, or upon that Argument of Authority, which I as truly disdain, in my own Cause, as I will ever heartily oppose it in that of others; but to flew those who aprear to build much upon it, and to make so great Use of it, against all who differ from them, that I am not alone; but that the Condemnation of me is the Condemnation of a Cloud of much greater Witnesses to the same Truths, and of Multitudes of truly great and good Men, many of whose Names are profess'd to be

Anno Reg. IV.

had in Veneration, even by those themselves who thus treat their Doctrines.

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' If the Members of the Committee shall think it proper to concur in the same publick Defence of the Representation; I suppose it must be underftood, that they are all of one Mind in what shall be faid in it; unless they expresly remark the Points in which they differ from one another, as well as those in which they differ from me, and the several Principles upon which they severally go. For this is a very material Point, equally necessary for the Discovery of Truth, and for their acting equitably and justly by those Doctrines, which they feem to the World unanimoully to oppole: As, I hope, I have made use of no Expressions in the following Pages, which can juftly give them Offence; fo I affure them, I shall ever kindly receive their Sentiments and Arguments, and endeavour to make that " Use of them only which becomes a Lover of . Truth.

' As for the Ulage which I have experienc'd from " some Pulpits, which, for the Sake of Religion, I would hide from the Knowledge of the whole World, were it not impossible; I forgive, on my Parr, those who have allowed themselves in it. Whether they will forgive themselves when they come to search their ownHearts, and to confider seriously this Part of their Conduct, before God, I know not. But if any of my Lords the Bishops, in whose Dioceses this is done, can think it for the Honour of God, for the In-'terest of Christ's Religion, or for the Reputation of the Church of England, that, instead of preaching the plain Laws of the Gospel, or confuting in a man-'ner becoming Christians, the Principles and Dotrines which they judge to be pernicious; [a Right, which, I pray God, they may ever enjoy!] the Persons of Men should be pointed out; the most undisputed Laws of the Gospel should be broke; one of the best and most Christian Orders in this Church, ' whose Cause is pretended to be pleaded, should be e openly and notoriously violated; and such a Method of Preaching should be introduced, as must at length weary out all sober and considering Christians, of every fort: If any of my Lords the Bishops, I lay, can think all this for the Service and Glory ot of of Religion, I must be content to bear my Burthen. Anno Reg. But I know my own Heart, that where-ever my Instructure fluence could reach, I would not, for all the PartyAdvantages of this World, permit the bitterest Enemy I ever had to be thus treated: And, I thank
God, I can safely Appeal to my own Practice in
this Case, that I have ever conscientiously avoided
to set any Men such an Example. If not for my
sake, yet methinks for the sake of our common Master, of our common Christianity, and of the Church
of England it self, some check should be given to so
open an Immorality, and so great a Scandal; which,
if it goes on increasing, must destroy not only all
Religion, but all Decency and Appearance of

But if, instead of Argument and Reason, I am still to meet with Personal Affronts and Indignities, ne-'ver before, as far as I can remember, thus introdu-'ced, as a Method of Controversie; and if the An-' ger of Men be still to be called in, and to proceed farther and farther, I can only declare to the whole 'World, that I have used my best Endeavours to ' serve a Cause, upon which the Gospel, the Reforma-'tion, and the Church of England, as well as the 'common Rights of Mankind, entirely depend; that 'having done this, I make my felf as easie as I can, with the iffue and event of Things; that it is a 'Cause in which I could more willing'y spend 'the rest of my Life; and a Cause, in which I 'could, with more certain and well-grounded Satisfa-'ction, suffer all that this World can bring upon me, than in any with which I have ever yet been acquainted. I have done, and resolve to do every thing in my Power for its support. And I now offer up the whole of what I have done, and can do, to 'the Glory of God; the Honour of Christianity; the Interest of the Reformation; and the good of humane Society,

Thus far that Reverend Prelate in his Preface? The Book it self is too long, and too much crouded with matter of Importance, to allow of an Abstract of it here. As it had been long expected, it run into all Hands as soon as published, and it soon rose a Mist of Adversaries, attacking it in one Part or other, that

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Anno Reg. IV.

were of no greater regard than a common Vapour which foon disappears: But the most formidable Champion it drew our, was the Reverend Dean of Chichester, who was before engaged in the Dispute. especially so far as the Convocation thought fit to be concerned therein; and as what the Dean has chiefly fingled out of his Lordship's Sentiments, to remark upon, does in a very particular manner affect the State and Civil Government of the Nation, as much as any thing of a religious Import, we shall therefore pass through so much of the Controversie; after having taken Notice of a very peculiar Vindication of the Proceedings of the Lower-House of Convocation with regard to the King's Supremacy; with some Thoughts on Religion; by Dr. Cannon, Archdeacon of Norfolk. cause therein are occasionally dropped many Passages that give Light into this Affair.

The Convocation vindicated.

That Reverend Author, in the first Place, tells us; That the Convocation being affembled, and held by Authority of the King's Writ, and in Obedience to it, all that Restraint which it lay under, when first assembled, was taken off by his Majesty's License to the Convocation, to propose, confer, treat, debate, and agree of and upon such Canons, &c. as they shall think necessary for the good and quier of the Church. As also to set down in Writing, and exhibit to the King, all fuch Canons and Things so by them from time to time agreed upon; provided always that they be not contrary, nor tend to make any Alteration in the Doctrine, Discipline, or Government of the Church of England, as established by any Act of Parliament now in Force. Having thus stated the Convocation's Capacity of acting, Dr. Cannon considers what Obligations they were under to act as they did, particularly with Regard to the King's Supremacy. By the first of the Canons of 1603, (continues the Author) entitled, The King's Supremacy over the Church of England to be maintain'd, it is decreed and ordained, As our Duty to the King's Majesty requireth, That the Archbishop of Canterbury, all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, &c. shall faithfully keep and observe, and (as much as in them lieth) shall cause to be kept and observed of others, all and singular Laws and Statutes, made for the restoring to she

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the Crown of this Kingdom the ancient Jurisdiction over Anno Reg. IV.

The last Statute made for that Purpose in the Reign of Henry VIII. was in his 37th Year, cap. 17. (repealed by the 1 & 2 of Philip and Mary, as made a-The Convocatigainst the See Apostolick of Rome, and revived, every on windicated. Branch and Article of it, by the 1 Eliz. cap. 1. as made for restoring to the Crown its ancient Jurisdiction, &c.) And in the Words of this Statute it is declared, That his Majesty is, by the Word of God, supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, and hath full Power and Authority to exercise all manner of Jurisdictions: And, that Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, have no manner of Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical, but by, under, and from his Royal Majesty.

By the t Eliz. cap. 1. which restores the ancient Jurisdiction over the State Ecclesiastical, and Spiritual, and abolishes all Foreign Power repugnant to the same, (by repealing the 1 & 2 of Philip and Mary, and by expressly reviving King Henry's Laws) it is like-

wife Established and Enacted,

That such Jurisdictions, &c. Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, as by any Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Power or Authority hath heretofore been, or may lawfully be, exercised, or used, for the Visitation of the Ecclesiastical State and Persons, and for Reformation, Order and Correction of the same, and of all manner of Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, Offences, Consempts, and Enormities, shall for ever be united and annexed to the Imperial

Crown of this Realm.

These two Acts of Parliament, being the principal of those Laws and Statutes, which the Clergy in Convocation acknowledge it their Duty to observe, and cause to be observed, do clearly shew and explain what the King's Supremacy is, which they are so bound to maintain. And in order to secure the Maintenance of such Supremacy, by the 2d Canon, entitled, Impugners of the King's Supremacy censured it is ordained, That whosever shall impeace, in any Part, his Regal Supremacy in causes Ecclesissical, restored to the Crown, and by the Laws of this Realm therein Established, let him be Excommunicated, ipso facto, and not restored,

Anno Reg. IV.

flored, but only by the Archbishop, after his Repend

The Convocation was under these Obligations, when! on the 3d of May, with all decent Respect due to the The Convocati- Person concern'd, it was laid before the Lower-House, on vindicated. That the Lord Bishop of Bangor had given great Offence to the Body of the Clergy, as well as other good Christians, by certain Doctrines and Positions by him lately published, partly in a Sermon, entitled, The Nature of the Kingdom, or Church of Christ. The Ten. dency of which Doctrines and Positions is generally conceived to be, (with respect to the Point bere in View) to impungn and impeach the Regal Supremacy in Cau. fes Ecclesiastical, and the Authority of the Legislature to enforce Obedience in Matters of Religion by a Civil Sandion.

No one Member of the House questioned the Truth in Fact, that such offence was taken, or shewed the least doubt concerning the evil Tendency of the Sermon, in prejudice to the Regal Supremacy, or spoke a Word in Vindication of it. The Motion having been regularly made, and received in Writing, after a Debate, it was resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Representation, Setting forth, That the Lord Bishop of Bangor had given Offence, &c. inserting such Passages only, out of the Sermon, as were most pertinent, under two general Heads; one of which was, Impugning and Impeaching the Regal Supremacy, &c.

May the 10th, the Chairman of the Committee acquainted the House, That a Representation had been prepared, pursuant to the Direction of the House, which he had ready to report. He being order'd to do it immediately, read the whole Representation And Mr. Prolocutor asked the House, 1st, If they pleas'd to receive the Report? And 2dly, If they would have it enter'd in the Acts? To both which they readily agreed; and then were called away to

the Upper House. ----

If we were to form our Judgment concerning the present Temper and Disposition of the Clergy in the Convocation, from the reproachful Calumnies of some Wrivers, who are not Members of the Lower House, (one great Support of whole Caule lies in having that House thought, by one part of the Laity at least, to

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confift of violent and unreasonable Men) we should no Reg. then think it were impossible for the House to have An IV. done what is right. But when the World may be told, by every Member who was present at the Debates on the 3d of May last, that the House, after hav- The Convocation ing received the Motion in Writing, was brought to en vindicated. depart from the principal Branch of the first Charge made on the Bithop's Doctrines and Politions, viz. The Tendency of them to fet at nought and make void the Institutions and Ordinances of Christ, without the Contradiction of any one Member after the Debate was over, and with the express consent of those who made and supported the Motion; all impartial Men will entertain more favourable Thoughts of the Convocation-Clergy, than fuits to the Views of some among us; and will, perhaps, be persuaded, that it is not very improbable, but that the Lower House, which received the Report, no otherwise than it received the Motion, might have laid the Representation before the Upper, on this important Affair, in a Manner and

Men of all Parties; which was evidently the general Defire of the House.

The Temper with which this Affair was transact ed, appeared to be such as is proper to accomplish so just and reasonable a Purpose. But as no one can fay what the House would have done, when they should have consider'd the Report Paragraph by Paragraph; so it is hard to say, what it could have done less than was done, while it was in a Capacity of Acting, with respect to the Sermon, when the whole Tendency thereof so manifestly is, to weaken, make vile, and subvert, not only that Authority, with regard to Religion, which flows from the Constitution of this National Church, and is necessarily exercised under it; but that also, without which there cannot be any National Christian Church on the Face of the Earth. For it may here be observ'd, that the Authority and Interest which the Magistrate has in matters of Religion, is the only Ground of National Churches, subfifting both under the Institutions of the Gospel, and the Obligations of Natural Religion. That there should be such Churches, is the common concern of all who are zealous for the Support and Suc-

Form unexceptionable to the good and confidering

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Anno Reg.
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cess of Religion in the World. It is the concern even of such as may think the Regal Supremacy, as described by some Words in our Laws, and as it is to be apply'd in some patricular Cases, is carry'd too

The Convocati-far.

There may be some Persons, who, after serious Examination, have come to conclude, That the Form of Worship in the Book of Common-Prayer, is, in part, corrupt or superstitious; yet even these Men, as unhappily and wickedly Erroneous as they may be thought, might be ready to join in representing against fuch a Sermon, as the Lord Bishop of Bangor's is; moved by the concern which they have for the Honour of God, and for the Maintenance of that Religi. on, which, under the Christian Institution, (as it relates to the Worship and Service of God, and to the Methods by which Men may obtain his Favour) is one plain, uniform Thing, which, according to these Mens Notion of Religion, there is no more real Reafon to dispute about, than there is about the Law of Reason and Nature in Moral Points: They may therefore well think, that it is proper for the Legislature of this Nation to add the Sanctions of this World for the Support of it; and that it is the Duty, as well as Right, of the King, and all who are in Authority under him, to use their Power to encourage and promote Obedience to God in the Effentials of Religion.

Dr. Cannon baving said thus much in Vindication of the Lower House of Convocation, he lays before the Reader some Particulars, which gave Occasion to the Publishing what follows, and without which he should not have published any Thing relating to this Affair.

The Report (sars be) of the Committee was soon published, of which I thought my self obliged to send the Lord Bishop of Bangor a Copy; and judg'd it proper to send also a Letter, expressing, that I agreed with the Judgment of the Lower House concerning the Tendency of the Sermon, with respect to both Heads of the Representation; and intimating plainly, what that Point was, for which I was principally concerned. The Letter was in the Words following:

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Anno Reg.

My Lord,

Take the Liberty of sending to your Lordship a Report,

in which you are concerned, having received from

your Lordship the Favour of a Sermon which occasion'd The Convocation

for available to the favour of the Convocation of the

it. I am one of those who conceive the Tendency of on vindicates that Discourse to be such as is laid down in the Beginnining of the Report; and I am grievously offended at the Thought of excluding the Magistrate, from interposing with Rewards and Punishments, proper to promote the Practice of what is Essential in the Worship of God and Religion; from the Exercise of that Authority, which he hath from God, in asserting and vindicating his Honour.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Report read in the House, was received, in order to be considered by the House.

I am.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Westminster, May Very Humble Servant,

ROBEERT CANNON.

Here

Of this Letter, it has never pleas'd his Lordship to take the least Notice. But in his Postscript to a Letter of Mr. Sykes's, p. 88. he took occasion to mention the Point relating to the Civil Power, as the main Point, and that which alone was faid to have determined some Persons, or to have given them a happy Occasion to enter into the Condemnation of what he had preached: And in his Answer to the Representation, the 19th Section of the 2d Chapter, p. 257: is thus entitled, Two Questions relating to the Royal Supremacy, considered and answered. The Questions are in the Dean of Chichester's Considerations, p. 57. introduced by these Words, The Point your Lordship now will maintain, if I take you right, is, That the Motives of this World, particularly the Sanctions of Humane Laws, are contrary to the Motives of the World to come. And, that to apply them in the Case, and on Account of true Religion. is to act contrary to its Interests, and to do what tends to its If fo, my Lord, I defire to know, fi ft, Whether That Supremacy which is inseparable from the Imperial Crown of this Realm, &c.

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Anno Reg. IV.

Here the Subject of the Question plainly was, That Supremacy, which is inherent in all Imperial Crowns. and therefore is inseparable from that of this Realm; for whatever does not belong to every Government. The Convocati- may possibly be separated from ours. But it pleased on vindicated. the Bishop, instead of those accurate Words, to put thele, the Royal Supremacy; and then to affirm, that all relates in the End, to those Acts particularly of the Legislative Authority, which confine the Offices of a Kingdom of this World, by Tefts taken from a Kingdom

> Having, after a fort, answered the two Questions. his Lordship plainly intimates, that they seem to have come from me, by what is faid by Dr. Sherlock.

which is not of this World.

This is what no one could possibly see by what is there said; and, no doubt, his Lordship had other Spectacles on, than those which he only seems to wear, His Meaning was, that he thought fo from something else than is to be seen in Considerations, p. 58. And the End his Lordship had to serve, in changing the Subject of the Questions, appears p. 260. where he infinuates, That hitherto I had thought it sufficientto put Questions to him, the Difficulty of answering which, I knew to arise solely from worldly Confiderations; and defires I would do so no more. This, he well knew, was touching me in a tender Part. But, if he thought the Questions came from me, he might have known from the Letter I had fent him, and had reason to conclude from my whole Conduct, that I was the Man least apt to take Advantage over any one from what is particularly in our Constitution; and most likely to be concerned for that Supremacy which is inseparable from this, and every other Imperial Crown.

The Questions were attended with the following Words: This is indeed a main Point; in the Resolution of which, the Civil Power, as well as Religion, is greatly concerned : (Neither of these Expressions look towards a particular Constitution.) And if you will uniformly maintain what you have, first in your Sermon, and now in this your Postscript affirmed, you will so ju; stifie one Charge in the Representation, as will also abundantly justifie that Person, who, as your Lordship has heard, was thereby determined to enter into, and be zealous for the Condemnation of what you had preach;

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And you will fave bim, at least, the Trou-Anno Reg. preached. ble of contending with you.

I have the rather repeated these Words, because the Bishop has from them taken Occasion and some Pains to provoke me, as one who has Inclination to The Convocatithew his Weakness to contend with him; and for my on vindicated.

Encouragement has added, That he has neither Interest nor Pleasure to determine him against my Arguments. Which Declaration was intended, in the Bishop's Way, to infinuate, that I, to whom an happy Occasion had been given, in his Sermon, of entering into the Condemnation of it, have still Interest or Pleasure to determine me against bis, and thereby to prejudice his Reader against those Arguments, which, if they hall appear good and convincing, his Lordship will, no doubt, do his utmost to strengthen and confirm.

He has been a Writer in Controversie near twenty Years; and I only ask, did ever one Argument of any Adversary against his way of thinking appear to him good and convincing? As to my Part in this Affair, I do own, that before the Preaching of his Sermon, I was so far offended at his Conduct, as not to have the Opinion of him, nor the Concern for him, which once I had. Of this my Disposition, with regard to his Lordship, I was then very sensible, and no less careful to guard against the influence of it

on my Actions.

I can fay with Truth, that in every Step I took, as a Member of the Lower House, either in or out of Convocation, my Design was to weaken the Cause of Superstition; and that the main End I propose in publishing these Papers is the very same; of which, as I apprehend, no understanding reader will doubt. must leave it to be judged, whether he, who is aware of what may difturb his Judgment, or he, who would appear insensible of all Prejudice and Passion, is effectually influenced by them, in the Course of this Argument.

His Lordship, in my Opinion, has given great Advantage to that Cause by his Sermon and by his Defence of it: The Sense of this has inclined me to send my Thoughts abroad, and add the little Weight I may have, to the Cause of true Religion, which I heartily wish, though with small Hope, may yet prevail. Were it not for that Concern, strong upon my

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno. Reg.

Mind, all that his Lordship has said, would not induce me to interpose in this Debate. No; his Method of writing Controversie forbids it.

' In the next Place, Dr. Cannon gives his Thoughts

The Convotati

concerning Religion. I declared (fays be) in the Lower House of Convo. cation, May the 3d, and on all Opportunities fince, That what is to me most offensive in the Bishop's Sermon, is contained in the Passage produced in the Report out of the 20th Page. It is now acknowledged by the Bishop, that there (in that Passage) is an Argument drawn from the very Essentials of God's Worship, and of true Religion. Answer, p. 149. In that Argument, as I take it, the Bishop afferted, That ' to apply Flattery or worldly Pleasure, Force or Pain, in order to promote the Practice of what is Essential in the Worship of God, and in Religion, is to all contrary to the Interests of true Religion; to do what is offensive to God and to Christ; whereas, I think, thus to affert and teach, is to act contrary to the Interests of true Religion, &c. as well as to shake the Foundation of all Government. If the Bishop will yet own, he thinks 10 too, not withstanding what he has preached, written, and publish'd of late; then, that which was to me most offensive, will be removed. I did also think, that, if the Bishop would perfist in avowing that Affertion, it would appear so extravagant to all judicious and good Christians, as to make it needless for me to contend with his Lordship about it. And now, after having confidered all that is faid in the Answer, relating to this Point, it appears to me, that he does mean to avow and support that same Affertion. As for the End it was intended to serve, or what his Lordship had in his Thoughts to oppose in so doing, it shall make no Part of my Concern; but I will lay down my Thoughts in opposition to it, in few and plain Words.

I consider what is proper for Men to do with regard to the Worship of God and Religion, by virtue of that Understanding or Sense which they have in common. Men cannot perform the Duty they owe to God, i. e. be religious, without believing, that he is their Governour, and they his Servants, so as to owe all Obedience and Duty to him. A certain Persua-sion concerning a future State is not necessary to a Man's

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ty to God, and is careful to perform it, cannot doubt IV.

of his being accepted by God; and if in the careful

Discharge of his Duty to God, he puts his whole

Trust and Considence in him, leaving the issues of The Convocati-Life and Death in his Hand, and his own Concerns, on vindicased. as to the happy Continuance of his Being, without

laying Claim to any Promises, or so much as having certain Expectations of suture rewards after Death, he, I say, is as truly religious as a Man is capable of

being.

The Sense of Duty to God naturally springs up. and grows in the Mind of Man, with the true Notion of God; but it must be remember'd, that disturbing Passions and evil Inclinations, are apt to rise also and increase, so as to pervert the Notion of God, and corrupt the Sense of Duty to him, or at least, hinder the effectual Performance of it. And as we all come Infants into the World, we are at first destitute and void of that Understanding, which is to give us a Sense of our Duty, and guide us in the Discharge of it. Here then we are cast by Providence into the Lap of our Parents, whose Part it is to form our Minds as well as our Bodies, to cherish the Seeds of Religion, to instruct and discipline us into a right Sense of our Duty, and guard against the Growth of all evil Dispositions, which are apt to abound and gain Strength faster than the good, in tender Minds uncultivated.

It cannot surely be gainsaid, that the kind Words and the severe, the Threats and the Promises, the Encouragements and Discouragements, the Pains and the Pleasures, which Parents are able to apply to their Children, when they act prudently, contribute not a little to form, and fix, and render habitual in the Minds of Children that Sense and Disposition, which is certainly right, and ought to have Possession there, as well as to keep off what may possibly be wrong, and root out the contrary to what is right; nor is it less certain, that what is so produced is acceptable to

God.

The Mind and Conscience of those who have been so happily educated, not only is not, but never can possibly be uneasse or troubled, whenever it restects

248

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

on vindicated.

upon the Sense and Disposition thus wrought up and perfected within it felf.

We learn, indeed, from the Observation of past Times, that Superstition and false Religion have ge-The Convocati- nerally prevailed, and been propagated down from Parents to Children, by the Methods which they thould have taken to propagate only true Religion; and having by that Means gotten Poffession, have often kept it, without occasioning uneasie reflections of Mind; but in any luch case, the Conscience is perpetually liable, upon reflection, to become offended. from which the well-informed Mind is for ever fecure; which plainly points out and fixes the Essential Difference between an Education truly good, and that which is not fo. We should therefore grow wife by Experience, and however we may our felves possibly have deviated from the plain strait Path of Dury to God, (in which the common Sense and Understanding of all serious Men directs them to walk) we should be cautious, least we lead others into Byeways, which we have Light and Sense enough, if we could but be brought to attend to it, to make us see and know, may be wrong, even while we our felves think they are right, and continue to walk in them.

> The natural Obligations of Duty to God, confider'd as a common Father and Governour of Mankind, are not, cannot be, Matter of our Choice: We find our selves under them, and can never be tree from them; and a conscientious, hearty Care in the Discharge of those Obligations, will certainly find

regard and Acceptance with God.

Whatever is in its Nature such as ought to be first proposed to the rational Man, grown up to Maturity of Understanding, let it not be offer'd, or so much as mention'd to him, till he be actually capable of reasoning; but let every thing be done that can tend and contribute to an easie, habitual Discharge of our natural bounden Duty to God, even from our Infarcy. All National Governments, (whose united Judgments laving afide all particular Ways of thinking about Re igion, ought to direct and regulate the weak, and, perhaps, luperstitious Fancies of many Parents) in the first Place, ought to set up the publick folemn Worship of God, agreeable to the common Notions Men have of God; set apart Places wherein

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ir may be exercised, and appoint Persons as publick Anno Reg. Ministers in God's Service, with all other needful Circumstances; all which may certainly be so done, as that no Man, not even the Lord Bishop of Bangor himfelf, could find the least Blemish or Fault to complain The Convocation of in the order for Gad's Worship, though many Men on vindicated. might press for inserting, what is not there, agreeable to each of their particular Notions; but the introducing and admitting of any such Partialities, it is the proper and natural Care of the Community, and especially of those who preside in it, to guard against; and then they may put not only negative, but politive Discouragements on such as shall either affront or neglect that unexceptionable Worship; and make Laws with Sanctions or Punishments of this World on all Prophaneness and Blasphemy, and gross Immorality, as Offences against God. And farther, since it is highly reasonable, not only to provide for the promoting and preserving that Sense of religious Dury which is implanted in us; but also for restoring it where it is impair'd; and for recovering Men to the Practice of that Piery, from which they have depart-

Good of the Souls of Men. And let them not doubt, but that, as in all this, they are promoting true Religion, and the Reformation of Mens Manners, so they do what is acceptable to God, what is incumbent on them, as they are the Ministers of God, what is no more than the Duty they owe to him, requires of them; and let them not be afraid of the mere Outcries of that Man's Terrors, who would make them to think, that in so doing, they are acting contrary to the Interest of true Religion, what tends to its Destruction, or is displeasing to God. Let them not be made so weak, as to imagine or apprehend they shall give Offence to Jesus Christ, as opposing any of his Maxims, or so much as attempting to alter any of his Sanctions, who, when he appear'd in this World, found Mankind, and their Governours, under such Obligations to God, as I have fer forth, and had no Thought of diffolving them, or loofing them in any Degree. The Magistrates then in being had it in their Office, as Magistrates, and in their Power, to promote true Piery by temporal Sanctions; Men having naturally a Reverence for the

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Anno. Reg. Laws of their Country, which are, or are reasonably prefumed to be, till the contrary appears, the refult of the common Notions, of the Wildom and good Sense of Mankind, free from the Influence of private Paffi-The Convocati- ons or weak imaginations; and true Piery does not on vindicated, cease to be so, in the Sense of the Christian Religion, (as

far as I am capable of understanding those Words of the Bishop, p. 233.) if it be procured, as he speaks, in some measure, by worldly Motives. To be moved to Piety, i. e. an habitual and real Disposition to do our Duty to God, by worldly Motives proposed by the Ma. gistrate, may contribute to render a Man acceptable to God, because be bimself is to far from being left out of the Supposition, that the regard which Legislators have to God, is the principal Ground and reason of propofing those worldly Motives.

The Bishop adds; For my own Part, I think it impossible, because it is the very Essence of true Piety, to be built upon a real, unforced Faith in God; and a future

State.

I say; true Piety is built upon a real Faith in God, and, necessarily, upon nothing else; and that which it is built upon, whatever it be, cannot be the very Essence of it. Piery is neither the Effect of Force, nor yet of mere Choice: It flows as a proper Effect from Faith in God; but then we are not, and ought not to be, left to chuse to believe in God, till after we have arrived to Maturity of Understanding. That Faith is not then to be begun in us, upon Confideration, but to be firengthen'd and confirm'd.

To proceed; if the Magistrate be a good Christian, who knows the Terrors of the Lord, i. e believes, that we must all appear before the Judgment Seat of God, to receive Sentence according to our Works in this Life, whether Good or Evil; then this good Christian Magistrate having, from God, the Terrors of this World in his Power, he adds the latter to the former, by applying them to the Minds of Men, where God has unquestionably, by our Lord Jesus Christ, applied the other; both which do equally, and are equally intended to terrifie the Heart, tho' the Bishop suppoles a willing Choice, without which he allows of no Reward, and a terrified Heart to be as inconsistent as Sincerity and Hypocrifie, Religion and no Religion, Serm. p. 21. The Silence of Scripture (were it so in the Cale

Case before us) is a poor Argument, unless in matters Anno Reg. that depend on Scripture Evidence; where Reason IV. and Nature speak, we have a plain rule to go by. The Right and Obligation of the Magistrate to promote true Religion, is of older Date than the Books of the The Convocation New Testament; and if our Saviour has not abrogated on windicated. it, he has confirmed it, by leaving it in the same Strength and Vigour in which he found it. Those

Strength and Vigour in which he found it. Those good Christian Magistrates, who are, by the Disposition of God, invested with Authority in this World, all the Authority and Power that mortal Men are capable of having and exercising, do use worldly Terrors and rewards, Discouragements and Encouragements, to influence and dispose the Mind of Men, as far as may be, to an habitual good Conduct of their Actions here, so as to become thereby acceptable to the Lord, and be admitted by him to enter upon the Enjoyment of Life eternal, at the great Day of Judg-

ment in Righteousness.

To speak properly; the Worship that Men are bound to pay to God, is not to be diffinguish'd from Religion, because it is included in it. Religion imports the whole Duty of Man to God; and all those Obligations Men are under to one another, as they arile from those Relations, which God has constituted by making us what we are, they also are included in Religion. All that Sobriety, Temperance, and Purity of Mind, which, in our calmest Thoughts and reflexion, we cannot but discern and feel to be lovely, becoming and excellent, are also part of the Duty we owe to God, who has enabled us to see the Beauty of them, and expects we should make a right use of the Light which he placed within us. If then the common Senle and Understanding of Men had been, in the Name of God, exerted by the Legislators of this World, in recommending this pure Religion, and laying Discouragements and Penalties on all plain Breaches of it, as being Offences against God, instead of departing from the Simplicity of this natural Religion, by recommending and establishing Superstition and falle Worship; the Generality of Men, who are not only weak and flow in Understanding, but have the Seeds of evil inclinations, and irreligious Practices within them, would have reaped great Benefit and Improvement in true Religion themselves, and have

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Anno Reg. IV.

given their Children a right Education, under such Government, and fuch pious Laws; nor is this more, or other, than what the common Sense of Men directs them to put in Practice.

The Convocati-

I know of no Maxims of our Lord Jesus Christ en vindicated. contrary or disagreeable to any thing of all this. His Defign was to recover and promote this Religion, and no other. This was his Religion: Whatever he found in the Laws of the Place where he lived, tending to promote this Religion, he greatly approved; whatever Maxims he found in vogue, which tended to corrupt or deftroy it, those he freely declared against. There were Laws then in being among the Jews, which inflicted severe worldly Punishments upon the great Offences against God; there were many negative and positive Discouragements upon smaller Offences, against none of which did he object, or shew himself in the least offended. We read, that he taught the Multitude, and his own Disciples, to observe and do what the Scribes and Pharifees, who then fat in the Seat of Moses, bad them observe, and for that reason, because they sat there; but not to do after their Works: for they said, and did not, Mat. xxiii. and he himself practis'd accordingly.

Tis true, that pure Religion being corrupted among the Jews, and almost perished among the Gentiles, God was pleas'd, for the recovery of it, by Jelus Christ, and his Apostles, to give far more assured Hope of a bleffed Immortality after this Life to the righteous, or truly religious, and more certain Expe-Ctations of the contrary to the unrighteous, or the irreligious, than Mankind had before. And becaule, what God judged necessary to be preached to Men, for accomplishing that End, seems no where, in the Books of the New Testament, to be more strictly set forth, than in the latter part of the 17th Chapter of the Alls of the Apostles, (a Book written on purpole to shew the rile and earliest Progress of the Golpel.)

Dr. Cannon enlarges here on the Account there given of St. Paul's Behaviour and Discourse at Athens.

Thus (continues be) the Apostle reproved them for their Apostacy from the true God, and the Catholick Religion; let forth the absurd Extravagance of their superstitious Devotions, and minded them of their religious Duty to God, the Author of their Being; that

natural

natural Duty, which the Sense of every Man's Mind, Anno Reg. while undifturbed and uncorrupted, directs him to pay, which is, was, and ever will be, true Religion. However, added he, God is fo gracious, that paffing over the Times of Ignorance, under which the Generality of The Convocation Men have labour'd for many past Ages, be, from this on vindicated. Time, commandeth all Men every where, who have departed from him and his Service, to Idolatry, or Will-Worship, to Repent, by returning to him, and doing what the Sense of their Minds tells them is Religion, what they cannot but know to be acceptable to him, and will render them accepted with him; forasmuch as he hath appointed a Day, in which he will judge the World in Righteousness, rendring unto every Man according to his Works; And moreover has declared, he will execute this folemn Judgment by that Man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given Affurance unto all Men, in that he hath raised him from the Dead. Thus our great Apostle first revived and declared the old true Catholick Religion, fetting it in the strongest and clearest Light; and then in the Close of his Discourse, added what God had been

That Shelter which the Bishop says, p. 155. he took in some Scripture Words and Expressions, and under a sacred Name, as his greatest Defence; without Authority from him whose Name he abuses, is, to say no worse of it, a mere Shadow; and his Lordship must excuse me from sighting with it; how great soever the Number may be of those who take to the same Shelter, or are imposed on, and led blindfold un-

pleas'd now first to publish, what was, indeed, new Doctrine; and the great Evidence he had given of

der his Lordship's Shadow.

I leave it with every sensible Reader to determine the Difference between the Bishop and me, in our Thoughts concerning Religion, upon the Truth or falshood of the following Maxim, which is laid down by his Lordship, Answer, p. 152. in such accurate Words, as render it incapable of more Senses than one, and impossible to be misunderstood, when read with Attention.

The Belief of another World, is what alone renders our best Actions Religion, as it is the Principle within us, from whence they slow; and from whence, when they do not flow, they cease to be Religion. . Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg.

254

To this, Dr. Cannon subjoins the following Posticript to the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

The Convocati-

My Lord.

I Have consider'd, that having in my Letter expression fed my Agreement with the Sense of the Lower House of Convocation, concerning the Tendency of the Doctrines and Positions in your Sermon, to subvert all Government and Discipline in the Church; it may be expected by your Lordship, I should point out the Ground of such Agreement; which I will chuse to do, by shewing how I conceive, they tend to subvert the Government and Discipline of this particular visible Protestant Church of England; which are the material Words made use of by your Lordship, in giving what you would have thought a more distinct State of this Part of the Charge, than was given in the Representation. Answer, p. 6. I do therefore lay hold of the present Opportunity of offering to your self, and to others, what follows:

The Refult of what is said in the Sermon, under the first general Head, which is peculiarly Doctrinal, from p. 11, to p. 17. I take to be this: Wwen any Christians, in what Station soever they be, claim or exercise any more Authority than every Christian bath, either to make new Laws, or to impose a Sense upon old ones; or to judge, censure or punish others in Matters relating purely to Conscience or Salvation; they assume to themselves that Authority which Christ alone bath.

See Sermon, p. 16. Edit. 410.

Now, my Lord, not to enter into that Body of Canon-Law which was received in this Kingdom, and stands confirmed by a Provision in the 25th of Henry VIII. cap 19. I would crave Attention, if it may be had, to the principal of those Canons of 1603; which have now been the main Standard and Rule of our Protestant Church Government for above an hundred Years; that they may be fairly compared with the Result of your Dostrine, in order to form a right Judgment concerning the Tendency of the one with regard to the other; and that, consider donly as a Matter of Speculation, or a Question of Fast.

Your Lordship may depend upon it, as a certain Truth, that the very Essence of our Ecclesiastical Government and Discipline, by the old Canon-Law, is

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in Nature and Kind the very same; the Principles Anno Reg. proceeded on are the same in both; and the Spirit of IV. our Modern Rules flows from that of the more Ancient, with this only most material Difference, that now nothing can be a Rule or Canon, which is not made so The Convocation the King's Authority.

In 10 of the 12 first Canons of 1603, under so many several Heads, there are a great Number of Affirmations, which, by a Synod of this Nation, affembled in the Name of Chrift, and by the King's Authority, (see the three last Canons concerning the Authority of Synods) are declared and adjudged to be wicked and impious Errors, fuch Errors, that those who affirm any of them, are to be Excommunicated iplo facto, and never reftored till they repent and revoke such their Errors, as wicked and impious. These Canons, together with the 65th, which enjoins, That those who for such notable Crimes stand lawfully Excommunicate, (unless within three Months immediately after Sentence of Excommunication pronounced against them. they reform themselves, and obtain the Benefit of Absolution) be, every fix Months ensuing, by the Minister in the Church, and in Time of Divine Service, upon a Sunday, denounced and declared Excommunicate, for these Ends, that others may be thereby both admonished to refrain their Company, and excited to procure out a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, thereby to reduce them into due Order and Obedience: Thele, I say, are Sanctions of what is Established in Matters of Religion; and upon a Perusal of them, it will soon be discerned, That the Establishing such a Form of God's Worship as is contained in the Book of Common Prayer, such a Body of Doctrines as is contained in the 39 Articles of Religion, with several other Establishments; and then censuring and treating all those who shall affirm so or so, in prejudice or contradiction of any thing contained in any of them, as wicked, impious Criminals, though there be no Inquisition in all this, is Claiming and Exercifing not a little more Authority than every Christian bath, either to make new Laws for Christians, or to impose a Sense upon old ones, or to judge, censure, or punish Christians in matters relating purely to Conscience or Salvation.

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

Let then your Lordship and others judge, whether or no your Doctrines and Positions tend to Subvert the Government and Discipline of this particular visible Church; And pray, my Lord, as to the Question in The Convocation Convocation, how could I possibly with hold my conon vindicated. fent to the plain Truth of the Affirmative? I do ale fure your Lordship, that if the same Question was now to be put, concerning the Doctrines and Positions in the first Part of your Answer in Defence of your Sermon, I could not refuse to give my consent.

> I would farther observe to your Lordship upon the 9th Canon. (which could not be well confidered in conjunction with those abovementioned, because it concerns Actions rather than Words) that it affords no little Light towards understanding the true Nature of our Ecclesiastical Constitution. It is entitled, Authors of Schism in the Church of England censured. And by virtue of it, (I might fay, without it) if the main Body of our Clergy, whatever their Quality and Stations may be, either in Convocation or out of it, should feparate themselves from that Communion which is approved in the Church of England, and combine themselves together in a new Society, accounting those Christians (perhaps of the lowest Order) who remain conformable to the Doctrine, Government, Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, to be prophane, and unmeet for them to join with in Christian Profession; even this Body of Clergy, all and every of them, would be censur'd, as Authors of Schism in the Church, and be Excommunicated, not to be restored, until they Repent, and revoke such their wicked impious Errors. And the 65th Canon would lay hold of them.

> I have done, when I shall have taken the Liberty of laying before your Lordship my Thoughts concerning the Authority and Extent of the Particular or National

Church of England.

The whole Frame and Constitution of our Church is built upon this Foundation; That the Church and Realm of England is one and the same Body, under one and the same Head and Authority; that every Man here is so far consider'd as a Member of that Body, both in its civil and christian Capacity and Character er, as to be subject and liable, not only to civil Punishments, but also to Ecclesiastical Censures. All

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Reculants of all kinds, though they declare them- Anno Reg. selves not to be Members of the Church of England, tho' they were not Baptiz'd, and should profess Infidelity, are so liable, as much as those who join in publick Communion with use It is indeed impossible The Convocation that there should be a National Church, under any on vindicated, common Authority, Order, and Regulation, upon any other foot: And the whole of our Ecclefiaftical Discipline is founded upon this Ground, That our Religious Constitution is certainly and evidently good and unexceptionable; and consequently, that it is the plain Dury of every one here to conform; and the Duty of such as are not yet sensible of that Obligation, to remove all Obstacles, whatever they be, to their Conformity, as being faulty and criminal while they do not.

There were in this Nation, upon Political Reasons, even in the Days of Popery, relaxations of Ecclefiaflical Discipline with regard to some fort of Persons; and of late Years, the relaxations have been far extended; but the Principles and Rules of Duty to all, and the Obligations upon all, continue the very same still; and the Exercise of that Discipline, as far as it is permitted to operate, proceeds still upon the same Ground, and the Corsequences of it. So that those who distinguish the Church from the Realm of England, (if we may so speak, fince the Union with Scotland) Supposing that there are two distinct Authofities in any respect, must not mean the Church Established any where, but in their own Fancy. And, if any of our Clergy do claim, and say, that they have a Right to exercise Jurisdiction under any Denomination whatfoever, otherwife than by, under, and from the Regal Authority, they do undermine that Supremacy which they ought to maintain.

That those who added the last Clause in Art. 34 (wherein only express mention is made of a National Church) to that Article, as it stood in King Edward's Reign, meant the Realm by that Church, must plainly appear to those who are verled in the publick and private Writings of those Days; and we have particular Evidence of it preferved, by the Care of Archbishop Parker, in Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, in an Original Paper (of which Mr. Strype has given a Copy in his Appendix to the History of the Reformati-

Anno Reg. IV.

on vindicated.

Discourfe, prepared to have been read in the Publick Conference at Westminster, upon the fecond Question: The Proposition to be maintained by the Protestants The Convocati- was almost in the very Words of the Clause added loon after to the Article; viz. Every particular Church bath Authority to institute, change, and abrogate Coremonies and Rites in the Church, so that it tends to edi-And the Paper begins with declaring what is meant by the Words of the Proposition, for avoiding Ambiguity of Terms. By these Words, every particular Church, we understand every particular Kingdom, Province, or Region, which by Order maketh one Christian Society or Body, according to distinction of Countries and Orders of the same. So that by the National Church of England, they could mean nothing elfe, more or less, than the Kingdom of England; which, by the Order thereot, had made it self a Christian Society or Body. This Disputation, at the Morion of Hethe, Archbishop of Tork, was, by the Queen's Order, to be carry'd on by Writing; but after the first Question had been handled in that way, the Popish Disputants made Exceptions; and the fecond Day's Conference broke up in Confusion, without entering on the second Question; and so the Discourte prepared by the Protestants was not publickly read: But when they came in Convocation to review the Articles, they took care to add, in effect, the very Proposition, to the Article, Of the Traditions of the Church, as the most proper Head they could place it under, inferting the Explicative Words, or National. [See the last Clause of the 34th Art. of Religion.] And therefore Whitgift, in his Defence against Carewright, p. 180. lays, It cannot fink into my Head, that be should be a Member of a Christian Commonwealth, that is not also a Member of the Church of Christ, concerning the outward Society. And p. 702. I make no Difference between a Chri-Stian Commonwealth and the Church of Christ: Wonder you at it as much as you will: I have shewed my Reasons before, and you have not as yet used any to the contrary: Wherefore, if you think no otherwise of this Caule, than I have in these Words raught you, the civil Magittrate shall be much more beholden unto you than he is.

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Thus far the Archdeacon's Vindication, &c. where-Anno Reg. in we have not omitted any thing of Moment. We IV. next come to the Dean, who had artfully enough slipt out of the most difficult Part of the Controverse, and The Controverse attack'd the Bishop upon a Topick that could not be see widened by drawn from his Doctrine but by remote Deductions, and the Dean of wherein he could not but well know himself to be on Chichesters the popular Side of the Question. With this View, the Dean drives the Dissenters under his Lordship's Shelter, upon a Presumption, that the Design of the Bishop's Sermon before the King, was to make way for the Repeal of the Test AS; and thereupon he thought sit to vindicate the CORPORATION and TEST-ACTS, as he called it, against the Bishop of BANGOR's Réasons for their Repeal: To which was added a second Part, Concerning the Religion of Oaths.

THE Author tells us in his Preface, That the Cor-Tell-Act with poration and Test-Acts, and others of the like kind, dicased. being founded upon the Experience the Nation had of the Spirit and Temper of the many Sectaries among ft us, this made it impossible to avoid speaking of that Behaviour of Diffenters, which gave Occasion to thefe Acts; but that he has endeavour'd fo to speak of it, as to give no just Offence. He further acquaints us, That it was once in his Thoughts to have consider'd all the incapacitating Laws, as well those relating to Papifts, as these relating to Diffenters of all forts, and to have shewn the common Reason in which they are founded: But that he declined this Part of the Argument, that he might not give a Pretence to the Lovers of Scandal to raise a Clamour, as if an odious Comparison was intended between Papists and Protestant Dissenters.

The Substance of which is as follows:

The Doctor then proceeds to luggest, That his Lordship's Answer to the Representation is made up of Art and Disguise; and gives an Instance of it in a very material Point, and upon which one half of the Controversy turns. The Bishop's Sermon was intended to rectifie the abuse of Words in Matters of Religion; especially of the Word Church, which had been so altered and diversify'd, that it convey'd very wrong Notions to the Minds of Christian People. This he professes to be his Design; It is with this View, says the Bishop, that I have chosen those Words, in which our Lord himself declared the

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Anno Reg.

Test-Act vin-

Nature of his own Kingdom. Two Things then be had to do, to fet aside the corrupted Notions of the Church, and to introduce the true one: Thefe two Things be does attempt to do. Let the Reader now confider, when ther his Lordship, when he lets forth the true Notion of the Church, in order to remove the falfe ones, must not necessarily speak of one and the same fort of Church: For to give a Man a true Notion of one fort of Church. can never redifie his Mistakes about another fort of Church; no more than the Description of an Elephant can convey the true Image of a Whale. The Committee of Convocation understood his Lordship to speak of the same fort of Church in both cases, viz. of the visible Church, and they found his true Notion of a Church, as he calls it, to be inconsistent with the very Being of a visible Church: His Lordsbip, I suppose, upon conside. ration found so too; and yet he was to answer the Repre-Centation. What does he do then? Why, he roundly affirms, that what he said about inconsistent Images, by daily Additions, united in the Notion of the church of Christ, related to modern Notions ---- of particular churches, i. e. visible churches ; for all particular churches are such. But as to his true Notion of a church, be professes, That he pretends in those Words to describe no other but the universal invisible church.

So then by this account, his Lordship, in order to restify the Mistakes about particular visible Churches, gives us a true Notion of the universal invisible church: Though, if I may have leave to guess, the Bishop's great concern was to be invisible himself, and to hide from the Eyes of the World, what he was ashamed to own and defend. This ill apply'd Distinction is the Foundation of his Answer to the first charge in the Representation; and the Render may judge of the Answer by seeing the Ground on which it same. Thus much out of the Presace.

The Doctor then carries the Reader directly to the Point in Dispute, by telling him, That it had been observed as a consequence of the Bishop's Doctrine, That no Religious Qualifications must any longer be insisted upon. That the Bishop in his Answer to the Representation, in order to load another Assertion, gives this as a very bad character of it: That it is worthy of him who contends professedly for making Religion a civil Test; for debasing the most sacred Things in the World

Morld into a Political Tool, and an Engine of Seate. Anno Reg. So that 'ris evident, the Bishop's Argument depends IV. upon this Principle, That Religion ought not to be made a civil Test: In Answer to which, Dr. Sherlock reply'd, Is not Religion the Test in every case where an Test-Act vindath is required? His Lordship now affirms, That dicated. what he said against making Religion a Civil Test, referr'd solely to the Sacramental Test. Upon what reason the Doctor cannot imagine; for, says he, I will not suppose him to think, That there is no Religion but the Sacrament, or that any Religion but the Sacrament ment may be debased into a Political Tool, and an Engine of State.

The better to state the case of this Dispute, Dr. Sherlock takes notice, That the Laws relating to this Subject have not been distinctly considered by the Writers in this controversy about the Test. They seem, says be, to argue meerly upon popular Mistakes, and do tas it serves their purpose best) sometimes call the Sacrament the Test, and sometimes the Qualification for an Office; whereas it cannot be both, because there is a real Distinction between the Test and the thing to be testified by it; it is therefore necessary to shew the true Design and Intent of the Legislature in requiring

the Sacramental Test.

Having given a short Abstract of the enacting Part of the Acts 13 and 25 Car. II. and shown that the same being made for the Security of the Church as by Law Establish'd, that is, for the Security of the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Realm; he from thence infers, that the Intention plainly was, to keep Non-conformists of all sorts out of Offices civil and Military; and out of the Government and Direction of corporations: To the end, (says the Preamble to the corporation Act) that the Succession in such corporations may be perpetuated in the Hands of Persons well-affected to his Majesty, and for the Preservation of the publick Peace both in Church and State. And after this, the Doctor goes on thus:

It being resolv'd then by the Legislature, that Places of Power and Trust should be in the Hands of such only as were well-affected to the Ecclesiastical constitution; it became necessary to consider, what should be taken as a sufficient Proof of any Man's being so affected;

Anno Reg. IV.

Test-Act vin-

affected; without this, the Provision would have been void and ineffectual, and we should have had a Law which could never have been put in Execution.

Visible Communion with any Church or Society of Christians, is the best Proof that Man can give to Man of his being a well-wither to the Constitution of fuch Church or Society. But then once or twice going to Church will not amount to such Proof, it being well known, that many who dislike the Constitution of our Church, can permit themselves to be prefent now and then at part, or at all of the common Service. And in all things of this Nature, 'tis imposfible to settle the precise Number of particular Acts which constitute or denote the Habit: In this Case therefore the Legislature could not say, how often going to Church made a Churchman; or had they named a great Number of such Acts as the Test required, it must have been very hard, almost impossible, for the Persons to give a legal Proof.

The only thing then that remained was, to consider what particular Act of Church-Communion would be the most probable Evidence that a Man was fincerely well-affected to the Establish'd Church.

In this view, the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper naturally offer'd it felf; 'tis that part of religious Worthip which the Generality of Christians perform with the greatest Devotion, and to which they think themselves most obliged to approach with Sincerity and Uprightness of Heart. To this it may be added, that as a Distinction was intended to be made between those who approved, and those who did not approve the Ecclefiastical Constitution of these Kingdoms; so it was well known, that the latter had as strong Prejudices against the Usage of the Church in the Celebration of the Sacrament, as against any other Usage of it whatever, and yet were supposed to have the same awful Reverence for the Institution it self; so that it was reasonably presumed, that no Diffenter, of any fort, would easily be led to such an Act of Infincerity, as receiving the Sacrament in a manner condemned by himself.

It was then enacted, That whoever had an Office Civil or Military, or was to be a Mayor, &c. in a Corporation-Town, should make sufficient Proof of his having received, within a certain Time prescribid,

the

the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, according to the Anno Reg.
Rights of the Church of England, as it is limited 13 IV.
Car. II. according to the Usage of the Church of England, as its express d 25 Car. II.

1. It must here be observed, that barely receiving Test Act vinthe Sacrament, (as the Bishop and some others sup-dicated.
pose) is not the Test required by the Act; every
Man, as a Christian, is supposed to receive it somewhere, and therefore barely receiving the Sacrament
could be no Test of any Man's affection to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of this Kingdom. But the Test
lies chiefly upon these Words, according to the Usage
and Rites of the Church of England. And it was supposed, that no Man would in such Manner receive it

but a Member of the Church of England.

2. That receiving the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the Church of England, is not the Qualification for an Office, within the Intent of the Act, but only the Proof of such Qualification: The Qualification required is, That the Person——be well affected to the Ecclesiastical State and Constitution of these Realms; and the receiving the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Establish'd Church, is the Proof

or Test required that he is so.

This is so clearly the Case, that a Man may receive the Sacrament, so as to give Proof of the Qualification made necessary by the Corporation Act, without knowing, or even suspecting that he was then giving a Test required by Law; for that Act appoints the receiving to be within one Year before Election to an Office: So that one who receives the Sacrament, not dreaming that he may, or ever shall be, elected to an Office; yer if he is elected to an Office within a Year, such receiving shall stand and be accepted as the Test required.

-----If the Reader will now turn his Eyes to the Bishop's strong Declaration against the Test, he will find him arguing (as is usual with him) against something which no Law either supposes or requires. I

now repeat it (lays he) before the World, &c.

Here his Lordship speaks as if he thought, that the Celebration of the Sacrament, ordained and confined by our Lord ---- to the serious Remembrance of his Death, was ordained to something else by the abovementioned Laws; whereas they suppose it to be received

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

Test-At vin-

with such Devotion, and to such purposes only, as Christ ordained: And I desire his Lordship to shew that any of the Acts mentioned, forbid it to be received in Remembrance of Christ's Death, or require it to be received with any contrary purpose of Heart whatever.

The two Questions which naturally arise from the

true State of the Case, are these :

r. Whether it be lawful to confine Offices of Power and Trust in the Government, to such as are obedient and well-affected to the Ecclesiastical State

and Constitution of the Realm?

2. Supposing this to be lawful, whether it be also lawful to require of any Man, who is willing to accept an Office, Civil or Military, that he should communicate with the Establish'd Church, and particularly, that he should receive the Sacrament according to the Usage of it, in order to prove such his Obedience and good Affection to the Ecclesiastical Constitution?

This last Question the Bishop entirely mistakes, and speaks as if receiving the Sacrament were it self the Qualification for an Office, to which (Office) he tells us, This Institution has no more relation, than the Complexion of Men's Faces, or the Colour of their Hair, p. 190. and therefore seems to charge the Lagislature

with perverting this holy Institution.

But it ought here to be observed, that receiving the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of England, is not appointed to be a Test of any thing but what it always ought (whether required by Law or no) to be a Test of: Receiving the Sacrament, &c. is not a Test of a Man's being a willing Member of the Establish'd Church, in force, or in consequence of the Law; but in force and in consequence of that Sincerity which ought always to attend it; and this Presumption, that he who receives in the Church is of the Church, is the Ground and the Foundation, and not the Essect of the Law. So in the parallel Case, an Oath is not appointed by Law to be a Test of a Man's Veracity, but 'tis required in some Cases by Law, because it is in its own Nature such a Test.

Men are not supposed to be of one Church, and communicate with another: His Lordship has made use of this very Argument in the Case of Mr. Pillian-

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miere, and concludes him to be no Jesuit, because he Anno Reg. has often received the Sacrament in the Church of IV.

England. Upon this Presumption the Corporation
and Test Acts are sounded; they require the Evidence of a Man's receiving the Sacrament according to Test-Act vinthe Usage of the Church of England, only to prove that dicated he is a Member of that Church. They leave the Sacrament to the Uses for which its ordain'd, and lay hold on the Act of receiving, only as an Evidence of a Man's being in Communion of that Church in which he receives.

When the Doctrine of Occasional Conformity for Places prevail'd, it broke in upon this Evidence, just as the Doctrine of Equivocation and Mental Reservation broke in upon the Evidence of an Oath; and there was the same reason for the Legislature to take notice of, and prevent the one Abuse as the other. The Act against Occasional Conformity (as 'tis commonly called) does not forbid Occasional Conformity as such, but leaves all Men to the same Liberty they had before to communicate oceasionally with the Church; and therefore 'tis nothing to the Purpole to confider, whether Occasional Conformity be a lawful or unlawful Practice? All that the Legislature intended by that Statute, was to prevent their being imposed on by the Ast of an Occasional Conformist: They required the Evidence of a Man's receiving according to the Ulage of the Church of England, as a Proof of his being of that Communion. The Act of an Occasional Conformist in receiving, &c. came up to the Letter of the Law, and yet was no Proof of what they required.

When Experience had shewn how easily the Law was evaded by the Practice of Occasional Conformists; the Legislature took care to prevent the Abuse, and to provide that Men in Office, &c. should no longer continue in their Offices than they adhered to the Communion of the Establish'd Church, i. e. that they should perform the condition required by the former Laws, and for performance of which they were understood to give the Assurance and Evidence of their having received the Sacrament according to the

Usage of the Church of England.

And this shews, that a better or stronger Test was not to be found; for when this was evaded, the Legislature had nothing to add to it, and could only, by

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg.

Tost-Act vindicated. an after Provision, secure it against a Practice, which was an open Affront to the Law of the Country.

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The Occasional Bill therefore is only a Guard to the Test-Act; and those who plead for the repeal of this Bill only, do, in essect, desire, that all Men may be at Liberty to give the Proof required by the Law, of their Adherence to the Establish d Church, and yet be at Liberty not to adhere to it. Whether this can proceed from a Concern for Sincerity, or for the Honour of the Gospel-Institution, I leave the World to judge. Thus the case stands with respect to the Laws now in sorce: And it remains upon his Lordship to shew, that any Abuse of the Sacrament is introduced by these Laws: And in particular, to make good his heavy Charge, That this is to turn it (the holy Sacrament) from its original and natural Design, to a Purpose against its cwn Nature, and contrary to the End proposed by the

Ordainer bimself.

As to the Abuses brought in by the Iniquity of Men, who approach the holy Table merely to answer the Letter of these Laws, without any Piety or Devoilon, or true Sense of what they are doing ; I see them, and lament them; and they are fad Instances of the Decay of the Spirit of Christianity among us: But still, I say, these Men are not made wicked by the Law; but being wicked, they abuse as well the Law of their Country, as the Institution of the Gospel: And if the Iniquity of Men in abusing any Law, be sufficient reason for abrogating such Law, I would fain know what Law would stand in force? What Perjuries, what Frauds, what Cheats are made use of to elude the many Laws for imposing Customeron Trade? Let his Lordship then turn Advocate for the removal of these Laws also; and let him say, That no temporal Advantage or Convenience to the State, can justifie the great Abuse of Religion, and the manifelt Breach of plain Duties occasioned (or to express his own Sense, introduced) by these Laws: Let him plead also for abolishing the Use of Oaths, since Perjury is not a more crying, than it is a common Sin; nay, let him go through all the Laws of his Country, till he has settled the State upon the same Bottom that he has plac'd the Church, and can say with respect to both, That no one more than another hath Authority to Judge,

judge, censure, or punish the Servants of another Ma-Anno Register. IV.

Horror in every serious Christian Mind; and God forbid that any Word should drop from me, as if I could Test-Act vinbe easie and contented in seeing so much Hypocrisie dicated, and Wickedness. This is a Case which wants a Remedy, but as the Laws requiring the Sacramental Test do not make Men wicked and prophane; so neither will removing those Laws make them pious or holy. The Remedy must be applied to the Men; 'tis the Wickedness of the Receiver that calls for Correction; and his Lordship has it to consider, what Service he has done to Religion, by beating down the Authority both of Church and State, to preserve true Religion, in an

The Profanation of the Lord's-Supper, creates an

Age that feems to want it fo very much.

In the mean while, I will go on to declare my Sense in this Matter, and the reasons on which 'tis founded; hoping, that it may be at least as inoffensive for me, to endeavour to justifie the Laws of my Country, as it is for his Lordship to arraign and condemn them. And should all, I say, prove to be vain Words, and of none Effect; should I see the Church lest naked and defenceless, its Walls broken down, and the Hedge, which was placed about it, pull'd up; yet my fruitless Pains shall yield me this Satisfaction, that I laboured for the Peace of Ferusalem; nor shall any Man be able to suggest, that I was bribed by the Prospect of Honours and Preferments.

The Questions arising from the true State of this

Case, are (as I before observed) two.

The first is this :

I. Whether it be lawful to confine Offices of Power and Trust in the Government, to such as are obedient and well-affected to the Ecclesiastical State and Constitution of the Realm?

This Queftion will be determined by the Resoluti-

on of two Points.

by which some Persons shall be render'd incapable of Offices?

2. Whether it be reasonable in the Case before

There is nothing that more nearly affects the Good and Welfare of every good Government, and confequently

Anno Reg.

Test-Act vin-

quently nothing that ought to be their more immediate Care, than to fee the Powers (which must necessarily in every Community be trufted somewhere) placed in proper Hands. Every Man has an Interest in defiring that there should be upright Judges to execute the Laws already in force; and wife, prudent, difinterested Men, to make new Laws, or abrogate old ones. as the good of the whole shall require. 'Tis a Right vefted in every Community, as fuch, to confider and declare what Conditions and Qualifications shall be regaired in all Persons to be admitted to Offices of Trust and Power, which is not limitable by the Constitution, when there are just reasons to limit it, is such a Capacity as is inconfiftent with all Forms of Government in the World: As Men in a State of Nature (for I am willing to argue upon that Hypothesis) are upon a Foot of Equality, so are they when they enter into a formed Government, and lay equal Claim to all the Advantages arising from thence. Say then that all, confider'd merely as Members of the Society, have a Claim to be equally capable of ferving the Publick; yet still this is such a Capacity, as Nature her self has fet Bounds and Limits to, by the very distinction she has made in the natural Parts and Abilities of Men. It requires wife Men to manage the Publick Concerns, and Men of Courage to conduct the Publick Arms: It is therefore necessary to exclude Fools from the Council Board, and Cowards from the Army. This, I lay, is a Limitation made by Nature.

But it equally concerns the Publick, to have Men well-affected to the Government in Places of Power and Trust. A couragious Man, who hates his Country, is, at least, as unfit to be trusted with the Military Force as a Coward; and a wise Man, who would betray his Prince, ought rather to be excluded from his Councils than a Fool. The Consequence of which is, that either no Government has a Right to preserve it self against the Disaffection of any Subject, or else, that every Government has a right to exclude from Offices of Power and Trust, such as shall render themselves juitly suspected of Disaffection to the Publick.

To talk then in the present Case of the common Rights of Subjects, is begging the Question; and supposing that Different are excluded without any

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reason; which is making a short Case of it indeed. Anno Reg. The true Point is this; allowing all Subjects to be e- IV. qually capable, as such, of serving the Publick, and that the Government ought not to limit this Capacity without good reason, to enquire whether the Corpora-Test-Act vincion and Test Acts are sounded upon reasons sufficient dicated. to justifie the Legislature in the Limitations by them made on this Capacity of some Subjects.

His Lordship's reasoning from the common Rights of Subjects, and his general Declaration against debarring Men from their Civil Rights, are Arguments which do by no means come up to the present pur-

pole.

A Submission of private Rights to the Publick, is the fundamental Article of Government; and therefore no Subject has a Right to defend even his Life or Property as he thinks fit, but must go in the Method prescribed or permitted by the Law. How absurd is it then to talk of a Right, to be capable of Places, not subject to the like Restraints or Limitations? The Matter is not mended by calling this a natural Right, (a Phrase much in fashion) for there is no natural Right that may not be lost in whole or in part. Nay, some Rights are restrained merely for the Sake of publick Convenience, without supposition of any Fault or Transgression in any Member of the Community.

There is not, I presume, a stronger natural Right than the Right to Food and Raiment; this is founded in the common Necessity of Nature; and 'tis not to be thought, that God fent Men into the World merely to starve, without giving them a Right to use in common so much of it as their Necessies require. But now we see that this Right is limited and restrained by all Governments in the World; Property is fecured every where by humane Laws, and a very unequal Division of the good things of Life is introduced; the far greater Part of Mankind live upon their Labour, or by Charity; hard as this is, yet the Neceffity of Government justifies the Provision; and an Apostle of Christ has given us a Rule in consequence of it, If any Man will not work, neither let bim cat.

Is it lawful then to restrain the natural Right that every Man has to Food and Raiment? Aid is it

Annals of King GEORGE.

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Anno Reg. unlawful to limit the capacity, which Subjects have to Places of Power and Trust in the Government There is indeed so much Compassion and Equity left for cases of natural Necessity, that in the last Extremity we shall say, Necessity has no Law; but it must be a fad World, whenever Avarice and the Luft of

Power obtain the same Privilege.

His Lordship perhaps will say, That he does not plead against Restraints of this fort in general, but that he confined himself folely to the Sacramental Tell; and to Cases where Religion is concern'd: I have the more reason to expect this, because I have been already so served, when I argued against a general Principle laid down by himself, that Religion ought not to be a Civil Test; the next Time his Lordship appeared in Publick, he affirm'd, That by Religion he

meant folely the Sacramental Teft.

But let the Reader take notice, That the Argument against the Sacramental Test, drawn from the Right of all Subjects to a Capacity of holding Offices of Power and Trust, is an Argument against this Test considered as a Limitation of that Right; and it is founded in this, or in nothing, that all such Limitations are unlawful: For if all are not unlawful, perhaps this may not be unlawful; and confequently no Argument can lie against it, considered merely as sucha Limitation. It is one thing then to object against the Sacramental Teft, because Religion ought not to be made an Instrument of excluding Men from Offices; and another, to fay in general, that Men ought not upon any Account to be excluded; his Lordship has declared against both very distinctly. I have profefsed my Judgment ---- against such Unjust or false Security, as either debars Men from their Civil Rights; or debases a solemn Institution of Christ, &c.

Here are plainly two Things which, in his Lordthip's Opinion, render all Methods used for the Security of any Establishment, unjust or false: The fift is, when Men are debarred from their civil Rights; the second is, when a solemn Institution, &c. is de-

based.

It is then, it feems, his Lordship's Judgment, that all Security is unjust which debars Men from their civil Rights, --- i. e. that makes them incapable of holding Offices of Power and Trust; the Conlequence

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fequence of which is, that no Government has any Anno Reg. right to fecure it felf, by excluding from Offices such IV. as they judge unqualify'd; for no Government can have a right to an unjust Security: If his Lordship can find any thing in his own Writings inconfistent Test-Att win-with this Doctrine, (as much as there is to be found) dicated. that is his concern, and not mine.

To inforce bis Argument, Dr. Sherlock, in the next Place, touches upon a very nice Point. Among all the Capacities, (fayt be) of this fort known in our Constitution, those which are Hereditary are the strongest and most favoured by the Law: Among these, the capacity of succeeding to the Crown is the most sacred. This his Lordship and others have taken pains to prove subject to Limitations; and 'tis well known, that his Majesty enjoys the Crown in virtue of such Limitations. I would only ask his Lordship, whether the Royal Family be the only one in the Kingdom liable to fuch Restrictions? Whether it be highly reasonable, for the sake of publick Good, to limit the capacity of succeeding to the Crown, and highly unreasonable, though there be the like Occasion for it. to limit the capacity of private Men, to be Captains or Colonels?

To me this case is so very plain, that I will not so far suspect any Reader's Judgment, as to dwell longer on it; but will go on to consider, in what manner this Right, which the State has over the Ca-

pacity of all its Subjects, is to be exercised.

They, who in any Nation have the Legislative Power entrufted with them, are bound to take care of the Welfare and Preservation of the Community over which they are placed. Men ought not to be punished for any Offence against the Publick, without plain Proof that they have offended; for all Punishments must follow the striet Rules of Justice: But all Governments have a Right (and all wife Governments make use of it) to provide against probable Dangers to the State; in consequence of which, they have a Right to provide, that all Power in the State shall be lodged in such Hands only as they reasonably judge to be well affected : And here the Rules of Prudence must govern. And this may help his Lordship to fee, how confisent it is in me to declare against punishing Men in their Lives or Fortunes for those Reasons;

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Anno Reg. IV.

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which, nevertheles, I think to be good Reasons for excluding them from Places of Power and Trust. It would be very unreasonable to bear a Man because he has an infectious Distemper; yet 'tis very reasonable to deny him a Place in the Family upon this account; for, in one Case I should injure him, in the other I only take care of my self. The exercise then of this Right is matter of Prudence in the Government: It may be abused by Wantonness and Partiality, as every Thing else may that ever I heard of; but it will not follow, because this Right may be abused, that therefore there is, nor ought to be no such Right in the Community.

But the Right of the State to limit the Subjects Capacity of holding Places of Power and Trust being supposed, it still remains to be considered, whether they had sufficient Reason for what they did in the

Case before us.

The Government of England is in the Hands of Christians, and so far, I hope, there is no Fault. When they, in whom this Power was lodged, found it necelfary to forfake the Errors of the Church of Rome, and to throw off the heavy Yoke of Popish Power, under which they had been long oppressed, they saw at the same time, that Religion could not be preserved without some settled Order and Discipline: And though the Reformation claim'd the Use of the Scriptures, as the undoubted Right of every Christian, who was capable of using them; yet they had Sense enough to know, that to leave every Man to make the best of his Bible, without any further Direction or Restraint, would naturally tend to Confusion, and fill the Kingdom with all the wild Conceirs that Ignorance and Enthusiasm could produce. They considered farther, that it was the Will of Christ, that there should be a visible Church; and though they had withdrawn from the Church of Rome as being corrupt, yet they were obliged to visible Communion; for these reafons they continued the National Church freed from the Errors and the Corruptions of Rome, under a Government and Discipline formed upon the Platform of Primitive Christianity. This Church was established by Law; and the People of England were bound to Communion with it as Christian Subjects; so bound,

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I mean, that nothing bur a persuasion of Errors and Anno Reg. Corruptions in the Church, could excuse a Separati- IV.

Upon these Principles the Reformation here proceeded; the Crown and the People found it necessary Test-Alt vinto reject the Papal Power, together with the corru-dicated. prions of the Remish Church; but they found it neceffary too to preferve an Authority in Church Matters, and to settle an Ecclefiastical Government, even for the better Reformation of Religion. Some indeed there were in the early Days of the Reformation, who pleaded for Christian Liberty in such manner, as to leave no room for Christian Discipline; but these made no great figure, and were efteemed then as mere" Fanaticks. Had they, who conducted the Reformation, fer out u, on these Prejudices, (for I defire to be excused from calling them Principles) by this time, I verily believe, Christianity it felf had been lost among us; and the Supremacy vefted in every Man, in his own behalf, had long fince established a consummate Stupis dity and Ignorance; but who would have been the happier for it, I profess my self at a loss to imagine.

The Protestant Church of England has enjoyed but little Peace from its first Establishment. In the The Controversie about Vest-Days of Edward VI. menrs, &c. began, though it was managed with another kind of Spirit, than what afterwards appear'd in that Cause. In Queen Mary's Time, this Church was destroyed, and suffered not only in the Ruine of its Establishment, and the Members lost by Persecution, but in those also who fled from home, and brought back those Notions, which have given this Church and Nation so much Trouble ever since. These were one great Occasion of the Disturbances in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. To what Height they were carried, and how they affected the Peace of those Times, the Reader may see in Archbishop Whitgift's Life, just published by our diligent and learned Historian, the Reverend Dr. Strype. Under the Management of James I. the Dilasticction to the Established Church grew strong; and in the Days of his Son, a Prince who deserved a better Fate, it prevailed as well against the Crown as the Mitre.

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Anno Reg. · IV.

The Test-Act vindicated.

It is very true, that Religion was not the whole of that unhappy Rupture between the King and his Peo. ple: Occasion there was for Complaint, with respect to civil Rights; nor is it my Intention to diffemble here what the noble Hiftorian of those times has so freely, and so impartially disclosed. But then his evident to all, that those Disputes had ended in the happy Confirmation of the Subjects Rights, had not the Pretences of Religion and Enthusiasm mix'd themselves in the Quarrel, and put the Nation into such a Fever, that nothing but the Loss of Blood could recover them a.

gain to their cool Senses.

'Tis with reluctance that I enter into this part of the Argument; and I wish I could draw a currain before the Oppressions and Calamities which the Nationsuffered under, in that long Hour of Darkness, But should I be filent, yet almost every Gentleman's Family wears still the Scars of that Frenzy; and can name the Ancestor, who lost his Life, the Estate that was fequestered, the House that was pillag'd or pull'd down. And this too was acted under the Pretence of making way for the free profession of the Gospel; of which, however, there was hardly any visible Sign in the Kingdom, except only this, That our Kings were bound in Chains, and our Nobles with Links of Iron.

After more than twelve Years of continual Night, the Day began to break, and the Sound of Liberty was heard throughout the Nation. In a Word, the King, who was expell'd, the Nobles and Gentry who were driven into Banishment, or liv'd at home sequestered, or imprisoned, were restored to their ancient Rights, and England became England again. What now was the consequence? Why the Cruelties, the Oppressions and Devastations of many Years, were all buried in Silence and Oblivion, Private refentments, and private Injuries, were given up to the publick Good; the rich Sequestrator and the harrass'd Gentleman livid like Neighbours and Friends, and the Prophecy feem'd fulfilled, that the Lion and the Lamb should play together. The only redress which the King and his People fought for all their Wrongs, was to guard themselves from falling into the same Mischiefs again; for this purpose expressly the Corporation Ad was made,

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for preventing (as the Words of the Act are) of the Anno Reg like Mischief for the Time to come, and for preservation of the publick Peace both in Church and State. That Act, which his Lordship now thinks to be an Invasion of the Subjects Right, and contrary to the Maxims of Test-Act wins Refus Chrift. And yet, in the Name of all that ever dicated. was called Christian Charity, what less could be done? Was it so extremely wicked to guard against Injury and Oppression ? Was it so irreligious, to defend that Religion which the Nation received as delivered by Christ, from Force and Violence; and to suppress the many Kinds of Injustice practifed on this People. and which would found too harshly, should they be distinctly enumerated. Self-Defence is a darling Topick with his Lordship, and I desire him to shew, that in this Act any thing was done by the Gentlemen of the Church of England, which they had not found, by woful Experience, to be necessary for their Preservation. The general Pardon was fo far from producing the defired Effect, that it was declared by the Legislature as the Ground of the Corporation ACt, That notwith-

many evil Spirits are still working. This then was the case in fact: The Crown, the Nobility, the Gentry and the Clergy of England, had suffered for above twelve Years under such Oppression and Cruelty, as will be eafily call'd to Mind by the Reader, and which I have no Inclination to aggravate or to describe. And when the Government return'd to its natural Channel again, all was forgiven, and christian Charity triumph'd over every thing, but the reftless Spirit of some among us; which, since the Mercy and good Nature of the Nation could not lubdue, it became necessary that their Wildom and Prudence should prevent; for these Reasons the Corporation Act was made, to keep the Power out of those Hands which had used it so very ill: This, I lay, was the case, and let Heaven and Earth judge of the Equity of the Proceedings; and let his Lordship make out his Charge, That this was invading the Subjects Right, and acting contrary to the Maxims of

standing all his Majesty's Endeavours and unparallel'd Indulgence in pardoning all that is past, nevertheless

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IV.

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Anno Reg. But however justifiable this might be upon the close of the Troubles, and whilft Things continued to be in agitation, yet perhaps it will be said, That now the case is altered, the Disaffection to the Church is Test-Act win-abated, and we have nothing to fear from Diffenters. tho' the Places of Power and Trust in the Government should be lodged in their Hands. I wish this were all true; and am willing to allow, that there are many among them who are fincere in their Professions of Moderation. But alas! 'tis one thing to far how we would use Power it we had it, and anither, to know how to use it when we have it. But to let this pass: Have any of the Dissenters declared, that they are for maintaining the Church as by Law Established? No certainly: The utmost that has been pleaded in their behalf is, That their Principles --- amount to these of a general Toleration to all Peaceable Subjects. I rejoice in this happy Reformation of their Principles; but let me ask the Gentlemen of South-Britain, what they are like to get by accepting of a Toleration for their Religion, instead of an Establishment, and that too limited to the Condition of being peaceable Subjects? A Condition, indeed, highly reasonable in it self, but which may be easily expounded away; and probably would be so, unless they could appear to be highly satisfied with their hard Bargain. Besides, this Declaration for Toleration stands only upon the Authority of the Diffenters Address to the King; an Authority they are not willing to abide by in all Cases: and never more complain than when they are pressed by a like Argument, founded upon their Addresses to James II.

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The Dissenters are still fond of their own Principles and Opinions: And we have once feen, how that Fondness transported them when Power was in their Hands. Why then are we not to suppose, that they would use Power again, if put into their Hands, to let up what they account pure Religion; and to expel, what not only they, but others of higher Rank, and under greater Obligations to the Church, have treated

as Popish and Superstitions.

It is well known, that in the late Times there was a folemn League and Covenant entred into by many, to root out the Established Church of England, and never thore to permit its return. At the Restoration, some there

there were, who left their Livings rather than depart Anno Reg: from the Terms of this Engagement. Has their stea- IV. dy adherence to these Obligations been blamed or condemned by their Brethren of these Times? No; so far from it, that they have laboured to adorn the Lives Test-Actionand Characters of these Men; their Sufferings for dieased, this Cause have been magnified and extolled; and they have been represented to the Publick, as Confessors suffering for Righteousness sake, as Lights shining in the Dark, and of whom the World was not worthy, And now let any Body draw the natural Consequence

Establish'd Cuurch, and offered up so much Incense to it in the Eye of the World, do themselves condemn those Principles, which they so adore in others?

from this: Is it reasonable to think, that those who have consecrated their Foresathers Zeal to destroy the

If Diffenters want only to propagate their Perswafion, by applying to the Reason and Understanding of Men, they are even now at liberty to do it; and if they can convince the Nation that their Cause is right, it will give them an influence beyond what the Repeal of twenty Acts in their behalf can do. Let them then go to work in God's Name, we are ready to hear and to confider their Arguments: But if they want to back their Arguments with Power, however we are bound to attend to Reason, we certainly have a Right to guard against Force, and to secure our selves from having any thing as Religion imposed upon us. For these Reasons, and chiefly for the sake of that Experience which we have had, we cannot join with the Bibop in calling for a Repeal of these Acts: They are Acts founded on the Principles of Self-defence, and not made to exclude Christians from civil Offices for the sake of their conscientious Scruples, as his Lordship represents the case to be, p. 192. Whereas the Corporation Act says expresly, it was for prevention of Mischief, such Mischief as the Nation had then but just recovered from; and not for prevention of conscientious Scruples. And if there be no difference between persecuting a Man for his Opinions, and securing my self from being persecuted for my own; then indeed, it is a Persecution to exclude Men for the sake of their Disaffection to the Establish'd Church from civil Power. Persecution is a hard Word, but when

Anno Reg, IV.

dicated.

it comes from Words to Blows, 'tis a harder thing.' The Church of England has felt it; and she has a short Memory if she has already forgot what it is: It is indeed as bad as it can be described to be; and so Test-Act win-far am I from being an Advocate for it, as I have been publickly and often charged to be, that I can with a clear Mind (ay, I have ever pleaded against it.

> But furely it must be agreed on all Hands, that every Man has a Right (much more every Government) to secure himself against Persecution, and from having any thing as Religion imposed on him by undue Means. And once more I call upon the Reader to recollect, what passed in those sad Days, when all the Sects among us were labouring for Superiority, and making their Way over the Heads and Consciences of their Brethren; and when he has thought thereon, let him fay with the Bishop, (if he sees reason) that to exclude Men from Power on account of those Per-Swafions in Religion, which produced so much Mifery and Confusion in these Kingdoms, is an unjust or false Security, and contrary to the Maxims of Christ: But if he is not in great hafte to come to a Conclusion, let him confider, that what has been already, may probably be expetted again from the same Causes; and that Power in the Hands of Diffenters has once already ruined Church and State: If he thinks they are now grown Friends to Toleration, and is moved by that Argument, yet let him ask himself the Reason, why he should give up an Establishment to accept of a Toleration? and why Toleration is not as good when ris granted to Dissenters, as when ris humbly received at their Hands? Let him also consider, that where the Dissenters Principles prevail, no Toleration is granted; the Kirk has ever protested against it, and used their utm st Endeavours to prevent it: If he thinks much Weight is to be laid upon their late Declarations for general Toleration, let him remember, that the same Pleas were used before King Charles the First's Time, and yet, what were Church or Nation the better for them? In a word, let him consider, whether under these Uncertainties 'tis not wiselt to trust timfelf with the liberty of his own Conscience? Whether he may not be as fure of shutting out Perfecution (if that be the Concern) by keeping it in his own Power to give a free Toleration to those who differ from

from him, as by putting it in the Power of others to Anno Reg.

His Lordship, in his great Zeal against all Limitations of Offices to Members of the Church Established, would do well to remember, that the Crown it Test-Act vinfels is subject to this very Limitation. By 12, 13 Will. dicated.

III. cap. 2. it is provided, That who seever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of England as by Law Established.

I trust his Lordship will inform the World how it comes to pass, that the Kings of England have less Privilege than any of their Subjects; and why that very Limitation is just and expedient when apply'd to the Crown, which is so great an Oppression, so subversive of natural Right, when apply'd to any of the

People.

The Crown has the disposal of Places of Power and Trust in the Government; and the Incapacity for Offices which some lie under, in vertue of the Test-AH. is in Truth, a Restraint upon the Crown in bestowing of Offices: And as long as it is thought necessary. for the preservation of the Establish'd Religion, to confine the Crown it self to the Communion of the Church of England, so long it cannot be unreasonable to confine the Crown from deriving Power into fuch Hands as there is reason to think, would destroy it; nay, the very reason for confining the Crown to the Communion of the Church of England, is to secure the Powers of the Government which are are lodged in the Crown on the Side of the Establishment, and it feems prepofterous to suppose, that any Power should issue from the Crown so confined, into Hands not well affected to the Church.

I do not find that the Bishop, or any Body else who argues for the Repeal of these Laws, does so much as pretend to complain of them, with respect to the restraint which they bring on the Crown in the disposal of Offices: Nor, indeed, can any Body justly do it; for his Majesty's declared Affection to our Constitution in Church and State, will never permit him to think any Law a Burthen to himself, which is made for the Preservation of publick Peace both in Church and

State.

280

Anno. Reg. IV.

Test-Act win-

Annals of King GEORGE.

But with respect to the Limitation which requires: that the Person possessing the Crown shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law Established. The Bishop perhaps may say, There is a Difference in the Case; because the receiving the Sacrament as a Test. and giving Evidence thereof, is not required of the Crown: 'Tis true, it is not: and the reason of the Difference is this; In the case of private Men, the Publick cannot judge what Communion they belong to. and therefore a Proof, a Test of their Communion with the Church Establish'd is required of them: But a King is a publick Person, and lives in the Eye of all his Subjects; and tis as easie to know of any King, what Communion he belongs to, as what Kingdom he governs; and consequently, no particular Test of joining in Communion need be required,

I would observe here, (what some seem very defirous to forget) that one great End of the Revolution. was to fecure and preferve the Church Established; and that to labour to hurt this Church, cannot be a Mark of Friendship to the Revolution. I have turned over some of his Lordship's latest Pieces, to see whether this part of the Argument, in the behalf of the Revolution, has had any Improvement under his Hands: and to my great Surprize, I cannot find he has once had it in his Thoughts: He talks, indeed, of religious Rights preserved or restored by the Revolution; but he plainly means such Rights as he now pleads for; fuch as are inconfiftent with the Establishment of any Church, except, perhaps, the Church of England truly so called; and what kind of Church that is, neither I, nor (I believe) his Lordship, can tell; for if the Church of England commonly so called, is not the Church of England truly so called, then the Church of England truly so called, is some Church not yet establined, and what it may be, who can tell?

The Legislature knows no religious Rights but what are contain'd in the Establishment of the Church of England, and therefore the Lords and Commons tell King William, that after the Settlement of the Crown on himself, &c. in his first Year, his Majesty's good Subjects were restored to the full and free Possession and Enjoyment of their religious Rights and Liberties, 12, 13 Will. III. cap. 2. They knew of no religious Rights

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restored by the Settlement of the Crown on King Anno Reg. William, &c. but what are imply'd in the Peoples be- IV. ing restored to the free Enjoyment of their Religion, as professed in the Establish'd Church. If his Lordship knows of any other, yet he ought not to recom-Test-Act vinmend them, as restored at the Revolution, which plain-dicated. It knew nothing of them.

In a Word, if all Governments in the World have a Right to defend themselves as well against their own Subjects, as others; and in consequence thereof, to provide, that the Powers of the Constitution should be lodged in such Hands only as are well-affected to the Establishmenr: If all Men have a Right to guard their own Consciences against the force of such as would impose that for Religion which they do not approve; and if it be reasonable to suppose, that those who have once attempted, and succeeded in their Attempt, to use their Fellow-Subjects in such manner, are ready to do it again when they have Power: And lastly, if it be justifiable to limit the Crown to the Communion of the Church Establish'd. in order to secure and preserve the Church: It is upon all these Reasons justifiable to confine Offices of Power and Trust to the Hands of such as are well affeded to the Ecclesiatical Establishment of this Realm; and the Statutes which do so confine them, are not chargeable with Oppression, but are founded in the highest Reason, the Security and Preservation of our Constitution.

But besides all this, there is one Consideration more arising from the very Nature of our Constitution, that makes the Test, with respect to Corporations, highly 'Tis well known what an influence the Corporations have in one part of the Legislature; there are Inftances where a very few Subjects in a little Town are represented in Parliament by as many Members as the largest County chuses; and this being the Constitution, it concerns the whole to take particular care, that Corporations be under the Government and Direction of such as are Friends to the whole; and to guard those Posts especially, which, if the Adverlary possessed, it would make one of them become equal in Strength to a thousand. The natural Strength of any conftitution lies in the Affection of the People to it; and it may be allowed, that the Ecclesiasti-

IV.

dicated.

Anno. Reg. cal Establishment (as far as it is in its Nature changeable by humane Laws) ought to be agreeable to the Sense of the Nation; but no common Sense will allow, that the little Towns of a county ought Test-Act vin- to govern the consciences of a county; and therefore, fince many little Towns have, by our constitution, (of which 'tis not my intent to complain) fuch an influence, there is nothing more reasonable than to provide, that such only as are Friends to the Establishment in church and State, should have the Direction of them. Either this is reasonable, or else it is reason. able to affirm, that the Constitution in church and State ought not to be what the Nation likes, but what the Towns corporate shall think proper for them.

This confideration may be made more general, and extended to other Offices in the State; for though there are many Offices which Men might execute, without being thereby enabled immediately to hurt the constitution; yet the influence which such Offices give in the Election of Parliament Men, (a Power which accrues not from the particular Nature of the Office, but from the Nature of our constitution) makes it reasonable, that such Offices should be confined to the Friends of the constitution in Church and State: This, I say, is in some degree the case in general; but it more evidently appears in the cale of Corporation Officers.

The Nonconformists of all forts, (including Papills as well as others) were computed to be in proportion to the Members of the church of England, in the Year 1676, as one to twenty: A Number in proportion too imall to have any natural Strength to hurt the confitution; but if they were at liberty, and should apply themselves heartily to gain the corporations, they might foon get such Strength as might make them formidable; whilst others, relying upon their Numbers, lat securely by. Whether this Advantage, in these circumstances, ought to be given to the one, or the twenty, I think, have a very good right to judge.

The case of the corporations, and the influence they have in one part of the Legislature, ought to be well confidered, by such especially, as seem willing to part with the Test as far as it affects corporations, and to preserve it with respect to other Officers. If it be reafonable to keep any Power out of Differers Hands,

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that Power certainly which gives them an influence Anno Reg. in the Legislature, in making Laws for church and State, IV. ought especially to be kept from them. And it must, upon the least Reslexion, appear very strange, to advance a Man to a Share in making Laws for the Na-Test-Act vin-

rion, and yet to deny him all other Power.

Were the Diffenters fewer in Number than they are, were they one to a thousand, yet I should think it unreasonable and unlawful to endeavour to end the Difference by Force: And so far am I from disliking the Induspence allowed them, that I like the Establishment it self the better for the abatement in the rigour of its Laws. But if Peace and Security of conscience will not tatisfie without Power and Authority in the State, it ought to be no Offence to them to be told, That we owe a regard to our own consciences as well as theirs; and that though we rejoice in their Liberty, yet we see no reason to part with our own Security.

Then the Dr. proceeds to the second Question, and endeavours to prove, That supposing it to be right to put Offices of Power and Trust into the Hands of such only as are well affected to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, it is lawful to require of any Man, who is willing to accept such Office, that he should communicate with the church Established, and particularly, that he should receive the Sacrament according to the Rites and Usage of it, in order to prove his commu-

nion with it.

In the 2d Part, the Doctor confiders what the Bishop of Bangor has offer'd to shew, how little Religion there is in an Oath, compared to the Religion of the Sacrament,

and then proceeds:

As to the natural Use of Oaths, it extends it self to all matter where Truth and Veracity are concerned. Whatever may be affirmed or promised, is capable of being confirmed by an Oath. His Lordship promised to do many things when he was confectated, (which do not respect civil concerns) had he been called upon to confirm the Promise by an Oath, he would hardly have said, that an Oath was not applicable to such purposes; and he knows, that in many colleges the Members do swear, that they will be guided by the holy Scripture, and not preser any humane Authority before it, and yet colleges are humane Societies, though they do thus assured ally use an Oath for purposes not only civile

In

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

dicated.

In the Old Testament and the New, God himself is represented as confirming his Promises by an Oath, in Matters of all others the most spiritual; and particularly as appointing Christ, by an Oath, to be a Test-Act vin. Priest after the Order of Melchisedec. Now this aicribing an Oath to God in Holy Scripture Sufficiently proves, that an Oath in its own Nature is not confined to civil Concerns only. And as God swears to his People, so his Lordship may find the People under the Law, frequently taking a folemn Oath to him, to walk in bis Laws; which related, as I suppose will be allowed, to more than civil Concerns only. And therefore when his Lordship affirms, that were it not for the Use of Oaths in civil Concerns only, they would be forbidden by Religion in all Cases, as they are in some: His Affirmation is contrary to Reason, Experience, and the Example of Holy Writ. And what are the some Cases in which Religion forbids Oaths? Why truly, profane and common Swearing is forbid, i. e. Oaths are forbid where there is not a Case which requires the Use of them, and this his Lordship calls forbidding them in some Cases; and the Prohibition of Scripture, which was plainly intended to preserve a Regard to the Sacredness of an Oath, is made an Objection by the Bishop against the Religion of it.

His Lordship observes, that the Use of Oaths is ensirely founded on the Political Principles of Reason, and the common Good of Mankind. What then? So are many other the most effential Duries of Religion; for Man being made by God for Society, he is put under such religious Obligations to God as tend to the Benefit of it; and if I understand what his Lord-Ship means by Political Principles of Reason, they, and those of Religion lead to the same Conclusion, and therefore the Use of an Oath being founded on Political Principles, &c. will not prove that an Oath is not a religious Act. For consider, 'tis a Duty to love one another; and the adual Pradice of this Duty, is founded in political Principles of Reason, and the common Good of Mankind; and yer, I hope, 'ris not for that less a part of our Religion, to love one another, nay, whatever Practice is contrary to the common Good of Mankind, cannot flow from Religion; and therefore to affert, that the Use of Oaths is founded int

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in the political Principles of Reason and common Good of Anno Reg. Mankind, in order to shew how little of Religion they W. have in them, is an Argument so entirely his Lord-ship's own, that I know no Body who will be ambitious to share the Honour of it with him.

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His Lordship again says: It is one thing, for a Pra-dicated. dice not to contradict the Principles of Religion, and another thing to be performed upon the Principles of it; giving us to understand, that itis his Opinion, that the Practice of Oaths does not contradict Religion, but that it is not performed upon the Principles of it.

I am forry the Heat of Controverse should draw from the Bishop such a Doctrine; for if any thing be certain 'tis this, that the Use of Oaths is founded, and the Practice is performed, upon the Principles of Religion; for take away the Principles of Religion, and there can be no Use of Oaths. It will be allowed, that to believe the Being of a God, is a Principle of Religion; take away this, and no one would be fo stupid as to require an Oath. The Reason Mr. Lock gives, as I remember, for not tolerating Atheists in civil Societies, is this, that Atheifts having no Religion, cannot give the Security for performing of Contracts, upon which all Societies are founded; and if a Man's Promise cannot be taken but upon the Principles of Religion, much less can his Oath, which is more immediately founded in them; and altho' it be not a standing and necessary Part of Religion to take Oaths, (and the reason is, because there is no constant Occasion for taking them) yet the religious Observation of Oaths, taken as Occasion requires, is commanded in the Law of God. Numbers xxx. 2.

If his Lordship means by an Oath not being performed upon the Principles of Religion, that 'tis not part of a Man's religion to take an Oath, but that he may perform the Duties of religion, tho' he never takes an Oath: It is in one Sense true, and in another not so: 'Tie true, that no Man is obliged from the Internal Principles of religion to take an Oath, but the Inretvention of a lawful Command requiring his Oath, may make it become his Duty to take it. If the People of Israel had refused to swear to the Covenant, Deut. xxix. 12. which God made with them, and to walk in his Laws when duly called to

Annals of King GEORGE.

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Anno Reg. IV.

it, it had been a Breach of Dury: So in the Case of the Sacraments: 'Tis no part of Religion from the internal Principles of Religion; but it is made so by the Intervention of a lawful Command: But what is this to our Purpose? The Question is, whether Religion be not the Test whenever an Oath is taken; how is this answer'd by saying, that Religion does not oblige Men to take an Oath meerly for the Sake of taking it? If whenever they do take it, Religion is the Test, then his Lordship must find some other Argument against the Sacramental Test besides this, that Religion ought not to be made a Civil Test.

And hence the Dean goes on to shew, how his Lord. Ship has been mistaken in this whole Affair touching Oaths, and afterwards cites many Authorities against him, with a strange Mixture of Restexions as to his Lordship's Obstinacy against Conviction, and concluding:

I remember once, when he was urg'd (in a Dispute about Government) with the Example of our blessed Saviour's Suffering, as apply'd by Sr. Peter, he made no scruple to assist, --- That the Example of our Lord is much more peculiarly sit to be urged to SLAVES, --- than to SUBJECTS. A Doctrine which will make the Ears of a Christian tingle; and ought to make him read with caution, a Writer so fond of his own Notions as to take such Steps to defend them.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor was highly offended at this last Paragraph, and not many Days after there was published, An Answer to a Calumny cast on the Bishop of Bangor, by the Reverend Dr. Sherlock, &c. Wherein after a few Expostulations at the Doctor's picking out a Sentence, which he had a Mind should be a Mark of Insamy upon that Prelate, his Lordship vindicates himself in this manner is

The Bishop of Bangor's Answer to a Calumny cast on him by Dr. Sherlock. AS to the Dollrine, or Proposition here referr'd to, it is explain'd and guarded in the Passage it self, so sully, that this is the very first Time in seven Years, that I ever heard of the least Offence taken at it, even by any of those who did not like my main Dollrine, design'd to be established by it. And the

the realon was, because they read it as it is there pla- Anno Reg. ced and explain'd in my own Words. And the only just Way at present, to try whether the Ears of any good Christian will tingle at it, is to produce it with all its Circumstances; and to leave the World to judge

how much I am indebted to the Dean. The Occasion of it was this. The Argument from 'Sr. Peter's exhorting Slaves to be subject to their Mafers, not only to the Kind, but to the Froward, was 'urged, as implying in it the Duty of Subjects, with respect to their Civil Rights; and the Example of our bleffed Saviour being by St. Peter proposed to 'Slaves, it was declared, that this Example of Christ, belongs more, or is more peculiarly fit to be urg'd, to Subjects than to Slaves; in order to press the Duty of Passive Obedience upon them. Answ. to Dr. Atterbury, p. 54. After many other Confiderations, I add. 'particularly in Answer to this latter Allegation, the

following Paffage, p. 64, 65, 66.

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It is fo far from being true, that his Example was more peculiarly fit to be recommended to Subjects con-'fider'd as such, than to Slaves; that I think the very contrary to be evident. For our Lord's voluntary Hu-'miliation is compared by himself to that of a Servant. 'The Illustration is not once, as I know of, taken from the Condition of a Civil Subject; but when his lowest Estate is to be described, the Allusion is made to the 'Circumstances of a Servant. When St. Paul is to give the liveliest Representation possible of that Condescen-'tion and Humility, which re-exalted our Lord to the 'right Hand of God, it is done in these Words, That he 'took on him the Form of a Servant, or Slave; not of 'a Subject, or Member of a Commonwealth. Now bad the state of a Subject, and the submission due from a Subject to his Civil Governour, been of the 'lowest fort possible, and circumscribed by the fewest Li-'mitations; nay, had it been but of the same Degree with that of Slaves; I cannot but think, that the Lowliness of our Lord's Condition would have been, at least, as often represented by the Estate of Subjects, as by that of Slaves. But it being always the contrary, I cannot forbear making the two following Observations : 'That there is so essential a Difference between civil Subjection to Governours, instituted for the Good of the Governed, and the Servicude of Slaves bought by · Money

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Money for the Service of their Masters, that the Apofle cannot but be supposed to treat so distinctly of them, as not to confound their Circumstances, which are very different: And likewise, that the Example of our Lord is much more peculiarly fit to be urged to Slaves, by whose Condition he is pleased frequently to describe bis own low Estate; than to Subjects, whose condition is never used to that purpose, and whom he never is said to personate in his lowest and most oppresid Condition. He suffered indeed, under the Eye, and by the Order of a civil Governour; for he had no private Lord, or Mafter, to whom he was really a Slave, and by whom he could be barbarously used. But that in his Deportment, at this Time, he thought not of pointing out, in his own Example, the Duty of Subjects, is very plain from his first giving up himself to the Fury of his Enemies, when he could have escaped. Nay, be doth not in the least intimate, that it was not lawful for him, or any other innotent Person; to get out of their Hands by forcible Resistance. He only argues from the Prophesies of his Suffering, and from his own Design in coming into the World, that he must voluntarily lay down his Life; and that, this being refolved, his Disciples Resistance would be only their own Ruine; but never intimates that, fetting apart these Considerations, it would not have been justifiable in him to have been rescued by the Power of Angels; or in St. Peter, to have used his Sword in his Defence. In this part of his Conduct, therefore, be per sonated not the "Civil Subject, properly so called, nor is this peculiarly fitted to the Imitation of Subjects, who are not in the least obliged to such a Conduct. For nothing but the Nature of his great Design obliged bim voluntarily to vield himself up to the Death decreed him; from which he could otherwise bave resound himself without the Shadow of a Crime. Nor is this voluntary exposing himself to Suffering, as I observed before, recommended even to Slaves; but, the patient Suffering of their great Master, is recommended to them. And this, I say, is peculiarly proper in their Case; because be is said, with respect to his lowest and most miserable Condition, to have taken on him their Form, and under that humble Appearance to have suffered with great Fortitude; to have been as a Slave himself, and so to bave gone before them in bearing ill Usage. · Up 'Upon this, I beg leave to make a few Obser- Anno Reg. IV.

'I. The Occasion given; the Argument drawn from St. Peter's proposing the Example of our Lord to the poor Slaves in Distress, naturally led me to consider this Matter.

'2. The Passage is founded upon these following Things: 1. That St. Peter expresly propoles the Example of our bleffed Lord to Slaves. 2. That in mentioning and handling the Daty of Subjects, confidered as Civil Subjects, neither be, nor any other Apostle, ever once propoles the Example of Christ's passive Submission and Non-Resistance. 3. That the New Testament it self represents the Humiliation and low Estate of Christ in this World, by the Condition of Slaves, the lowest and most helpless Part of Mankind; and never once by the low Estate, or helples Condition of Civil Subjects as such, which would have been, had they been put in the New-Testament, into the same Circumstances with Slaves. 4. That our Lord voluntarily put himself into that low, oppress'd, helpless Condition of a Servant, and never accounted it his Infamy, but his great Glory, to be to spoken of St. Paul particularly makes it his great Reward. Let us take these Pars ticulars into our Confideration, and we may argue as follows: 1. If it be a Crime to represent the Condition and Example of our bleffed Lord, as I have done, the Imputation of the Accuser falls upon the New-Testament, and not upon me. 2. The Apostle's proposed his Example, in their Exhortations to Slaves, but never once mention'd it in the Case of Subjects invested with civil Rights and Privileges. But the Apostles knew what was the most fit and proper in every Case. Therefore, we may presume, the Example of Christ was more fit to be propos'd in one Case, than in another. And consequently, the Cas luminy falls upon them, from whose Conduct I argued. 3. St. Paul's Practice may be alledged, who, if he had thought his Master's Example was to be the Guide to Subjects, considered as such, in cales where their Civil Rights and Liberties are attack'd, ought not to have spoke the least Word in vindication of them. And therefore the Reproach must fall upon his Practice, as well as upon his Precepts. 4

Anno Reg. IV.

"If Christ himself accounted it to be his great Glory to have thus appeared, and to have his Example thus propos'd in the New-Testament, God forbid, there should be Christians in the World, whose Ears should tingle at what he efteem'd his high Honour and great Advantage. 5. I hope it is not too shocking to the Ears of a Christan Dean, to affirm, that the Example of Christ is very fit to be propos'd to Slaves, in order to engage them to bear the unavoidable Evils of their unhappy Condition, with Patience and Refignation; because the Apostles themselves have done this. And I beg to know the great Difference between faying, that this is fit and proper in the positive Degree, and faving, in the comparative, that this is more peculiarly fie than to propole it to Civil Subject, confider'd as such. 6. The Sound of the Word Slaves certainly cannot frock the Learned Ear of a Person, who knows that the Apostles themselves make ule of it. St. Paul did not think it beneath the Dignity of our Lord, to declare what Form he was pleased to assume both in Life and Death. And the Word made use of by him, had as mean an Idea annex'd to it then, as it can have now. 7. The same Christian Ears, which would tingle at this, would, I suppose, tingle at affirming, (as I confess I have done) that our bleffed Lord' Example is more peculiarly fit to be proposed to the low, poor, and distress'd part of Mankind, than to the rich and fortunate. And yer, it was his very Defign, in appearing in that low and afflicted Condition, that they who need most Support in this unhappy World, should receive most from his Example. He was pleased to glory in appearing in a low Form; and now it shall come to be accounted an Infamy in his Followers, to efeem his Example more peculiarly fit to be propofed to Persons in a low Condition; even thought is more peculiarly fitted for their Support, and was fo defign'd to be. 8. In what Instance is it, that I bave in this Passage spoken thus of Christ's Example? Only in the one particular Instance of Non-Resistance, and patient Submission to Unreasonable or Tyrannical Proceedings of civil Superiors. other Points, I have not touch'd upon them here. And this I found upon the Apoftle's Conduct, who proposes this Example to poor and miserable Slaves; · but

but never once to Subjects, as fuch. But, 9. This is Anno Reg. far from diminishing any thing, in a manner blame, worthy, from the propriety of proposing Christ's Example to all his Followers, of all forts, in all proper Inflances, and after a due and reasonable manner; Which I have ofren faithfully done. Nay, fo far was I, in writing upon this Subject, from taking any thing from this universal Influence of Christ's Example, that before I left ir, and in the Process of the Answer to this very Argument drawn from St. Peter, I expresly added these Words, p. 71. I deny not but that the Example of Christ is proper to be urged to all Christians; and to Subjects there named; even in the case of their suffering wrongfully, which was the only case then before me. But I explain how this is, and thew, through the whole of the Argument, that this is not to be fo urged to Civil Subjects, confider das Subjects, invested with civil Rights and Privileges, as to make them in the State of Slaves, or to submit to the greatest of Evils voluntarily, becaule our bleffed Lord, agreeably to his own Defign, did fo. But i: was more peculiarly fitted to the Dean's purpole, not to set this before the Reader, after his Searches into that Book of mine, than to do me so great a Favour, as to give the least Hint which might lead to the true Meaning and Intent of the Passage. I have produced it, as it is: And now, that I may follow the Dean in one of his Expressions, He that bath Eyes to see, let bim see; to which I beg leave to add, He that hath Ears to bear, let him hear, in the true Sense of these Words of our Lord; and I am persuaded, if he be a Christian, his Ears will not tingle.

As to the Dean's other far-fetch'd and consequential Misrepresentations, in his Presace, which may be apply'd with equal Reason to every Writer, I believe, that has ever yet writ in his own Desence; I doubt not fully to answer them in due time. And as to the present, of quite another sort, I shall conclude with putting the Dean, and my Self, and all Writers of Controversie, in mind, that it is not a Difference in Dectrines, or any particular Opinion, either seriously esp us'd, or accidentally mention'd in our Disputes; but such a cruel Behaviour of Christians and Divines, which is mist likely to make the Ears, not only of a Christian, but of every honest Heathen, who hears of it, to tingle.

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Anno Reg. Thus was this envied Prelate almost continually drove into a Necessity of Vindicating himself against particular and reproachful Reflections; the Inveteracy of his Enemies frequently carrying them from the Point in Dispute, into personal Abuses. So far as concerns Argument and Reason in this last Performance of the Dean's, we shall be better Judges, when we come to the Account of what was advanced against him upon those Points, especially whereon he lays very great firefs, and feems to plume himself in an uncommon manner, upon the Poignancy of his Arguments. In the mean time, we shall however attend the Course of this Engagement, where it more particularly appeals to the Convocation; and this brings us to the Protestation of a Reverend Divine, who had Refolition enough to espouse the Bishop's Cause, which was made in the lower House of Convocation in behalf of the King's Supremacy, and in Vindication of the Bishop of BANGOR, by Dr. Tenison. This past in a very short Sitting, when the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury met the 14th of February, but was foon prorogued to the 18th of June, and is as followeth.

Mr. Prolocutor,

A Protest in Behalf of the King's Supremacy.

I Apprehend, that what has been done in this House, with relation to the Lord Bishop of Bangor, may Convocation in be of dangerous and fatal Consequence to the Clergy within the Province of Canterbury, because, in my Opinion, the Proceedings in this Case are derogatory to the Royal State and Dignity of the King, who, ever fince his happy Accession to the Crown, has made it his constant Care and Endeavour to preserve the Constitution of the Church of England as it is by Law Established; and by his Royal Gift of a most valuable Library to one of our Universities, and by his Princely Favour granted to the Corporation erected for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and by the Provision made for the Minifters who are to attend the Service of God in the Fifty New Churches, has given such remarkable Instances of his affectionate Concern for the Clergy, as-do justly challenge the most grateful Returns that we can polfibly make; and the least Return that he can expect

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is, that we maintain his Supremacy, and practise an Anno Reg. Obedience, which the Constitution and the Laws of IV.

the Land do require of us.

In maintenance therefore of the King's Supremacy, and that Justice may be done to the Lord Bishop of Bangor, I beg leave to make my Protestation in the following Words:

7 Edward Tenison, Archdencon of Carmarthen, to I the intent that it may appear, that I have not confented, nor agreed to any thing done in this House against the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bangor, nor aded undutifully towards the supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England, our most gracious Sovereign Lord the King, nor subjected my self to the Forfeitures that may be incurred by Submitting to any thing, done, or attempted to be done, contrary to the Statute of Premunire, or any other Statutes or Laws of the Land; do hereby PRO-TEST against all the Proceedings relating to this matter, being perswaded in my own Mind, that the Word of God is the only sufficient Foundation upon which a true Protestant can build his Religion; and that the Do-Arines contained in the Biftop's Sermon preached before his Majesty on Sunday, March 31, 1717, and published by his Majesty's (pecial Command, are true Protestant Doctrines, and so perfectly agreeable to the Word of God, revealed to us in the Bible, that there feems to me to be no just Cause for the Complaints made against them; which Complaines probably would never have been thought of, had not some Men, whilft they were making open Professions of their Loyal Intentions, secretly designed to cast a Blot and contempt upon the Regal Authority; and under the plausible Pretence of doing Service to the church, laid hold of an Opportunity of shewing their per-Sonal Hatred and Resentment against the Bishop.

Subscribed, Feb. 14.

Edward Tenison.

After this, Dr. Tenison continued his Discourse as follows:

Anno Reg. IV.

Mr. Prolocutor,

Bout the Year 1533, John Frith, who was fo A good a Protestant, as to be burnt alive for adhering to Chrift, his Sovereign Lord and Master, for the Edification of those who surviv'd him, declared himself in this manner, --- By my Example, I would not be an Author unto christians, to admit any thing as a matter of Faith, more than the necessary Points of their creed, wherein the whole Sum of our Salvation doth con-

fift. ---- - more sing me ou Such a Declaration as this would be fit to proceed from the Heart and Mouth of every Protestant Minifer. But fit as it is, our Times (altho' the Diftance from the Reformation is not very great) have produced Men, who, forgetting the true Principles upon which that Reformation was built, and little regarding the noble Struggles made for it, by glorious Confelfors and Martyrs, have been inclined to receive and countenance Doctrines of another Tendency : Even in this Place, while in many Parts of this Kingdom Men were indefatigable in cultivating the Pretender's Interest, and sowing the Seeds of the late Rebellion, many of us have heard a Motion, made no longer fince than towards the close of the late Reign, wherein it was defir'd, That a printed Sermon, publish'd by one of the modern Nonjurors, might be referr'd to a Committee, to examine and confider of it. The Doctrine advanc'd in this Sermon, seems to be calculated for the Service of Popery: And so critical was the Time wherein such Doctrine was propagated, that to speak then against Popery, was reckon'd a Mark of ill Design and Disaffection to the Government.

Fear, or Laziness, or Complaisance, did then produce so general a Silence, with respect to the Dangers we were in from the Ground that Popery gain'd upon us, that I have ever fince had an honourable Regard for a reverend Archdeacon, who gain'd an Interest in my Affection, by his opposing the Doctrine of Remission of Sins, as it is laid down in the Sermon,

which, in this House, he complained of.

Whatever Writer lodges in the Ministers of Christ a Power to forgive Sins, does by so doing attempt to raise the Authority of the Clergy too high, and facrilegiously to reb God of his Honour; for it is God's

Prerogative alone to reach out to us the Forgiveness of Anno Reg.

The Nonjuring Church, amongst other Suppositions, is sounded upon these; That Faith and Repentance are not sufficient for Salvation, without humane Absolutions ---- from such or such particular Persons; That 'tis in the Power of Men to exclude one another from Heaven.

We ought religiously to fear God, and not to be

afraid of the Terrors of Men.

Humane Absolutions, Auticu'ar Confession, and such like Doctrines, are Engines set up to serve particular Purposes of crasty and designing Men, and cannot alter our Condition with regard to the Fayour or

Displeasure of Almighty God.

Let the Ministers of Christ deal honestly, and not be assumed to imitate the blessed Martyr Bishop Ridles, who, in 1543, (while he was Prebendary of Canterbury) as became a true Protestant, laboured to undeceive the People, by inculcating in his Sermons, That Auricular Confession was but a mere positive Law, --- and that he could not find it in the Bible.

Neither is there so much as one Passage to be mer with in the Bible, wherein 'tis declared to be in the Power of Man, by applying of humane Absolutions.

to infure eternal Salvation for any Christian.

A firm Belief of this Truth, I conceive, to have been the reason why the learned Bishop Bull, (as is observed in his Life writ by Mr. Nelson) did several Times in his last Sickness, desire to receive Absolution in the Form us'd in the Communion-Office, which he thought came nearer to the Precatory Forms of Absolution men-

tioned in the Fathers, than any other.

The Opinion of so great and excellent a Bishop, joined to the Declaration of a right reverend Prelate now living, besides the reason of the thing, will make one bold to affirm, That bumane Absolutions do not determine God's Favour or Anger towards Christians; and therefore are vain Words when they pretend to do so. For our Title to God's Favour depends upon our real Sincerity in the conduct of our consciences, and of our own Actions under them.

Tho' the Preacher, in the abovementioned Sermon, has carried Absolution higher than some of the toberer Writers in the Church of Rome; yet so much was U

Anno Reg.

faid in this Houle in favour of the Author and his Doctrine, that the Prolocutor, who then fill'd the Chair, was wrought upon to break through the rules of the Houle, and to wave putting the Question relating to the Sermon, after it had been mov'd and seconded; and instead of appointing a Committee, which was defired, a committee was appointed to consider what Business might be most proper for this House to enter upon.

Thus did the Prolocutor, by this artful Management, cover the pernicious Tenets of a private clergyman. And altho' the erroneous Opinions contain'd in his Sermon were printed and published to the World, and complain'd of in this Place, yet nothing was done by the House to check the Propagation of them.

And not long fince, it was acknowledg'd, even by the learned Members of the Committee, who had the Honour to examine the Lord Bishop of Bangor's Sermon and Preservative, That several offensive Books have, of late Time, been published by sundry Writers, whose Confidence did loudly call for the Animadversion of the Synod; yet a Bishop, most loval to the King, and faithful to his Trust, and to his Country, is singled out to be animadverted upon.

How will our Fellow-Subjects, as often as they are reproach'd with this Account of the Behaviour of some of the Clergy to King Charles, be tempted to reproach us again? And then, how shocking will it be, to hear them represent the Conduct of such Clergymen, as either wish'd Success to the Pretender, or did wickedly run to tumultuary Arms, and, in concert with Papists, conspire to depose and murder our King, and to suin our country, without insisting upon any terms for the Preservation of our holy Religion, or, as we are inform'd by a Person of great Honour and unquestionable Veracity, so much as asking for a frail Promise that it might be tolerated?

Those Protestants of the Establish'd church, that united with Papists and Nonjurors, and with them engaged in this Treason, or in giving any Encouragement to it, must be for ever covered with confusion, whilst all our Fellow-Protestants, whose religious Liberty is secured to them by the Laws of the Land, however unhappy they are in dissenting from the Establish'd church, can justly applaud themselves for being seasonably zeasons against the Rebels, and for

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firmly adhering to our Sovereign Lord the King. I Anno Reg. conceive therefore, that the Loyal Intentions, of which the Committee doubt not but his Majesty will be favourably apprized, would have more clearly appeared, by censuring the Doctrine publish'd in the printed Sermon formerly complain'd of by a learned Member of the committee, than by animadverting upon the Doctrines contained in the Lord Bishop of Bangor's Sermon and Preservative; because the Author of that Discourse did, in the late Reign, give great and grievous Offence to fundry good Protestants, by propagating Dectrines that are fitted to serve the crafty purpoles of Papifts and Nonjurors, who, at the Place of publick Execution, have, in our Memories, applied humane Absolutions, to sooth the Consciences of expiring Criminals, and to speak Peace to Men. that, without shewing their Repentance, have dy'd for Treafon and Rebellion: And in this Reign, this Author has given us fresh Provocation to relume the Consideration of that Discourse, by uttering from the Pulpit, when he preached for a Member of the Church of Canterbury, such strange Expressions, as tended to alienate the Affections of the People from the King. An Account whereof you may have seen in Writing.

The Preacher's disloyal Infinuations probably were design'd to make an Impression at that particular Season, when weak Men cry'd aloud, and defam'd, and began to demolish Houses, and to murther their Neighbours, for the sake of the Church; and the Expressions contain'd in the Sermon were so extravagant and reslecting, that they rais'd great Indignation in the Breasts of such of the Hearers as were zealous for the Laws, and

Well affected to the King.
About that Time, fo pr

About that Time, so presumptuous were the Enemies of his Majesty's Person and Government, that they endeavoured, by false and traiterous Infinuations, to render the People disaffected to the King, and did actually delude great Numbers of our Fellow-Subjects, so far, as to prevail upon them to do great Injuries to others of our Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Presestants.

A due Sense of this Calamity caus'd a learned Member of this Assembly, in that Time of Danger, to move, in this House, that we should consider of the most effectual Methods for repressing the Violences of

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Anno Reg.

chose deluded People, who, in different Places and Counties, affembled together, and, in a rumultuous and rebellious manner, committed great Diferders.

From these Riots and Tumults dreadful Conse-

quences might have flow'd.

To ftill the Madnels of the People, and to give a good Example to the inferiour Clergy, within a short time after the Motion made against tumultuous Assemblies had been offer'd to the Consideration of this House, many of the Lords the Bishops sign'd a Declaration, testifying their Abborrence of the Rebellion.

This Declaration is always to be remember'd with Honour; because by it we were excited not to be filent at so critical a Juncture, and also animated to strengthen the Hands of the Government, and to be active for the King, in our several Stations, by our Prayers, by our Preaching, and by admonishing those under our Care, of their Duty to him, and by declaring chearfully our resolution to stand by his Majesty, and to be true to the Oaths we had taken.

If we honour the King, and pay a due regard to our Oaths, we must abhor the Practice of those who wickedly infinuate groundless and malicious Stories

against the King and his Government.

I have it in my Power to repeat some of the Expressions made use of by the Preacher of Canterbury, but I forbear.

It would be grievous to me to repeat, and it may make others uneafie to hear Words so criminal as they are, and so highly reflecting upon his Majesty.

The Preacher (favourably as he has been treated in this House) is now no longer ours, having joined himfelf to our most bitter Enemies the Nonjurors, who have writ directly against the Established Church.

This they declare to be no Church of Christ.

By them (the excellent Bishop of Bangor has observed) all the Ordinances administer'd by all the Members of the Convocation, are pronounc'd to be null and void; and we our selves, and all our People, are declared to be in a State of Schism and Damnation: This with respect to the church. And with regard to the Legislative Authority and Supremacy, they have written Books in Defiance of all our Laws, declaring us all in a State of Usurpation, and both King and People entitled to God's Wrath.

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In this House, great regard was shewn for the Anno Reg. Preacher, who (as I just now observed) is gone over to IV. the Nonjurors, a Set of Men that insult us all, and that assume to themselves a Power which God never

The wanton Exercise of which pretended Power, makes Nature start, and the Blood to curdle in one's Veins with Horror, as often as we see those, who claim this Power, lavishly dealing our, in the most frightful manner they can invent, Damnation to all around them, and shutting up Heaven against all Protestants, except such as embrace the same Opinions, and give into the same Excess of Fancy and Delusion with themselves.

Since therefore Books really offensive have escap'd altogether without any Censure, and the House was thus tender of this unhappy Person in particular; I may be allowed to do Justice to a Right Reverend Prelate, who has endear'd himself to those who love our Constitution, by shewing the Reasonableness of Conformity with the Established Church, and by recommending the true Principles of Loyalty and Manly Obedience, in such lively Terms, that an uncommon Strength of Argument, and a distinguish'd Zeal for the Service of Truth, captivate his Readers, enlarge our Church, and encrease the Number of loyal Subjects.

So great is the Power of Truth, that it has dispell'd thick Clouds of Prejudice, form'd in the Minds of the deluded Populace, by the Contrivance, Art and Ma-

nagement of our Country's Enemies.

It has prevail'd so far, that many who were averse to own his Majesty's Authority over us, do now acknowledge it to be rightful and lawful, and do confess, that to preserve and support the happy Settlement of the Crown of this Protestant Realm, in his Majesty's Protestant Family, is the best and surest Method of preserving our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

Good-Nature, and other excellent Qualities (obferv'd and enlarg'd upon by the Bishop, and) eminently conspicuous in the King, the Prince, and the Royal Family, do give them an undoubted Title to reign in

our Hearts and Affections.

If any of us perceive that they don't reign there, we separate from the rest of Mankind, and make our selves singular.

Their

IV.

Anno Reg. Their Dominion over Men's Hearts is so universal and extensive, that at this Hour, they are the Dere Montage of

light and Glory of Millions of People.

I hope therefore, that I speak without Offence, whilft I give my Opinion, as I now do, that we ought to have thewn, a greater degree of Respect and Tendernels for a Bishop, (who, by his Discourses from the Pulpit and the Preis, has planted in the Minds of our Fellow-Subjects just and levely Ideas of the King and the Royal Family) than hitherto the Lord Bishop of Bangor has had Experience of, in the Proceedings of

this House relating to his Books.

And that others may be induc'd to think, as I do. with respect to this Affair, I take the Liberty to put the House in mind, that when there was a Complaint and Centure of the late Bishop of Sarum's Exposition of the 39 Articles, made by the Lower-House, and presented to the Archbishop and Bishops, May 30. 1701. it was (amongst other things) the Opinion of a Committee of Bishops, in relation to the Complaint and Censure just now mentioned, That the Lower-House of Convocation ought not to have enter'd upon the Examination of a Book of any Bishop of this Church, (meaning the Church of England) without acquainting the President and Bishops with it. And, upon this Occasion, I beg leave to express my Opinion, that the Lord Bishop of Sarum was then singled out to be prosecuted by the inferior Clergy, not as an Heretical Writer, but as he was a happy Instrument in the Revolution.

We are but a House of Presbyters, and our House has not a full Power of acting within it felf, without depending upon the Commands, Direction, or Authority of a superior House; and therefore we ought to have thewn our Submiffion to the Bishops, and have desir'd their Directions before, by our Appointment, the Examination of the Books writ by the Bishop of Bangor, had been enter'd upon.

The officious Forwardness of some, who perhaps were more eager than at first it was intended they should be, might, in order to execute their own, and the Passions of other Men, hurry on so fast this Profecution, and so far surprize this House, as to be the Occasion, under that Surprize, of our omitting to express our Duty, by drawing up in Writing, and offer-

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ing an humble Application to the Upper House, for Anno Reg. Directions how we might govern our selves in an IV.

Affair of this nice Nature; and make our Proceedings confishent with the Duty which we owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, to our Spiritual Fathers and Brethren the Bishops and Clergy within the Province of Canterbury.

The House was under special Obligations to use the highest degree of Caution, not only because the Royal Command made it the Lord Bishop of Bangor's Duty to publish his Sermon, but also because it was generally believed, that the most Reverend, and certainly known, that divers of my Lords the Bishops did disapprove of the inferior Clergy's Proceedings.

If we were Members of the Church of Scotland, and then took the Liberty in a Synodical Assembly, to fly in the Face of Bishops, Precedents in the early Acts of that reform'd Church, and our particular Principles, might be pleaded in our Justification; but for Men, that profess the mselves to be the most duriful Sons of the Church of England, to act, in their Synodical Casacities, in Opposition to the declared Sentiments of the President of the Convocation, and other Bishops his Suffragans, and to attempt to prevail with the Lower House to concur with them in invading the Rights which belong to the Upper House of Convocation, in order to mark out a Bishop for Censure, is fuch a Method of Proceeding as ought not to have been thought of; and after it had been thought of, ought not to have been put in practice.

The extravagant Behaviour of divers of the Infetior Clergy, with relation to the Bishop of Bangor, makes Men apprehensive of the new Dangers of Prefbitery; and is sufficient to stir up in the coolest Breast, a Zeal against such Attempts as have been lately made in the Lower House of Convocation; and which, tho' they might be design'd for the Gratiscation of some sew particular Persons amongs the Clergy, may, in the End, unless they are seasonably resisted, bring a lasting Dishonour upon our Establish'd Episcopal

Church.

I honour the King; and at the fame Time that I stand up in Defence of the Truth of the Gospel, I stand up in Defence of the Supremacy, which is vested

IV.

Anno Reg. in his Majesty; to whom specially and principally it perraineth to defend the Faith of Christ and his Religion. to conserve and maintain the true Doctrine of Christ. and all such as be true Preachers and setters forth ing, to our Salrus all lis thereof.

> In the Number of true Preachers of the true Doetrine of Chrift, I will never cease to reckon, and to mention with Honour, a Right Reverend Bishop, who is daily and undefervedly treated with great Indignity, notwithstanding he merits the Esteem of every good Protestant, for having us'd his unwearied Endeavours, by the Power of Reason and Argument, to serve the Cause of the Gospel, upon which the Reformation and the Church of England do entirely depend; and therefore I could with, that no one in this Affembly of Protestant Divines had given Countenance to a Profecution against the Bishop, which the World may be apt to think has been carry'd on with a greater degree of Heat and Anger than would have been expresfed, if Men had aim'd at nothing else but the Service of our holy Religion.

> Befides, many worthy Persons without Doors, who consider, that the King is the Supreme Ordinary, and Legal Head of the Church, may conceive, that the Proceedings, with relation to the Bishop's Sermon, have been such, as may tend to impugn and impeach the

Regal Supremacy in Caufes Ecclesiastical.

Since the Politions laid down in his Sermon and Prefervative are so much alike, that we find the same Do-Ctrines that are let forth in the Sermon, maintained in the Preservative; many will believe; that it was so far from being absolutely necessary to animadvertupon the Sermon, that it ought not at all to have been considered in the House; because the Consideration of it separately, and without taking the like Notice of other Sermons that have been lately printed, may be interpreted as an Affront intended to be offered to that facred Person by whose Command it was made Publick.

The Insolence of those who preach sedicious Sermons doth loudly call for the Animadversions of the S'nod. Here our Zeal would have been commendable. And Complaints against the Preachers of seditions Sermons having been laid before former Convocations, our Privilege of receiving the like Complaints in

Dr. Tennon nedus legs

the present Convocation, seems to be less doubtful Anno Reg. than the Privilege that has been lately taken of calling upon the Upper House to censure the Lord Bi-

thop of Bangor.

It can't be expected that fuch of our Order, as have shewn themselves unnaturally Insolent to a most affectionate and indulgent Father of his People, by attempting, as much as in them lay, to tear from his Majefty the Supreme Authority in Causes Ecclesiastical; or that they who audaciously contend for a Power of exercifing Acts of Tyranny over the Souls and Bodies of their Christian Brethren, should give Quarter to any of their Fellow-Subjects, that dare to make use of private Judgment, and contend for those Rights which belong to us as Men, as Christians, and as Protestants.

But fince the Members of this House are either nominated by our Sovereign Lord the King, or collated by my Lords the Bishops, or elected by the Parochial or Capitular Clergy, 'tis reasonable to expect that all the Members of this Body give undeniable Proofs that they are good Subjects and good English-

When we, in the best Manner, demonstrate our Affections to the King; when we stand up with the most religious Concern for the Dostrines of the Holy Scriptures; when we maintain, that the Do-Arines of God, who can't err, are to be esteem'd before the Doctrines of Men, who have err'd and will err; We then take a proper Course to give the best Satisfaction in our Power to thole, by whole Favour we have been placed in the Seats that belong to us in

this Affembly.

I don't judge it lafe to concur with the House; becaule this Prolecution, when the Learned in the Law are advis'd with, and give their Opinions upon it, may be confirmed to amount to an Invasion of the Regal Supremacy; and if it should prove so to be, then great are the Dangers into which we may plunge our felves and the rest of the Clergy. The Penalties of the Statute of the 25th of Henry VIII. cap. 19. are very severe; and if they are incurred in this Convocation, will affect the whole Body of the Province of Canterbury.

Anno Reg. IV.

Whilft the Protestation was reading, it seems the Prolocutor was so disturbed thereat, that he declared I that he would not receive it; and he many Times interrupted Dr. Tenison while he was speaking, by The Prolocu- reading the Schedule of Prorogation. And indeed the tor's uneafiness Doctor had great interruptions in his introducing this Protest; for many Times, when he came early on purpole to offer it to the Houle, some Occasion or other was taken for Adjournment, or to hinder its de-

And Letter to Dr. Tenison thereupon

Plot many Days after, the Prolocutor eafed himself in a Letter to Dr. Tenison, touching some Paffages at the Close of the Protestation, wherein he conceived himself to have been particularly affected; and chiefly with relation to some Obstructions which were thrown in the Way of his delivering the Protestation; which being mostly Personal, and containing nothing of Mement to the main Points in Dispute, we shall here close this Year's Account of these Quarrels within Doors, and return to the Skirmishing with

Vindication of the Test-Act answered.

The Dean of Chichester's Vindication of the Corporation and Test-Acts, which we have already given a large Account of, was too warm a Piece to lie unanswered; especially as it greatly affected the civil Administration, and the Concerns of a very considerable Part of the Nation, who are restrained by those Acts from Posts of Trust and Profit in the Government. The most considerable who engaged in this part of the Controverse, was one who undertook to expose the false Foundations of Dr. Sherlock's Vindicacation, and answers so much of his Book against the Bishop of Bangor as related to Protestant Dissenters, And another, who endeavoured to shew, in a Letter to the Doctor, on that Occasion, the Wickedness and Injustice of making any Addition to a divine Institution; by humane Authority, a Term of religious Communion, and a Qualification to a Civil Employ.

The former of thele, after having taken notice of the unfair manner made use of by the Doctor in flipping from the Points in Controversie between him and the Bishop, and taking Shelter in a fresh Quarrel, observes, that this Artifice was calculated to affift a Party, and therefore, that it was necessary to say somewhat to

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this Point, diffinct from the other matters in Dispute, Anno Reg.

and goes on to this purpole:

I fay, 'tis necessary to speak to it immediately, because, as something upon this Subject is supposed to be just coming upon the Stage of the World in a more publick manner, so the Doctor's Invective (for in this Case it can be called no other) is an open Attempt in Aid of that Interest, who form themselves, in the Name of the Church, (though falfly) to oppose what the Legislature might otherwise be inclined to do in this Matter, in favour of a just Proposal made in his Majesty's Speech.

The Doctor's Preface lays down the Foundation

of his Discourse in these distinct Words:

The Corporation and Test Act, and others of the like kind, were founded upon the Experience the Nation had of the Spirit and Temper of the many Sectaries amonest us. This made it impossible to avoid speaking of that Behaviour of Dissenters, which gave occasion to

thefe Acts.

It is evident to all who can remember the Circumstances of Things at that Time, and the Persons who promoted that Bill, called the Test Act, that it was not in the least occasioned by any view of this kind; that the Sectaries, as the Doctor calls his Protestant Brethren, or the Temper and Spirit of them at that time, had no share in the Proposal; the Dissenters were just then as well with the Church, and with the Government, as at any Time in that Reign; and but for Political and Papish Reasons, had even, but a very few Years after, received the Benefit of the repeal of many of the Penal Laws then in force against them, viz. those of 35 Eliz. and others; neither was there any Intention in the framing the Test At, which is the main thing in Dispute; I say, there was no Intention that it should be put in Execution against the Dissenters; on the other Hand, they were assured by the Earl of Shaftsbury and Duke of Buckingham, and the other great Men, who pushed forward the A& in Parliament, that they should have a Clause inserted in their Favour, in some other Act, the same Seffion.

I need not enter into a particular Detection of the foul Practices foon after this used with the Diffenters, and how the Politicks of the persecuting Party, Anno Reg.

in the remainder of that Reign, where exercised in turning the Edge of this Law against the Dissenters, especially in those Intervals of Time, in which Popish Agents influenced the Government to throw all the Scandal possible upon the Dissenters, even the loading them with the Guilt of the Popish Plot, and drawing them into Sham-plots, by unjust and abhorred Mea-

fures and Inftrumerts.

But it is absolutely necessary to mention this here, because the Doctor, who is too young a Man to remember, and yet, perhaps, has been too prejudiced to read both Sides, in the Account of these Things, may, for want of that due Information, have taken up thele Notions, viz. That it was upon the Experience the Nation had of the Spirit and Temper of the Sectaries or Diffenters, that the Teft Act was founded. It is a Mis stake, Sir; it was upon the just Apprehensions of the Danger of Popery. Its encroachment upon the Constitution, its growing Influence in Parliament, where the Duke of York, being a declared Papist, was always attended with about 16 Peers of the Popish Party, who were always as a dead Weight there in Aid of the Court-Party; also upon the visible Appearance of a Popisto Army, Commissions being, at that time, granted to Bernard Howard, --- Oglethorp, and four more other Popish Gentlemen, to command Regiments in the Army, and in the Troops, which were then in the Service of France: Upon these Views, I say, the King in all things favouring the Papifts, the Protestant Nobility, called at that time the Country-Party, framed this Law, not fingly to fecure the Church, as the Doctor infinuates, as it it was a Church Act, to fortifie the Church of England against the Dissenters, but effectually to fecure both the Church and State against the growing formidable Power and Influence of Papifts, in the Court, Parliament, Army, and Fleet.

The Doctor having thus laid down wrong Premifes, it is not to be wondered, that he draws from thence wrong Conclusions, especially at this Time, because of the corrupt Use which he makes of them to

serve a present Occasion.

These Acts, says the Doctor, being made for the security of the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Realm, the Intention plainly was to keep Nonconformists of all sorts, out of Offices Civil and Military, See the Vindication,

P. 5.

p. 5. Here the Question is begg'd, and the corrupt Anno Reg. Policy of the Court taken for the principal Intention IV. of the Legislature, and laid down fully, as the chief End of the Constitution or Law.

Here, after reciting some Historical Passages from the Dector, he goes on: This Narration is not only fictitious, but corruptly imposed upon the Reader as the Climax of an Action, which knew no such Measures

at all in its Introduction into the World.

For the Doctor to use, in this Narration, such Expressions as these, viz. It being then resolved: It became necessary to consider: The only Thing then that remained: In this view, the Sacramental Test naturally offered it self, and the like; I say, to use these Terms of an Historical Narration to a thing wholly formed in Romance, is the most unaccountable thing that ever a Divine of the Church of England was engaged in. And I must here call upon the Doctor to give us some Account, when and where these Debates

and Confiderations were held.

Now, if the Doctor will give me leave to fet him to rights in these Things, and to set this Matter in a clear View, I shall let him, and the World, see how, and by what Means, the Edge of this Law came to be turned from the Papists, against whom it was form'd, towards the Diffenters, against whom it was not intended; and this, with much better Authority than any he has yet produced for the Proof of what he has faid, will prove, that the Papists and High Churchmen, the same who have since shewn their Disregard to the Church of England, by their joining against the Protestant Interest in the late Reign, and by their taking up Arms against a Protestant King in this Reign, were originally the Cause, and have been all along the Means of turning thele Laws against Prote-Stant Dissenters.

To do this, I shall go back, and shew this Gentleman, by what Steps these Particulars are to be trac'd, and how the High-Churchmen have all along been Tools in the Hands of the Papists, to turn the Edge, not of these Laws only, but of all the Methods the Gwernment have taken for the Preservation of the Church of England, against Popery, upon the Dissenters; and to persuade the ignorant People, that the Anno Reg.

Church was in more Danger from Diffenters, that

from Popifo Idolaters.

Soon after the establishing this Test-Act against Popery, this secret Game began. Those Lords which had brought it about, were presently entitled, The Discontented Party; for Whig and Tory were not then known: The Diffenters finding them the zealous Affertors of Liberty, joined with them on all Occasiand they finding the Diffenters no ways dangerous to the Church, and always firm to the Confi. eution, joined with them again, till they got the Name of the Presbyterian Lords, though there was never but one Presbyterian Lord among them, viz. the old Lord Wharton. This was a very evident Token, that the Law these Gentlemen brought in, was not intended a. gainst the Distenters.

The Popith Plot, which broke out in the very Time of these Transactions, was a Proof of the hearty U. nion between these Gentlemen and the Disfenters ; for they were unanimous in the vigorous Prosecution of it in general, and equally diligent in detecting it in Parliament, and both suffered together, in the shamming off

that Plot, at the latter End of things.

As to the Law it felf, these Men, Friends to Liberty, as well Religious as Civil, were the Men that brought it in, and that kept it from all the Attempts which the Papists made to repeal it. 'Tis a very indifferent Testimony to prove, that it was made against the Diffenters, when the only Friends of the Differers were the Men who brought it in. On the other Hand, the Papists and the High-Party, enrag'd at the effect which this. Law had upon them, by feparating them, and depriving them of that Help which they would otherwise have been to one another, join'd in mutual Endeavours to throw the Odium of the Pop The Plot upon the Diffenters, and to turn the Enmity of the People against them, as the most dangerous Enemies to the Church; that so the Papists might be skreen'd from the Profecution of that Plot on one hand, and the Edge of the Law against Papists. might be turn'd against the Dissenters, to make them be rendered odious to the People, and dangerous to the Church.

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It was under the Distraction of this Management, Anno Reg. the other persecuting Laws were reviv'd Jand turn'd against the Dissenters, and the Test-Ast, in particular, rurn'd against them for the first Time; the Design of them being against the Papists, were, as it were forgotten, and all the Acts about Reculancy, forcing to Church, and to the Sacrament, were push'd upon the Protestant Dissenters, as if they alone had been the People against whom they had been intended. Thus far Popery manag'd in secret, and the High Party were the Instruments in publick, or the Tools of Popery to oppress their Brethren, as they have been many ways ever since.

From that time to this, there has been no Oppression deligned, or contrived for the Diffenters, but what it is apparent, the High-Church and Papists have join'd Hand in Hand in the carrying on, till at last it is apparent, the Popish and High-Church stands upon one Bottom, viz, that of Rebellion and the Pretender.

With what Face now can any one advance so evident an Untruth as this, that the Test-Ast was founded upon the Experience the Nation had of the Spirit and Temper of the Dissenters; whereas it is apparent, it was founded upon the just Appearance of Popery, as a Bulwark against it; that it was brought in by the Dissenters Friends, themselves quietly submitting to their own Injury, rather than be instrumental to hinder the Security of the Protestant Interest against Popery; and we may add, it was the greatest Blow to Popery that ever was struck since that Reign, even to the mortal Stab which it received by the Revolution.

The latter of these Opposers of the Dean's Vindication, &c. insists much upon the Distinction made by the Dean between Receiving the Sacrament, as it is a psitive Institution of our Saviour, which he says is not made a Test by this Act; and the receiving it according to the Usage of the Church of England, which only is the Test therein required, and endeavours to shew:

That Jesus Christ, by his sole Authority as Lawngiver, has enjoin'd it upon all who have Faith in him, when they meet together professedly upon a religious account, and eat Bread, and drink Wine, that they do it in remembrance, &c. by virtue of which, that be-

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comes an All of Devotion; and confifts in Circum. stances so simple and indifferent in themselves, that this likewife too was the most probable Ast of Devo. tion that all his Followers might intirely agree in their Compliance with, so as Occasionally upon all Opportunities to unite in, for the frequent recognizing their common Faith in him, and strengthening one another in that fundamental Principle which denominated them to be Christians. For the Prevalency of private Opinions, in things indifferent in themselves, very early discover'd it self amongst the Followers of our Saviour, and greatly disturb'd and prejudiced the Christian Interest in general. It seems therefore to be the result of no less than divine Wildom, to leave that Testimony or Act of Devotion, necessary for the frequent Remembrance of the great Founder of our Religion as Christians, and for a common Tye of Charity and Brotherly Love amongst one another; to leave this, I fay, circumstanced so plain and simple, that it should be impossible for any Diffention about it. So that however the Followers of that one Head might from humane Frailties, frequently be drawn into little Differences and Peevishnesses in their private Opinions; from the very Manner of this Institution, it is manifeltly intended as a ready Expedient to unite such again in their common Faith, and by reminding them of the Example of our Saviour, refresh and keep alive such Motives of Love and Good-will to each other, as has been declared by Christ himself to be the greatest Evidence of a true belief in Him.

For this wise End, nothing enters into the Institution of Jesus Christ, which can possibly be matter of Misunderstanding, or Dissention amongst his Followers: Shall then any Community pretending to be Christians, under what Denomination soever, arrogate to themselves a Power of altering this Institution, by making some other things necessary thereunto, which Jesus Christ did not? Because, by the Command of Jesus Christ, eating Bread and drinking Wine is made a religious As, frequently to be repeated by every Christian, for the Purposes already mention'd; shall any humane Power come and say, That shall not be so, unless likewise the Circumstance of Kneeling, Sitzing, or any other indifferent Posture or Assien, be ob-

observ'd in its Celebration? For, the whole is con- Anno Reg. cern'd about things in themselves indifferent, and becomes an Act of Devotion from the Authority of the Infilmer; whereby an indifferent thing, by the fole Injunction of a proper Authority, to circumstanced, becomes effential to the Inftitution; but no other indiffrom thing, not enjoin'd by the same Authority, can be made to. Therefore the Kneeling, or any other Posture or Action, expressing Decency, may be indifterently used, according to Customs of places, and at the Communicants choice a but to make that, or any thing elfe, to necessary thereunto, as not to suffer the other to be complied with, without a Compliance too with that, is grafting a bumane Invention upon a divine Institution, and perverting the very End and purpose of Christ's Ordinance of to bediraleng boile M ad at

Order and Decency, in Afts of Devotion, are cerrainly the Daty of every Christian to cultivate and encourage; and a fincere pions Mind seldom wants very particular Intructions therein. Postures and Habits of the Body eafily obeyothe Impressions of an affectionate Mind; and a Person in a full Sense of his Duty in Wership, will never want his Limbs and Postures directed into any particular Forms by an authoritative Act. But how much foever Direction and Advice may be wanting in this respect, yet where a Power claims a Right to impose it, and makes it a necessary Condition of Celebration, it is to all intents and purpoles usurping the Authority of Christ: for that alone can make an indifferent Action an Action of Devotion, because it becomes an Action of Devotion, by its being done with luch particular regard, in obedience to his Command. Where therefore a humane Authority enjoins the Oblervance of somewhat indifferent in a religious Action as necessary, a Compliance thereunto is acknowledging the fame Virtue in a humane Precept, as in that which is divine; because the Observance of what is indifferent, upon the Authority of a positive Institution, is of the very Esfence of making that Observance an Action of Devotion, as it is an Acknowledgment of Christ's Legislative Authority; and the doirg it without that regard, would make it cease to be an Act of Religion. So that the indifferent Action, which becomes religious by its being done in Compliance with a proper Authority, is irreligious and mick-

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The Value of every Good in Possession, is very much determined by its Security; for how great for ever it is in its self, yet its Precariousness much diminishes the Value; and all Addition to its Security, is an Addition to its Value. What soever then is made a measure of Qualification to serve the Publick, does more or less secure the publick Good, as it adds to or lessens the publick Strength; and the publick Strength is always in proportion to the number of Individuals, (their Abilities supposed equal:) what ever therefore lessens the publick Strength, weakens the Security every Man has for his Possessions, and conlequently leffens the Value of those Possessions: And therefore every Test of Civil Qualification, that diminishes the Number of Civil Members, diminishes the Strength of the Publick; and because the Diminution of such Strength, is a Diminution of the Security every Individual has for his Possessions, every fuch Test is a Violation of the fundamental Law of Nature.

The Reason of enlarging upon this Controversie.

Thus far it has been judged proper to enlarge upon this Controversie, because it so nearly concerns a Point of great Moment to the Civil Government; although it grew out of a Dispute of a different Nature at first; and because the Merits of this Caule, so far as it affects a great Part of his Majesty's Subjects, who now lie under some civil Incapacities, has been much canvassed of late, with Expectations of its coming before the great Assembly of the Nation in Parliament: How it will appear in the Light these Difpurants have left it, we must leave to the Reader to judge.

The Bishop of Bangor concludes the Quarrel as to minations.

And because we have taken Notice already of that Part of the Conduct towards the Bishop of Bangor and his Oppofers, as has drove them into a great deal of private Scandal and personal Recrimination, it may be personal Recri-proper to follow it so far as the Bishop himself had Patience with it.

The last mention of this was concerning Dr. Snape's Vindication, wherein he loads Mr. Pillionniere upon the Evidence of Mr. Milis's Wife and Scholars. this, that envied Proselyte replied, and endeavoured to invalidate and expose the Doctor's scandalous and officious Methods in collecting such Charges and Proofs

Proofs against him. This is divided into four Chap-Anno Reg.

The first of which is, A Short Recapitulation of the substantial Facts over-look'd by Dr. Snape, or clouded by his general Afperfions. The Second is, An Answer to the Facts allenged against La Pillionniere. The Third contains, Remarks upon what Dr. Snape fays, in order to clear his Principles of the bedry Imputation of justifying the main Pretentions, and the Cruelties of the Church of Rome. And the Fourth is, A Vindication of La Pillioniere's Principles ; with Reflexions upon some Paflages in a Book without a Name, fix'd upon him by Dr. Snape; meaning La Pillionniere's Translation of Sir Richard Steel's Dedication to the Pope, with notes to it. To this Reply is added, a large Appendix, cortaining feveral Letters, Certificates, and other papers, in behalf of Mr. la Pillionniere, to invalidate the Evidences produced against him by Mr. Mills. To this Reply the Lord Bishop of Bangor prefixes a Letter to Dr. Snape, which contains that Prelate's Defence, both of himself against the many (pretended) Calumnies fixed upon him in Dr. Snape's lare Vindication, and of Mr. La Pillionniere. The Conclusion of which is as fol-

Now return to you, in order to take Leave, which Part of a Let-I I cannot do better, than by begging of you to re-ter from the view your own Conduct, in a manner, if it be pof- Bifk op of Banfible, impartial and difinterested. Give me leave to gor to Dr. represent to you, a Man of Figure, a Divine of the Snape. Church of England, a Master of one of the greatest Schools in the Nation, a Doctor in Divinity; a person of these Characters, publishing in the most outragious manner, a Scandal upon a Man, of whom he himfelf knew nothing, because he lived in my House; publishing this (as he himself since acknowledges) folely upon the Word of a Gentleweman, in an accidental Conversation; first publishing it, and seeking for proofs of it afterwards: To this purpole, hunting after new Scandal to support the old, with an unwearied Diligence and Hurry, embracing and venting the Tales of School-Boys, for Evidence in the Court of Conscience; and of School-Boys, under the Influence of a Master, who was a party too much concerned; taking Accounts of a person with the greateft

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Anno Regi

greatest Greediness, from his known Adversary; citing persons as witnesses, who had declared, they would not restifie the points mentioned; running to and fro, in such a manner, as if to support a Calumny were one of the greatest Affairs upon the Hands of a Christian; forcing himself into private Conversation, and then printing that Conversation without the leave of the persons concern'd, as far as appears, and in one Case, against a promile to the contrary; pressing with the most ungensleman-like Vehemence for the Sight of private Letters, and for secret History to which he had no Right; raking into every Channel of Infamy that could be thought likely to afford any thing in time of Diffress, to help out the pinable Scene; and at last, bringing it to end in nothing that was really any part of the first Charge; but making up the Disappointment and Defect by terrible Outcries and Groans, supported by possibilities, and May be's, and feign'd Letters, bringing Juppool Confequences for the proof of politive Scandal; alledging points not so much as known to him at the Time of the Accusation, in order to justifie his having made that Accusation; and diverting the Reader with fresh rancour against my self, and a new Heap of Milrepresentations of my Doctrines, instead of either acknowledging an hafty Passion, or proving the point in Question against another.

This is the Image, in which you will find your felf too much concern'd, when you review your own Behaviour: A Behaviour, which, I believe, you will then be able to reconcile to the Charity, and Humility, and Forbearance of the Gospel, when you shall shew that one, whom you allow to take a Method quite different from all Pipish Missionaries, p. 64. is yet to be prov'd one himself, from that very difference; or when you shall discover or produce any one person still remaining a Jesuit, or a Papist, customarily receiving the Sacrament in a Protestant Church; always avowing in Conversation, and in publick, the same principles of private Judgment for many Years; a Jesuit contending not once, or by chance, but constantly and uniformly for King George's real Right to the Throne; a Fesuit endeavouring leriously to convert persons from the Church of Rome, and writing in a very good manner, (as you your your self acknowledge) not to a Protestant, in order Anno Regard to carry on a Shew, but to a Popish Lord, to draw IV.

him from Popery; and uniformly pursuing and promoting, where-ever he is, one and the same consistent Scheme of Protestantism, against the Vsurpations of the Pope, and of all others equally void of Right. When you produce any one Papist, who has been allow'd and indulg'd such a Behaviour for many Years, for the Good of the Romish Church, I will acknowledge Possibilities and Impossibilities to be much the same; and will own, that you have a License to go on as you have begun.

But in the mean time, and in the present View I have of your Conduct, I pity those who sit down in Company with you, whilft you have such Work upon your Hands; I pity those, who in such Seasons, either vifityou, or meet you any where accidentally in your Visits. I pity those, into whose Houses you thrust your self for Tales and Stories. I pity those, who either correspond or converse with you, at a Time when you are led by refentment to think private Correspondence and private Conversation, to be neither an improper nor a dishonourable Entertainment for the Publick. I heartily with you a more Generous and Christian Frame of Spirit. I pray God, when you lie upon your Death. Bed, under the Apprehension of a Judgment to come, you may have a more solid and a more Christian Peace of Mind than what you feem now to boalt of, Pref. p. vi, x. And that in order to that, you may practife the great Evangelical Rule, What soever ye would they should do unto you, even fo do unto them. I am, &c.

Benj. Bangor.

After this, Mr. Mills wrote an Answer to Mr. Pillionniere's Reply, and Rouire, his Usher, made a strange recantation upon Oath; which ran into so much Dirt and Contradiction, that all Sides began to cry out Shame, and wish an End to such inhumane and base Practices. And on this Occasion, the Bishop thought fit to make his last Declaration by publick Advertisement as follows.

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Anno Reg.

IV.

The Bishop of Bangor's last Declaration.

TEaring of Mr. Rouire's designed Answer to what I publickly declared upon the first Sight of his falle Oath, and finding that Dr. Snape and Mr. Mills do, in effect, own him for their Evidence, by not purring a Stop to his Wickedness; and being resolved nor to enter my felf into any future Debates with a milerable Man, whom I know to be perjut d; I cannot forbear once to make the following Declaration; not only because I am greatly injur'd my self, but because I could have no Peace in my own Mind, if I were not as ready to defend the reputation of an innocent Man who fuffers upon my Account, as my own. And I confess I am the more zealous in it, because I have too much Reason to believe, that there are Persons, not yet thought of by the World, who have some Hand in this infamous Attempt to ruin his good Name, as well as to abuse me; and because this new Effort of Wickedness is transacted under the impious Hypocrisie of Repentance, Reconciliation, Receiving the Communion, a folemn Oath, and, to crown all, a great regard for the Church. Circumstances! which, with all lerious Minds, will create an Horror at the thing it lelf, and a Deteftation both of him, and of those who affift or encourage him.

I do here, after the most serious Recollection, declare in the most solemn manner, the following Particulars, viz. That Mr. Rouire hath frequently, before me, with Eyes lifted up to Heaven, called the Good God to mitness to the Truth of the very contrary to what he bath lately sworn about what passed at Croydon, between himself, Dr. Snape, Mr. Milts, &c. and about other Points likewise: That when I first saw him, and several times afterwards, he assured me, with Appeals to God, that he came voluntarily, in order to make Mr. Pillionniere amends for the Injury be might have unwarily done him, by some idle Words dropp'd by him in Conversation with Mr. Mills, and not so much as spoken in earnest; but for which he now asked God and him Pardon: That he frequently call d the same God to witness, That he had no Interest, no End to serve in what he did, but that of Truth and Justice to an injured Man, whom he had always esteemed, and lov'd as his own Soul: That as he first engaged bimself voluntarily, so I never once had the teast Occasion to urge him to go on; but that he came perpetually with Offers of Service, often declaring in Con-Anno Reg. versation with me, his Readinass to take an Oath in any Court of Justice, which he also plainly intimates in one of his Letters: That through the whole Course of the Affair, I never gave him even the Encouragement which I lawfully and honourably might have done, to a Man who had already engaged himself, out of an honest Principle, (as it then seemed) in a Cause which I thought good; having absolutely deny'd him two Particulars, which he ask'd very early; and having never once spoken a Word of doing him even the least Service in my Power, but upon his own putting the Case of his being dismis'd by Mr. Mills for having testified to the Truth, and upon the Supposition of his appearing throughout the whole, a Man of Integrity: In which Circumstances be

had certainly a Right to it.

I have now look'd over his many Letters to Mr. Pillionniere, as well as his French Account of Persons and Things, written of his own Accord, with his own Hand, and entitled, An ample Testimony to the Truth : In which I find not only the worst Representation polfible of all those with whom he is now reconciling himself, both at London and in the Country; but the facred Name of God call'd to witness to the contrary of what he has fince Iworn; the Wickedness and Injustice of Mr. Pillionniere's Enemies set forth in lively Colours; Vows of Friendship and Service to him, from which all the Powers of Hell should not move him; Affurances of God's support of his Innocence, and Prayers for his Victory over all his other Adverfaries; with Texts of Scripture intermixed, to bear him up against the Malice of those, with whom this Man is now united. And as I cannot but declare, from the whole put together, that there hardly ever was such a Scene of low, complicated, sanctify'd Iniquity; fo, I can judge no otherwise of him, than as of a Man who may, with equal Justice, be made ule of to Swear any one out of his Life.

For my self, I have now, for near a Year, been perfecuted with a Course of personal Calumnies, first introduced into the World by Dr. Snape; all which I have chosen to have fully try'd before the World, rather than to take the Remedy the Law provided, that so the greatest Enemies I have, may be Judges themselves on which side Guilt and Insamy lie. And Anno Reg. 1

now at last, after all Points are cleared beyond Reply! and no Man of common Modesty is left for a Witne sto Scandal, I am infamoufly arracked by an Ecclefiaftical Knight of the Post, under the Guise of Sanctity. This Man is not only still in Mr. Mills's Service, but folemnly reconciled to him, with all the Pomp of impious Piety, before he appears in this bleffed Work. This Work he performs, as he himself declares, in order to a Reconciliation with Dr. Snape. As the Doctor could not probably be ignorant of this glorious Design, so, we are certain, he has made no publick Declaration of his diflike of it. Now this is the same Man whom Mr. Mills (as well as the Doctor) knew long ago to be abandoned to Shame; and whom Dr. Snape has in effect, declared in Print, to be capable of any thing, and confed quently of solemn Perjury; and yet he has been kept in the Service of Mr. Mills, and the Doctor, in all Appearance, accepts not only of his Acknowledge ment of an Offence towards himself, (for which I blame him not) but of his Oath to injure and abuse others. This Man was a Capuchin Fryar, but we hear of no Scruples about his Conversion. Without any such Ceremony, he is received as an Evidence for two English Divines, against a Person, who has given the World a large Account of himself, not one Particular of which have they been able to contradict. He is received (it feems) under the Notion of one Repenting, and taking a folemn Oath: Whereas he can have no fuch Plea, because his former Deceir was transacted under the same Colour of Repentance, Reconciliation, and the most solemn Appeals to God, as the Doctor faw plainly enough long ago.

After I have once made these Declarations, I leave it to all to believe this wretched Man, who can. But as for those worthy Divines, whose Evidence he now is, it will not be enough for them to disown him, after they find he can prove nothing to their purpose; for they knew what he was before he appeared in this Manner, which was not the Case of others, who were deceived by him. And let them please themselves with what Imagination they will, all good Men will rise up with one Voice; against such Methods of Controversie, and abhor such an Insult upon all that is satered, Good, and Just. And they must in this Abhortence, and will have their Share, not with standing all

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their Zeal for Religion and the Church, so lavishly Anno. Reg. display'd in almost every Page of their own Writings. This Wickedness is transacted for their Use and Service; and the Infamy of it, shall and will stick upon them, as long as their Names hall remain the first upon Record, in the Annals of Controversial Scandal. And so I pray God to forgive them; and from this Time defire to turn my Thoughts to Subjects of much greater Importance.

May 5. 1718.

B. BANGOR.

This Year has brought forth a Novelty from the some account of Hands of a very obnoxious Person, called, NAZA-Mr. Toland's RENUS, or a JEWISH, GENTILE, and MAHO-Nazirenus. METAN CHRISTIANITY, containing the Histony of the antient Gofpel of BARNABAS, and the modern Gospel of the MAHOMETANS, attributed to the same Apostle: This last Gospel being now first made known amongst Christians, &c. Every one's natural Curiofity made this Book strangely spread upon its first Publication; but the best Judges thought not the Work answerable to its Titles and Contents, but found it a Collection of Historical Fragments. put together with so little Connection, that the Proof of most things remained upon the Veracity of the other, which common Prejudice allowed to be but very little; it, in short, rather amuses and confounds what most Persons had received with some Measure of Certainty before, than convinces the Reader of any real past Mistakes, or of any new Truths.

It has received two or three Answers, that discover much more personal Malice to the Author, than fincere Regard for Truth; fo that it may yet be reckoned to stand untouched, let its Mistakes be never so great, and it is like to remain so till a better Temper can be met with in Controversie, than the World has of late been accustomed to. It bears a very long Preface, which enlarges, with handsomeness enough, upon the general Misfortune on that Account, and with some Spirit shews the Collusions and unfair Crafts and Practices of the Clergy, in particular, as to their Management of Controverse; which he very feafonably proves from the Conduct of the Bishop

IV.

Anno Reg: of Bangor's Enemies at present. In short, let some People load what they think of it upon the Author. touching Herefie, Unfoundness of Principle, and some fuch like Terms of no fignificancy, in the Mouths of most; yet his Preface is so full of the just Sentiments of Liberty, and a rational Freedom, as to make it worth any Person's while to perule it, who is not fond of an intellectual Slavery.

Conduct of the Diffenters.

How far some will allow the Conduct of those. who separate from the National Church, with relation to some Concerns of a religious Import, to belong to this Head of Ecclefiastical Affairs, cannot well be gueffed; but we think it not amis to observe thereupon, that they have this Year gone off from their true Interests in a very strange manner, by betray. ing too much of that old Leaven which has heretofore rendered them obnoxious to the civil Power. and with which they now stand home charged by fome of their Enemies.

Every one, who has the Honesty to speak Truth, must confess, that they have been always hearty for the present Settlement of the Crown, and must remember their Fidelity and Zeal for the Government, ever fince the present Succession thereunto, especially in the late Rebellion: And how far they have pleaded fuch Merit, and what Prospect they have had of succels, for getting clear of some Legislative Acts to their prejudice, can be a Secret but to few. This Caule has been largely argued without Doors, and follicited above, with a very promising Aspect; but very unhappily have they entangled themselves in a Net, that was never spread for them, and discovered a Temper that no way claims such a Confidence and Indulgence from their Superiors. The Unseasonable, not to sav, unchristian Heats, which have arole amongst some of the Established Church, concerning some particular Constructions and Explanations touching the Doctrine of the Trinity, has Years been too well known to the World. But some Diffenters falling into the wrong fide of that Dispute, as lying under the Imputation of Herefie, their Teachers and Leaders have drawn out upon them fuch a feverity of Censure and Denunciation, as no way agrees with that Subordination which the Peace and Security of the British-Constitution demands over all

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its Subjects. They have, according to their Disci-Anno Reg. pline, proceeded against delinquent Members with Ecclefiastical Deprivations, and Exclusions from Communion, and erected in some Congregations, new Standards of Orthodoxy, which hardly any but the Papal Power has ever yet laid claim to; they have loaded the imaginary Hereticks with such Marks of Odium, as to injure them in the common Privileges of the Community, and to expole them as whit to be dealt with in ordinary Trade, and unworthy of the common Offices of Humanity and Neighbourhood; and according to their present disposition, where this Zeal without Charity is like to end, must be left to Time to discover; but it is certain, very little can be promised therefrom, of that benevolent Deportment and Behaviour which is so much wanted, and by all good Men prayed for, to unite all his Majesty's Subjects in Sentiments and Pursuits for their common Interests, both in Religion and Government; and it can give but very little Encouragement to the Legiflature, to raise People to a greater Power in the State, who make so unchristian a Use of that little they have amongst one another. This ill Spirit and Bitternels of Temper in the Interest of Orthodoxy and found Doctrine, may not however taint the whole of so large a Body. But those who are better minded, would do well therefore to shew a suitable Dislike of such Practices, and not let the Government want the Services of a very great Number of valuable, trufty, and able Subjects, out of a Jealousie, which is due only to some few of them.

This holy Warfare, and Quarrelling for God-sake, Religious Broils has this Year pestered the Kingdom of France, as in France, much as ever; notwithstanding the Importance of their civil Concerns, which have stood very precarious, on many accounts, at Home as well as abroad, ever since the Death of their late King. The Assair of the Constitution has been in continual Fluctuation, and sometimes got, and sometimes lost Ground, as incidents have occasionally savoured the contending Parties; and at the close of this Year, it seems to be hastening towards a Crisis, and a necessity of having it determined, whether it shall be absolutely received or not; that is, in short, whether that People will en-

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Anno Reg.

tirely subjugate themselves to the Pope's Infallibility and Authority in all matters Ecclefiaftical and Religious, or reserve to themselves a Power of Appeal to some other Privilege, in Cases where they may presume his Holiness to extend his Authority beyond Bounds. We must therefore leave that Affair in this uncertain Posture to the succeeding Year, and shall close the present Division of this Work with a very handsome Remonstrance hereupon, which the famous Society of the Sorbonne at Paris made in Compliment to the Earl of Stair, his Majesty's Minister at that Court; by one of their own Members, a Subject born of Great-Britain, with the present of a Book to his Excellency, published about this Time concerning Christ's Kingdom, and the Sovereignty of Temporal Princes, in Opposition to the Doctrines of the Jesuits, as follows:

Opinion of the Sorbonne concerning the Pope's Infallibility and Supremacy. My Lord.

THE Faculty of Divinity has been pleased to appoint me to present this Book to your Excellency, which contains the Censures that have at all Times been thundered against the Errors and pernicious Doctrines of such as teach, That the Pope may depose Kings dispose of their Crowns excite

'may depose Kings, dispose of their Crowns, excite their Subjects, not only to Disobedience and Rebellion, but likewise to imbrue their murthering Hands in the Blood of their Sovereigns, and to commit a Parracide so expressly forbidden by the Holy

Scriptures, the ancient Canons of the Church, and the Practice of the purer Times of Christianity.

'This Work, my Lord, setting forth, That the Son of God came into the World only to give the Kingdom of Heaven, and not to disturb the Princes of the Earth: That the Power of the Church is altogether Spiritual, and ought in no manner to extend over the Temporalities of Kings: That Peter was given to the Church only as a Minister, and not as a Master. This Work, I say, which shews what have been at all Times the true Sentiments of the Divines of Paris, will undeceive part of Europe, and take off the disadvantagious Idea they have of our Attachment and Fidelity for our Sovereigns. They will thereby see, that Ambition and Interest have never prevailed over the Duty of our Ministry, and that

that we never followed the Example of those base Anno Reg. and felfish Flatterers, who, through a Complaifance as · Criminal as Mercenary, have maintained and forged those Opinions about Infallibility, those Fables and 'Ultramountain Chimera's, to no other End, than that they might reign with the Pope over all Nati-

ons, and even over Kings themselves.

'You will, doubtless, my Lord, approve a Book, whose Doctrine is so conformable to that found Reason and Penetration, which Soine in you; that noble and sublime Genius, that vast, clear, and dis-' cerning Mind, and that profound and extensive Knowledge, which you continually employ for the Service of the King of England, and the Good and Advantage

of all the Subjects of Great-Britain.

'I am to congratulate my felf, my Lord, for being born one of those Subjects, fince 'tis to that Quality "I partly owe the Honour which the Faculty has done me, to charge me with this Mark of their Esteem and Consideration for your Excellency, and that it 'affords me a favourable Opportunity to give you this small Proof of my sincere Veneration and perfect Respect.

Anno Reg. IV.

Of Independent Occurrences.

The Affair of the Earl of Peterborough's Seisure in Italy.

A Very surprizing Incident of this Year, was the Seisure of the Earl of Peterborough in Italy. His Lordship ser out in the Month of August for Paris, in his way to that . Country, with very few Attendants, and charged with no publick Business; that was commonly, at least, known any thing of: And towards the Close of the following Month, there came Advice, that on the 11th, N. S. his Lordship was seized at Bologna by two Irish Officers, (one of them named Obryan) who entering his Room with Swords drawn, demanded him to surrender himself Prisoner; and they immediately secured all his Papers. His Lordthip being surprised in his Night-Gown, and the House surrounded by the Sbini, being Soldiers of the Cardinal Legate, he had it not in his Power to make any Refistance, and was some time after carried Prisoner to Fort Urbino. To colour this violent Proceeding, it was given out that his Lordship was concerned in a Conspiracy against the Pretender, but the same was looked upon as a villanous Defign, to cast a Scandal upon the British Nation, for it was plainly a matter concerted; all the Letters, by a former Post from Rome, mentioning a Rumour of a Conspiracy against the Pretender formed by English Travellers, upon which, Orders were fent to double the Guards at Urbino. But they could make nothing of this shallow Artifice, whoever gave themselves the Satisfaction of Concerting it; for a few Days after, his Lordship was ordered to be set at Liberty; and the Pope's Officers excused his Arrest, upon Pretenfions they knew not who he was, and that they had general Orders to secure all Strangers; but his Lordship received that excuse with a suitable Indignation, and refused to ftir out of the Fort, till he had received Instructions from his Sovereign touching the Affront put upon him.

After various Reports however concerning this matter, we were at last informed, that on the 15th of October, N. S. his Lordship was enlarg-

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ed from his Confinement in Fort Urbino, and brought Anno Reg. Bologna in the Cardinal Legare's Coach. The next Day, the Cardinal Legate gave his Lordship a magnificent Entertainment in Publick, and affured him in particular: 'That he was extream forry he had too credulously given way to his Arrest; and that he had been reprimanded for it by the Pope. who disapproved of his Proceedings; adding, that he had been deceived by falle Reports, and had paid too much Regard to the Instances that had been made to him on the Part of the Chevalier de St. George. And it went so far with some, that the Chevalier had himself sent Excuses to his Lordship for that Mistake. Yet a great deal of this surprising Occurrence remained a secret, and continued to divide People into various Sentiments thereupon. thip's Friends thought fit to publish a fort of Manifesto, by way of Letter, to clear him from the Imputations of any thing which was at first made a Pretence for this Proceeding; but the whole at last died away, without leaving much further certain about it, than that his Lordship was too tender of his own Honour, as well as of that of his Country, to make such an Impostor and a Fugitive worth his Regard in any respect whatsoever.

About the Beginning of this Year, Complaints of a great many Merchants, Masters of Ships, and others, were laid before his Majesty, concerning Pyracies frequently committed in the West Indies; whereupon the following Order and Proclamation was published.

Whitehall, Sept. 15.
Complaint having been made to his Majesty, by great
Numbers of Merchants, Masters of Ships, and others, Order and Proas well as by the several Governours of his Majesty's I-clamation for
slands and Plantations in the West-Indies, That the Py-superessing Pyrates are grown so numerous, that they infest not only rates.
the Seas near Jamaica, but even these of the Northern
Continent of America; and that unless some effectual
Means be usep, the whole Trade from Great-Britain to
those Parts will not only be obstructed, but in imminent
Danger of being lest: His Majesty has, upon mature
Deliberation in Council, been graciously pleased, in the
sufficiently pressing

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

pressing the said Pyracies; which Force, so to be employed, is as follows:

A List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed, and to be employed, at the British Governments and Plantations in the West-Indies.

Place where.	Rate, Ships	Guns.	
	S Adventure		Now there. Sailed from hence this
	Diamond		ther the 5th of last Month.
	Ludlow-C	Castle 40	Preparing to carry the Governour.
	1 Sloop Swift	6	Now there.
Jamaica	1	1	Surveying the Coast of the W.st-Indies, and then to return home; but during her be-
	6 Winchelfe		ing at Famaica, is to join the others for Security of the Trade, and intercepting Pyrates.
Barbadoes	5 Scarborou	gh 30	Now there.
Leeward	5 6 Seaford	201	Now there
Mands.	Sloop Tryal	6	Now there.
	6 Lyme	20	Now there.
	5 Shoreham	3°	Ordered home: Sailed thither from
Virginia	Pearl	40 <	Month, and is to cruile about the
New-York	6 Phoenix	20	Capes. Now there.
New Engl	e Squirrel		Now there.
gland'	Rote		Order'd home.
0			

Those at Jameica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward-Islands, are to join, upon Occasion, for ann ying the Pyrates, and the Security of the Trade: And those at Non-Ingland, Virginia, an! Non-York, are to do the like.

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And that nothing may be wanting for the more effe-Anno Reg. Qually putting an End to the faid Pyracies, his Majesty has also been graciously pleased to issue a Proclamation for Suppressing of Pyrates, promising his Majesty's Pardon to any English West-India Pyrates, who surrender themselves on or before the 5th of September next, for all Pyracies committed before the 5th of Fanuary next. And after the faid 5th of September, any of his Majesty's Officers, by Sea or Land, who take a Pyrate, upon his Conviction, shall have for a Captain 100 % for another Officer, from a Lieutenant down to a Gunner, 401. for an inferior Officer 301. and for every private Man 201. Lastly, Any Pyrate delivering up a Captain or Commander, on or before the 6th of September next, (so as he be convicted) shall have 200 l. Reward, to be paid at the Treasury. And whereas it has also been represented to his Majesty, that in March 1718, the House of Lords did, in an Address to her Majesty, set forth, That the French and Spaniards had twice, during that War, over-run and plundered the Bahama Islands; that there was no Form of Government there; that the Harbour of the Island of Providence might be easily put in a Posture of Defence; and that it would be of dangerous Consequence should those Mands fall into the Hands of an Enemy; wherefore the Lords humbly belought her Majesty, to use such Methods as she should think proper, for taking the faid Islands into her Hands, in order to fecure the same to the Crown of this Kingdom, and to the Security and Advantage of the Trade thereof: But that there were not any Means used, in compliance with that Address, for securing the Said Bahama Islands : and that at this Time the Pyrates have a Lodgment with a Battery on Harbour-Island, one of the Bahamas; as also that the usual Retreat and general Receptacle for Pyrates is at Providence, the Principal of these Islands: His Majesty has been further graciously pleased to give Directions for dislodging those Pyrates who have taken Shelter in the said Islands, as well as for securing those Islands, and making Settlements and a Fortification there, for the Safety and Benefit of Trade and Navigation in those Seas for the future.

But notwithstanding this Care, the Pyrates encrea- That Affair sed, and continued so bold in those Seas, that in the taken Notice following Sessions of Parliament, the House of Com-of by Parlia

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Anno Reg.

mons, in a grand Committee, taking into Confideration tion the State of the Trade to the Plantations, refolved also to go upon proper Measures for suppressing Pyracies in the West-Indies, and forthwith resolved to address his Majesty; 1. For the several Memorials. Petitions, and Representations, that had been sent or delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretaries of State, or Lords Commissioners of Trade, by the Governours and Traders to the Colonies and Plantations in America, with respect to those Pyrates, since the last Peace, with an Account of the Orders given thereupon. 2. For an Account of what Number of his Majesty's Ships were in the West-Indies, and at what time they were fent thither, and what Instructions were given to the Commanders of the faid Ships, in relation to the Suppression of Pyrates.

And their Success.

Captain Rogers sails for the Island of Providence, with a naval Force.

The Measures which were taken pursuant to those Resolutions, began to terrifie these robbers; and for further reducing them, on the 11th of April, Captain Rogers sail'd for his Government of the Isle of Providence, taking with him a Naval Force: But as the Government had received Accounts of the Surrender of leveral of the said Pyrates, upon Notice of the Preparations that were making against them, it was expected that the Terror of the Force ordered from all Parts to fall on them, and the great Clemency offer'd them on their Submission, would effectually suppress those Disorders, which were become very grieyous, by the daily Encrease of the Strength of the Pyrates, without coming to Extremity. was the more probable, because about that very Time, there came Letters from Bermudas, of the 16th of February, importing, ' That in December before, a ' Sloop was sent by Colonel Bennet, Governour of that Place, to the Island of Providence, the chief rendezvous of the Pyraces, to require them to lurrender themselves, and accept of his Majesty's most gracious Pardon contain'd in his Royal Proclamation, · of which the faid Sloop carried divers printed Copies. The Pyrates who were in the faid Island at that Time, received the Proclamation with great

Demonstrations of Joy, and promis'd to surrender themselves to the Governours of the English Plantations as soon as they could get convenient Passage, and said, they did not doubt but those who were at

Some of the Pyrates there furrender to Col. Bennet.

Sea would follow their Example, as foon as they Anno Reg. faw the Proclamation. Captain Henry Jennings, and fifteen others, were already arriv'd, and had furrender'd themselves. Leslie and Nichols, two other Pyrate Captains, had fent Letters by them, wherein they promifed to come and furrender themfelves, with a good Number of their Men. And towards the latter End of June, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralry received an Account from Captain Pearse, of his Majesty's Ship the Phanix, that he arrived at the Island of Providence, the 23d of February last, with his Majesty's Proclamation for suppresfing the Pyrates; that thereupon the Captains Homogold, Nichols, Burges, and Lefly, and 114 of their Companies, had furrender'd themselves to him, and accepted his Majefty's most gracious Pardon; that others came in daily; and that he hop'd in a little time to disperse all the Pyrates on that Island, who dropp'd off, as fast as they could meet with Opportunity of Passage. Captain Jennings, and great part of his Crew, went for Bermudas, before Captain Pearse's Arrival, to furrender; and Nappin's Sloop was daily expected at Providence; besides which, he was informed that there were but two Pyrate Sloops at Sea, and that those were gone on the Coast of Guinea, and from thence defign'd for Brafil; and this was the most we heard of this Matter this Season.

Mention was before made of the Celebration of the Festivals, how Anniversary of his Majesty's auspicious Accession to observed this the Crown on the first of August, and of his Corona- Year. tion the 20th of October; and it may be here sufficient to take notice, that the rest of the Festivals of this Year were solemnized as usual, excepting that the Birth-Days of the Royal Family were distinguish'd with uncommon Marks of Respect; and particularly that of his Majesty on the 28th of May, on which his Majesty entered into the 59th Year of his Age; there was at Kensington about Noon, a very numerous and splendid Appearance of the great Officers of State, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, Generals of the Army, Ladies of Quality, and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment his Majesty on that happy Occasion. At noon the Guns in the Tower and in St. James's Park were fired; and the Bells were rung all the Day; and in the Evening, there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and

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Anno Reg. IV.

other Demonstrations of publick Joy. About Nine in the Evening, there was a Ball in the Green-House in the Royal Garden at Kenfington, at which his Majefty, and great Numbers of the Nobility of both Sexes, were prefent; and the three young Princeffes danc'd French Dances, to the Admiration of the whole Affembly. About Eleven a Clock, a fine Firework, provided under the Direction of the ingenious Monfieur Desaguilliers, was let off, in the Paddock in Hyde-Park, clote to the King's Garden, and afforded great Diversion to the Beholders. This being over, the King and the whole Company return'd to the Green-House, where his Majesty staid till about One in the Morning. The Ball continued till Three, both in the Green-House, and in a Gallary in the Palace, the first Place being too little to contain all the Company.

The same Day, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princels of Wales receiv'd the Compliments of a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of both Sexes at Richmond, where, in the Evening, there was a

large Bonfire, and a Ball.

The same Day also, the Duke of Newcastle gave a splendid Entertainment to many Noblemen and Gen-

May 29. The Restoration-Day observed.

The next Day, being the Birth-Day of the two youngest Princesses, and the Anniversary of the happy restoration of King Charles II. and of the Royal Family, the same was observ'd in the usual manner; but many of the Disaffected, who, out of Bravado, were fo insolent as to wear Green Oaken Boughs, as a Mark of Distinction, were taken up by the Constables,

and kept in Custody till the next Morning.

It was however remarked, that an Abatement of some Extravagancies which had for some preceeding Years been promoted, under mistaken Notions of Loyalty, on the foregoing Day, had contributed to a better Temper in the Malecontents; and the due Obfervance of this Day by the Government's Friends, had to pauled the Spirit of Mischief and Opposition, as to have very much robb'd the Oak-Bough People of their Holy-Day; so that it became manifest the outragious rejoicings for that Occasion, had been more set on Foot out of Opposition and Affront at those, who were ready enough to take it as such, than

any real Value for the Benefits obtained by the Re-Anno Reg. flauration.

The 10th of June being the Pretender's Birth-Day, and many Disorders having been committed thereupon, by Persons who had not Sense enough of Care taken in Shame, and their Country's Dishonour, to restrain the 10th of them from most insolent and treasonable Testimonies June. of Joy for such an Occasion; and delighting to distinguish themselves with Badges, as wearing white Roses, &c. the Government took such Care to prevent the like happening this Year, that that Day past by with silence and quiet; and it was supposed also that the just Prosecution, Conviction, and Punishment of some, who had been Offenders on this Account the Year before, had much contributed to this Reformation.

Notwithstanding the continued Instances, both of the Behaviour Justice and Mercy from the Throne, yet the Non-justice of the Non-Justors continued implacable; a Set of Men, who here rors to fore demanded some charitable Constructions of their Conduct, because, by the Tenour of their Lives, they demonstrated some Regards of Conscience; but those the Government have had now to do with, have discovered such Trains of Conspiracy, and been engaged in such execrable Purposes, that they have justly brought down upon themselves the Detestation and Abhorrence of all Persons of Principle and Humanity, as well as the just Vengeance of the Laws.

A most flagrant Instance of the hellish Machinati-The villainous ons and Purpoles of these Men, has this Year given Designs of James us in James Sheppard, a Youth of tender Age, and an Sheppard a-Apprentice to a Coach Painter in Devonshire-Street, gainst his Mawithout Bishopsgate. This Lad, it seems, had wrote je fty. a treasonable Letter, and carry'd it to one Mr. Leak, a Nonjuring Clergyman, where he left it with his Maid, and faid, he would call for an Answer in a few Days. Mr. Leak being surprised at the Letter, and fearing it might be a Trick put upon him, thought fit to burn it, but afterwards acquainted Sir John Fryer, an Alderman and Justice of the Peace, who advised him to seize the Person when he came for an Answer, which he accordingly did; and the Lad being carried before Sir John, owned the Fact with

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

with an undaunted Boldness, and wrote a Copy of the Letter, which he said was verbatim with the Original. On this he was committed to Newgate, and thence removed into the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers, where no Impressions of Sorrow could be wrought upon him; so that on the 6th of March, he was brought to his Tryal at the Old-Baily, the most remarkable of which, was as follows:

Abstract of J. Sheppard's Tryal.

James Sheppard was Indicted for High-Treason, in imagining and compassing the Death of his Majesty King George. The Prosecution was managed by Sir Edward Northey Attorney-General, Serjeant Cheshire, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Northey, Council for the King; who having opened the Cause, acquainted the Court with the Reasons for the Prosecution of the Prisoner, and supported the Charge by the following Evidences.

Martha Wale deposed, That the Prisoner came on Friday, the 24th of January, to her Master's House, enquiring of her if her Master was within; to which the answered, No. Whereupon he gave her a Letter, which the carry'd in a Doors, and delivered to Mrs. Leak, her Master's Daughter, who reading the Superscription, found it directed for the Reverend Mr. Heath, and thereupon faid, It was not for her Father: However, laying the Letter by till her Mafter came home, it was given to him; and he seeing the Superscription, said, It was not for him; upon which she told him, It was left by the Prisoner to be delivered That her Master opened the Letter, and read it to himself, telling them, it was a villainous Letter, and read it to her young Miftress and to her; and saying, it was not fit to be kept, threw it into the Fire, and afterwards went up into his Study; and some time after came down again, laying, he would go and acquaint Sir John Fryer with it, which he did. And The added, that the afterwards hearing the Letter read at the Lord Sunderland's Office, which the Prisoner wrote before Sir John Fryer, she did believe it was the same that her Master had read to her and burnt.

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Mrs. Mary Leak deposed much to the same pur-Anno Reg. pose, confirming all that Martha Whale had said: IV. And being asked, if she remembered the Contents of the Letter that her Father had read to her and the Maid, and burnt? Answered, That the Contents were concerning destroying the King; and she did

believe it was much the same which the Prisoner af-

terwards wrote before Sir John Fryer.

Mr. John Leak deposed, That on Friday the 24th of January at Night, he having been abroad, when he came home, a Letter was given him by his Maid. which was subscribed, For the Reverend Mr. Heath : that upon feeing the Superscription, he doubted of its being for him; but was told by the Maid, that it was left for him; that he confidering also, that there was no such Person as Mr. Heath a Clergyman, in that Neighbourhood, opened the Letter, and having read it to himself, told his Maid and Daughter, it was a wicked and villainous Letter, and that he afterwards read it to them; and in abhorrence of such a villainous Defign, threw it into the Fire and burnt it. That then he went up into his Study, and there confidering on the Matter, and suspecting whether some malicious Person had not sent it, with a Defign to get his House afterwards searched, and finding it to fix an Odium upon him, he thought it adviteable to acquaint the Alderman of the Ward with the Matter; which he did the next Morning, being Saturday the 25th of January. That then he going to Sir John Fiver, he told him, the Person who brought the Letter ought to have been feiz'd; that then he reply'd, and he remember'd the Person who had left the Letter fignify'd, he would come again on the Monday following: He told Sir John of it, who thereupon order'd him, if he came, to get a Constable and secure him; and that the Priloner coming to him on the Monday following, he ask'd if his Name was James Sheppard, and if he left a Letter for him on the Friday before? To which he reply'd, Tes. That then he fent for a Constable, and carried him before Sir John Fryer; where he being examined, owned the bringing of the Letter, and also wrote a Copy of the Letter, which did very much agree with the Letter which had been left for him, and that he had burnt.

336

Anno Reg. IV.

Sir John Fryer deposed, That upon Saturday Morn? ing, the 25th of January, Mr. Leak came to him and acquainted him, There had been a very wicked and treasonable Letter sent to him, telling him the Contents of it in a fort of an Agony; that he asked him. If he knew the Person who sent it? To which he reply'd, No; but he did remember the Person had fignify'd, that he would come again on Monday; and that thereupon he gave him Orders, if he did come, to secure hm, and carry him before the Lord-Mayor, or some other Justice of the Peace; and accordingly he being, on Monday, with some Gentlemen at the Fountain-Tavern at Stocks-Market, his Man came to him and told him, that Mr. Leak, a Constable, and the Prisoner, wanted to speak with him. That he ordered his Man to get a Room below Stairs, and defiring Mr. John Nichols and Mr. Henry Langley, who were in his Company, to go in with him, he examined the Prisoner, asking him, If his Name was James Sheppard, and if he had delivered a Letter to Mr. Leak's Maid on the Friday Night before, figned for the Reverend Mr. Heath? To which he reply'd, His Name was James Sheppard, and he had delivered fuch a Letter; that then he ask'd the Priloner, if he had a Copy of that Letter? To which he answered, He had no Copy of it about him; but that if he had Pen, Ink, and Paper, he could foon write a Copy of it, in that he had it in his Memory. That he then ordered Pen, Ink, and Paper to be brought, and the Prisoner sat down in the Room, and having written the Letter, brought it to him; but had not put his Name to it. That then he bid him put his Name to it, which he did with a great deal of Readinels, and afterwards read it with much Presence of Mind and Calmness of Temper, telling him, that he did believe that to be a true Copy of the Letter he had left at Mr. Leak's House the Friday before, and thar, if at all, it differed but in some very few Words; which being produced in Court, was read; and is as follows:

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Anno Reg. SIR. IV.

FROM the many Discontents visible throughout this Kingdom, I infer, that if the Prince now reigning could be by Death removed, our King being here, he might be settled on his Throne, without much loss of Blood. For the more ready effecting of this, I propose, that if any Gentle nan will pay for my Passage into Italy, and if our Friends will intrust one so Young with Letters of Invitation to his Majesty, I will, on his Arrival, smite the Usurper in his Palace. In this Confusion, if sufficient Forces may be raised, his Majesty may appear : if not, be may retreat or conceal himself till a fitter Opportunity. Neither is it presumptuous to hope that this may succeed, if we consider how easie it is to cut the Thread of humane Life; how great Confusion the Death of a Prince occasions in the most peaceful Nation; and how mutinous the People are; how desirous of a Change. But we will suppose the worst, that I'am seized, and by Toture examin'd. Now that this may endanger none but my felf, it will be necessary, that the Gentleman who defrays my Charges to Italy, leave England before my Departure; that I be ignorant of his Majefy's Abode; that I lodge with some Whig; that you abscord; and that this be communicated to none. But be the Event as it will, I can expect nothing less than a most cruel Death; which, that I may the better support, twill be requisite that, from my Arrival to the Attempt, I every Day receive the holy Sacrament from one who shall be ignorant of the Defign.

Tames Sheppard.

Sir John Fryer proceeded to testifie, That he having read the Letter, he asked him if that was a true Copy of the Letter left by him for Mr. Leak; to which he answered again, it was, to the best of his Memory. That thereupon he sent for some Officers from the Compter, and committed him there, and afterwards went with him, and Mr. Leak, his Daughter, Maid; Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Langley, to the Lord Sunderland's Office, where the Copy of the Letter which he had lo written, was produced and read to him, which he owned with the greatest Unconcernedness imaginable.

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338

Anno Reg.

Mr. Jain Nichols confirmed what Sir John Fryer had depos'd as to writing the Copy of the Letter, and his being examined before Sir John Fryer; adding, That Sir John asking him his Name, Place of Abode, Age, &c. and whether he carried the Letter, of which what he now wrote was a Copy, to Mr. Leak? He reply'd, his Name was James Sheppard, that he lived with a Coach Painter in Devonshire Street; that he was 18 Years of Age; that tho' the Letter was subscribed for Mr. Heath, it was defigned for Mr. Leak. That the Prisoner being asked, Whom he meant by the King? He answered, the same Person whom they called the Pretender. And also whom he meant by the Usurper? He replied, The same Person they called King GEORGE; and that the Prisoner all the while was as much composed in his Mind as ever he had feen any Person in his Life. And that after Sir John had examined the Prisoner, and sent him to the Comprer, Sir John desired him to go to his Master, and see what Books or Papers he had; which he did, and the Prisoner's Master said, that his other Servant was not within, and he did not know which belonged to the one, and what belonged to the other; that thereupon Order was given to his Master, that nothing of the Prisoner's should be removed till farther Orders.

Henry Largley likewise confirmed what Sir John Fryer, and Mr. John Michols had depos'd; adding, That the Prisoner, upon this Expression in his Writing, But we will suppose the worst, that I am by Toreure examin'd, being asked, Whether he had fo well weighed the Marter, as to undergoe such Torture for the sake of the Pretender? He reply'd, He had so well weighed the Matter, and could undergoe it. And that he afterwards was present with the Priloner at the Secretary's Office, where he was examined by Mr. De la Fay, where he answered to whatsoever was asked him, with a great deal of Unconcernedness and Resolution. That Mr. De la Fay bid him read over the Copy of the Letter he had written before Sir John Fryer, and bid him consider it well, if it were right, and if no falle Construction might be put upon any of his Words; that he did read it to himself, and afterwards aloud, and did own it was his Writing, and it was a true Copy, as near as could be, of

of what he had written in the Letter delivered to Mr. Anno Reg. Leak's Servant.

Mr. Wafe, Mr. Nightingale, and Mr. Randal debos'd, That they being fent to the Prisoner's Master's House, were shewn the Prisoner's Trunk, where, among some Papers, was found one Paper, which was produced in Court and read, and did appear to have been a Draught of the Letter that the Priloner kad delivered to Mr. Leak's Maid, and differ'd very little in Words from the Copy that he had written before Sir John Fryer, faving that at the latter End there were thele Expressions: How meritorious an Act will it be to free these Nations from an Usurpation that they have lain under these Nine and Twenty Years? And that he thought it might be requifite, that while his Majeffy (meaning the Pretender) should be absent from Avignon, some Person should be found resembling bim, that should personate him there, lest the Rumour of his departure from Avignon should awaken this inquisitive and

supicious Court.

Mr. De la Fay deposed, That when the Prisoner was brought to the Lord Sunderland's Office, he did there acknowledge, that the Copy written before Sir John Fryer, and also the Paper found in his Trunk, and upon his Tyal produced and read in Court, were his own Hand-Writing; and that being bid to read them, and consider them well, that before he own'd them, he might be fure there was nothing in them but he would own; the Prisoner did so, and owned every thing in them; and that during the whole time he was there, he perceived no Uncomposedness in his Countenance, seemed under no disturbance of Mind, answered to every thing pertinently that was asked of him. All which was confirmed by Mr. Boroughs and Mr. Woodward, who were also then prelent. Mr. De la Fay said likewise, that the Prisoner did (being examined) acknowledge to this Effect. That he was the Son of Thomas and Mary Sheppard, of the Parish of St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, by Trade a Glover; that his Father dying when he was about Five Years of Age, at which time he removed down to Abbet Langley in Hertfordshire, went to School to one Mr. Hows, was afterwards removed thence and put to School at Mitcham in Surry, by Dr. Hinchman his Uncle by the Mother's fide, and after-

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Anno Reg IV.

wards lent down to Salisbury, went to School to Mr. Hales there, continuing about three Years, and was afterwards put Apprentice to Mr. Scott, by his Uncle Dr. Hinchman; that while he was at Salisbury, he had imbibed the Principles he then acted upon, by Conversation with his Fellow-Scholars, who, in the time of the Rebellion in the North, wish'd that the Pretender might have success; and that he was confirm'd in his Opinion, by reading some Pamphlets he faw lying on some Bookfellers Stalls, and particularly by one, entitled, A Vindication of the Bishop of and especially from the Improvement of the Words of St. Paul, That Persons ought to be obedient to the Powers that, were fet over them, although they were Tyrannical. He owned, that he did carry a Letter, and deliver it to Mr. Leak's Maid, of which the Copy he wrote before Sir John Fryer was a true Copy, as near as could be; and that the Paper found in his Trunk was his own Hand-writing. That he never had any Acquaintance with Mr. Leak, nor knowledge of him, any other way than that he was a Nonjuror; that though he had subscribed it, For the Reverend Mr. Heath, it was only by mistaking his Name, and that he did intend it for him. That he had three Years ago resolved upon the Defign to affassinate the King, and did determine to put it in Execution when Opportunity offered. This he own'd, and fign'd with his own Hand, it having been read distinctly to him, and read over by himself, confessing it was all true, except the Word King, (meaning King George) to which he objected, faying, He had never owned nor called him King in his Life. This Examination was produced and read in Courr, figned by the Prisoner, and attested by several Persons. There was also another Examination taken at the Lord Sunderland's Office by Mr De la Fay at another Time, wherein the Prisoner confessed as before, and insisted upon justifying the Defign: Which he also figned with his own Hand, and was produced and read in Court, and attested by several Witnesses.

These Depositions having been given by the Evidence for the King, the Prisoner was call'd upon by the Court to make his Defence; upon which he answered, That he acknowledg'd the Truth of what

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had been depos'd against him; saying, that he meant Anno Reg. it, that he intended it, and did not think there was an IV.

ny Harm in it, or any Guilt in the Fact, if committed.

The Prisoner declining to make any farther Defence, was called upon by the Court, to know if he would call any Evidences. To which he answered, No. The Court then proceeded to give the Charge to the Jury, observing to them the Heinousness of the Crime of Murther, and especially by Assassination; a Crime rarely known in England, though indeed common in that Country from whence fuch Persons would fetch the Person they call their King; a Crime heinous in its own Nature, but aggravated to the higheft Degree, being against the Life of so excellent a Prince as King GEORGE, under whom we enjoy our Religion, Liberties, &c. When the Court were beginning to sum up the Evidence, one of the Jurymen flood up, and faid. That he begg'd the Favour of the Court, that it might be explain'd and made out to him, by which of his Actions, and how many, that made him Guilty of an Overt-Act; And was answered, That an Overt-Act of Treason meant, when there was something more done than Words barely speken. And though Words spoken would not amount to High-Treason, yet those Words committed to Writing by the Person with a traiterous Intent, was an Overt-Act, and were High-Treason. And that this was the Opinion of Persons learned in the Law, as Judge Hales, Coke, &c. And, that the Prisoner had, by as full and Methodical Evidence as could be given, been proved guilty of High-Treason; that his writing those Letters were Overt-Acts; that his carrying the Letter to Mr. Leak was an Overt-Act, and especially, 1st, In that the Import and Design of that Letter was to excise and stir up Persons to bring in the Pretender. 2dly, That he himself did undertake to kill the King. 3dly, That he did endeavour the procuring of Forces to be ready at the giving of the fatal Blow; which were evident Proofs of High-Treason. With which Answer the Gentlemen of the Jury being satisfied, the Court having summ'd up the Evidence, the Jury went out, and after a very short stay, found the Prisoner Guilty of High-Treason. And he being ask'd, before the receiving of Sentence, What he had to fay why Judgment should not pals upon

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Anno Reg. upon him according to Law? Reply'd, He could IV. not hope for Mercy from a Prince he would not

Then the Recorder proceeded to give Sentence to

the Effect following:

Ames Sheppard, you are Convicted according to Law, of the greatest of Offences against Humane Authority, High-Treason, in Compassing and Imagining the Death of the King. Your Intent was to Kill, to Murther, and balely Affassinate his Majesty King GEORGE, in order to place a Popish Pretender on his Throne. It is very furprizing, that one so young in Years, should attempt so wicked an Enterprize; and it is more amazing, that you should still thus defend and justify, and not only think there is no Harm in it, but that the Action, if committed, would have been meritorious.

It was reasonable to think, that you had received those Impressions which incited you to this Undertaking, from some of those false and malicious Libels which have been industriously dispersed, to delude unwary Readers, and to alienate the Minds of his Majefty's Subjects; and it appears to be so from your own Confession, that you had imbibed your Principles from Sermons and Pamphlets, which make you think King GEORGE an Usurper, and the Pre-

tender your lawful King. Confider, unhappy young Man, whether you may not be in an Error; and what I now suggest to you, is not to reproach you, or to aggravate your Crime, but proceeds from Compassion, and with a regard to your further Consideration before you go out of the World; that you may be convinc'd of your Error, and retract it.

The Notions you entertain, are contrary to the Sense of the Nation; who found, by Experience, that their Religion, their Laws and Liberties, were in imminent Danger from a Popish Prince, and therefore they refcued themselves from that Danger, and excluded Papifts for the future from the Crown; and fettled it on his Majesty and his Heirs, being Protestants; which has been confirmed by many Parliaments, and the Nation feels the good Effects of lo happy an Establishment. It It feems strange, that you should hint at a Passage Anno Reg. in St. Paul for your Justification. If he exhorted the IV. Christians to submit to the Roman Emperors, even though they should be Tyrants, how comes it that you, a private Youth, should not only judge of the Title of Kings, in opposition to the Sense of so many Parliaments; but that you should think your self authorized to murther a Prince in peaceable possession of the Throne, and by whom his Subjects are protected in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges, and of every thing that is dear and valuable to Mankind?

You mention in your Papers, as if you must expect the most cruel Tortures. No, unfortunate Youth, the King you won't own, uses no cruel Tortures to his Subjects. He is King according to the Laws of the Land, and by them he governs. And as you have transgressed those Laws in the highest Degree, the publick Justice requires that you should submit to the Sentence ordained for such an Offender, which is,

That you be led from hence to the Place from whence you came, from thence you are to be drawn upon a Hurdle to the Place of Execution, and there you are to be bang'd by the Neck, and being alive, to be cut down, your Bowels to be taken out of your Body, and there burnt, you being alive: Your Head is to be cut off, and your Body to be divided into four Quarters, and your Head and Quarters to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think sit. And God Almighty have Mercy on your Soul.

The Air of Affurance and Unconcern with which His Behaviour this young Fellow sustained this awful Trial and Sen-afterwards. tence, was amazing to all Spectators; and he was sometimes observed to smile in Derision at some Passages thereof. And his Behaviour afterwards was attended throughout with a matchless Hardiness and Impenitency; some Instances of which may be best recollected from the Ordinary's Account of him, the chief of which was, that,

Ames Sheppard, was under 18 Years of Age, bord in the Parish of St. Saviour Southwark: That his Father dying, he was left to the Care of an Uncles who provided for his Education, and put him to a Latin School at Salisbury, where he was about three Years, and afterwards coming to London, was bound

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Annals of King GEORGE.

344

Anno, Reg. IV.

Apprentice to a Coach-Painter in this City, with whom he had liv'd about Fourteen Months when apprehended. As to the Crime he stood condemned for, he said, That by reading of certain Sermons, and other Books, he had learnt that he whom we call our King, had no right to the Crown of England, and so he was sully perswaded, that the killing of him would be a commendable thing; and from that time (which is about three Years ago) he had a mighty Impulse upon his Heart that he must be the Person that should do the Deed, and by this means make way for the right Heir, as he call'd the Pretender.

The Place where I was sometimes discourfing with him, (viz. at the Hatch door that leads to the Dungeon or Condemn'd Hold in the Lodge) being very noisie and incommodious, by reason of People's crowding to hear what I said to him, and he to me, I found then I could not work much good on him there, and therefore wish'd he would give me an Opportunity of speaking with him in private; but he would not confent to it, faying, He durst not trust himself with me. Why (laid I) am I such a Monster, or a Man so dreadful? No, (replied he) but I am afraid of your Arguments: I am not a Scholar good enough to answer you. Very well, (laid I) if you have not for much Understanding as I, why will you not take my Advice, &c? To which he answered, That his being disappointed, did not proceed from the Illegality of the Fact, but from Sins (he would not tell what) he had otherwise committed. But I told him, This was the Sin chiefly that had brought him under God's Wrath and Indignation, and to this shameful and untimely Death in this World; which he ought to take Care might not be followed by an eternal Punishment in the next. And here going on, I ask'd him these plain Questions: Did you never reflect upon the Heinousness of that Fact you would have committed? Had you no Dread, no Horror upon you? Did you feel no Remorfe, no Throws of Conscience at the Thoughts of it at any Time? No, (faid he) but, on the contrary, I was very well pleased all along, and very easie in my Mind. That it was only the Sense of his Duty to bis King prompted bim to it : and, That the himself bad not, yet he knew another who would have done 1 14,

it. if be had lived, but be died a few Days fince; Anno Reg. IV.

which he feem'd to be very forry for. Upon further Exhortation, he made Answer, he

was latisfied he was in the right; adding, That he had not altered his Mind in the Matter, nor ever would alter it; and, That if it was in his Power, he would fill kill him whom we own for our King, or any Friends of his. Wou'd you? said I; but God be ' prais'd) your Hands are ty'd; the Lord convert your Heart. And (continued I) would you have kill'd the late Queen? To this he replied, I had "not these Thoughts when she was alive; but if she were ' fo now, I would kill her. Which Expression he repeated two or three times, to the Amazement of all that ' heard him: But when he saw how People about him (among whom, I believe, were some of his Friends) 'were thrangely furpriz'd and feiz'd with Horror at ' such an Expression, he said, Perhaps I would not have done it, because she was a Woman, who govern'd not her

' felf, but others did it for her.

'I found some Body had been tampering with, and ' hardening him in his wicked Principles, which I thought before were peculiar to himself, and that none was so blind and inhumane, as to be altoge-'ther of his Sentiments; for one Morning hearing he was in a private Room, and a Clergyman with him, · I defired to go and see him; which at first was deny'd me, but afterwards granted, tho' not without ' some Difficulty; and seeing two Men then with ' the Prisoner, I first address'd my self to one of them, who was in the Habit of a Divine of the Church of England. Of whom I ask'd, How be found this unhappy young Man? and, whether he repented? He answered, that he found him in a very good State: To which I said, I rejoice at it, and bless God fr it. And then turning to the young Man himself, I said to him, now you must give Glory to God, and acknowledge your Faults; that especially for which you now lie under this fad Condemnation. Hold there, (cry'd out that Prieft) I am bis Father Confessor. and he and I are of the same Communion, and you are not. What ! reply'd I to him, Are you of that Communion which holds it lawful for Men to murder Princes for Equity in a most treacherous and execrable Manner? I wonder you are not asham'd on't. Then

Anno Reg.

Then he went on, faying, I am in Communion with him, and what is fit to be faid to him, he shall receive from me, and none but me, who am his proper Confessor; and he foall give you no Account of himfelf, nor no Answer to any Question you shall ask bim. Strange! faid I, may not I, the Minister and Ordinary of this Place, have as much Liberty to ask Questions of a Prisoner here, as you pretend to have? Methinks you are very rude and unmannerly. But I will ask him, and fo I did ask him again, Whether or no he still persisted in this Opinion, That it was lawful for him to murder the King, or any Body elfe? Pray speak your Mind freely said I: But he answered nothing. Then I turning to that pretended Confeffor or Director of his Soul, said to him, This Silence is the Effect of your bidding him not to anwer me in any thing. But I will take the Liberty ' to ask you your self a Question or two; Do you think him in a good State to entertain such a wicked traiterous Imagination as that of killing King George is? Do you not think he ought to repent of it? These were Questions I successively put to him; who, instead of giving me a distinct Answer to each of them, as he should have done, was pleased only to afford me thefe few Words; I have nothing to fay to you. But, replied I, I have something more to fay to you my felf: I will ask you this other Question; answer me: Do you not think in your Conscience, that he ought publickly to confess this horrid Crime, and beg Pardon for it ? No, faid he; and with that went away as fast as he could, (the ' Door being open) and after him the Prisoner, whom I was not at Liberty then to discourse by himself fo much as one Moment longer. But the next Day having leave given me (which one would think I should always have had) to speak with him, I accordingly went to the Room appointed for my feeing him. There I found him, and his forementioned Father-Conseffor, with his Affistant. After some previous Words of Civility, I faid, I was come to speak to this poor young Man; and so I did: But as that Priest then told me, so I found, That he f would not give me any Answer to the Questions I ' put to him, which were, whether he had impartially consider'd the heinous Fact he would have committed;

mixed; and, whether he now abhorr'd it, and re- Anno Reg. pented of it? As he would not, nor did give me any Answer to these Queries; to I pray'd that Confeffor of his to exhort him, and give him his Opinion in the Matter before me : But he said, He would not do it; and what he had to fay to him, he would not fay in my Presence; neither was the Prisoner (as he told me before) obliged to fatisfie me in those things I demanded of him; for I was not his proper Priest; I mas not of his Communion, which he often repeated. ' Have you faid all, replied I to him: Pray hear what the Apostle says, he tells us, that We are always to be ready to give an Answer to every Man that asketh a Reason of the Hope that is in us, with Meekness and Fear. And why may not I, to whom this poor de-' luded Youth has (before now) declared, more than once, that the killing of the King was a lawful and commendable Action ; and, That it was to be done, and done by bim 200? Why may not I ask him, (as I here do) Whether he be still of the same Opinion? And what reason he can have for it? To this he said, You have nothing to do with him, nor he with you. Well then, faid I, pray ask him the Question your felf. I (reply'd he) will ask bim no Question, nor give him any Admonition while you are here. If fo, faid I, pray, Sir, withdraw: Seeing you will not advise him before me to purge his Conscience, nor let me speak to him without your interrupting me, I defire both you and your Affiltant to give me leave to try what Good I can work upon him, when he and I are alone: Whereupon they (tho' very unwillingly) withdrew a little out of the Door, which was left open all the while. And then having the Prisoner to my felf, I ask'd him these Questions again: whether he now perfifted in his former Opinion, as he had declared it to me, That it was lawful for him, and he had a Commission from God, to assassinate the King? Whether (yea or no) he had been here instructed by his Confessor, that this was a great and dangerous Mistake? and, whether he now retracted or repented of it? To this he would give me no manner of Answer: Yet I still endeavoured to inform and rectifie his Judgment; and I asked him allo, Whether I might pray then with him; but he faid, I sould not. And upon my further asking him, WheAnnals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg.

Whether he defired my private or publick Prayers, and the Prayers of the Church, as People under Condemnation generally do? He answer'd, That he desired their Prayers only, who were of his own Communion. So I left him, telling him at parting, I was forry to fee him in that evil and obstinate Disposition; and that, notwithstanding his rejecting my Advice and Prayers. I heartily recommended him to the Guidance of God's holy Spirit and Mercy, and would pray for his Soul (whether he defir'd it or no) so long as he liv'd. Then I withdrew from him; and as I was going out of the Room, his Confessor (who was ready at the Door) presently and eagerly came in again, and fliew'd himself very rude and impudent to me ; but Dook'd upon it as an Effect of his blindly misguided Zeal, who hared and oppoled me, only because I was for King George, and the Protestant Religion; but let him and all his Party know, That I will venture the Lois of all things (yea, Life it self) for His Majesty and the Royal Family's Service and Interest, and for the Truth of the Golpel: And I care not for what flanderous Tongues can say, who are given to Lies, and neither Fear God, nor Honour the King.

'The Morning he was to be carry'd to Tyburn, I was call'd to see him in his Room: There I again exhorted him, as I had done before, but he would not hear me, nor give me any Answer, turning his Back to me all the while. And this he did at the 'Place of Execution, where his Priest both interrupted me in my Office, and confirmed him in his Error: So that when he was withdrawn, even then this poor deluded Creature would not so much as let me pray for him. Nevertheles, I used my best Endeavours ' (as late as that was) to undeceive him, and bring him to a due Consideration of his lamentable Con-'dition; but he remain'd obstinate, being so far fix'd in his Principles, that nothing (I found) could make him depart from them. And all this Calamity (I may ' fay) is owing to the free Admittance that Person had to him, who, even at the Gallows, had the Presumprion to give him publick Absolution, though he vi-

fibly died without Repentance.

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The Priest who attended upon, and confessed this Anno Reg.] obdurate Assassin, both in Prison, and at the Place of IV. Execution, was one Orme, who had long officiated in a Nonjuring Conventicle in Aldersgate-street; and the same who was afterwards suspected to have pen-His Confesior ned the Speech, which the young Traytor delivered taken into Cuto the Sheriff: For which he was four Days after-flody. wards taken into the Custody of a Messenger. As for the Speech, it was such a Collection of detestable and treasonable Falshoods and Invectives against his Majest,'s Person and Title, that the Government did not think fit to allow it to be published; yet the Party with great Industry got it clandestinely Printed, and impudently dispers'd it about, insomuch that we had it come back to us at length, in the Dutch Amsterdam Courant. Orme was kept a confiderable Time But never in Custody, and frequently examined, yet nothing brought to any appeared, upon which it was judged proper to Tryal. bring him to any Tryal, so that he was set again at Liberty.

The Ordinary had a vile, scurrilous, threatening Letter sent him some time after Sheppard's Execution, denying that Orme absolved him; yet justifying the Cause for which he died. Printed Papers also of Devotion were dispers'd about, said to be of the Assassin's Composure; one of them being a strange Rhapsody of Nonsence, that bore the Title of a Hymn to the ever-blessed Trinity; yet they were strangely scrambled for, and valued by the Party. His Picture was also done in Metzitento, with a Paper of the last in his Hand, representing that to be the common Subject of his Meditations; but the Government thought proper to put a stop to such Impieties, as well as such Insults upon the Sentence of Justice, by prohibiting their publick

Sale.

Dr. Welton, some time before Rector of White-Proceedings Chappel, and who had thrown himself out of that and with some other Livings for not complying with the Oaths, and Non-Jurors. by falling into Circumstances that rendered the Liberty of his Person precarious, was ordered to be Prosecuted as the Laws direct in such Cases; and the more especially, because he kept an unlawful Corventicle in the same Parish, and by his Example and

Anno Reg.

continual Practices, both debauched the manners, as well as Loyalty of his Majefty's Subjects, being given to very unjustifiable Liberties in his ordinary Converfation. In January, two Messengers were lent to Goodmans-Fields, to seize and carry him before a Secretary of State, but they found him concealed at some Distance from his own House, though very ill in Bed; whereupon they thought fit to let him remain there till he was in a Condition to be removed. in order to answer to many fresh Matters with which he stood accused; but the Doctor was pleased to forfeit his Word and Honour, and as soon as he was well enough, to make his escape and abscond. In this Circumstance he has since continued; and is suppofed to be reduced to very necessitious Circumstances; unless he meets with some very secret Supply. But his Friends have done him the same Office as they did to the Affaffin Sheppard, in giving the Publick his Picture, with this Motto underneath,

Postcà omnilus exutus, Deo fidens,

Though ftript of all, I trust in GOD.

whereby they have endeavoured to paum upon the World for a Saint, one who has brought himself and Family to misery by a dissolute extravagant Life, as well as repeated Acts of Treason against his

Country.

Mr. Haws, another Nonjuror, who for 25 Years past had kept a Conventicle in his House over-against the Royal Palace of St. Fames's, where he read the Common-Prayer, but omitted the naming of his Majesty, and the Royal Family, according to Directions of Council in that behalf, grounded upon the Act of Uniformity; being by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, convicted of two several Offences against the Statute of the 22d Year of King Charles II. cap. 1. entitled, An Alt to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles; the one for permitting such Conventicle to be held in his House, and the other, for Teaching therein, and the Penalties for each Offence being levy'd by proper Warrants, pursuant to the said Act of Parliament. The said Mr. Haws appealed from those Convictions to the general Quarter Sessions at Hicki's

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Hall, and the Causes were appointed to be heard on Anno Reg. the 24th of April in the Morning. Accordingly the Matter of his Appeal from the first Conviction was argued on both fides for many Hours, by very eminent Council; and upon full Evidence of the Fact, and due Confideration of the Law, the Jury, after a very short Consultation, brought him in guilty, and the Justices Conviction stood confirmed. Then it appearing that the Evidence given upon the Tryal of this first Appeal, was sufficient to convict Mr. Haws upon the Tryal of the second, which was immediately to come on, he did, by Advice of his own Council, withdraw that second Appeal, and consented that the second Conviction should also be confirmed.

About April, the common Justice of the Nation Mr. Biffe Prowas necessarily employed in calling upon one of the Secuted for a same Cloth, tho' of another Dye, properly called a tressonable Perjuror. For about the beginning of that Month, the Sermon. Government received Information, attested upon Oath before a Magistrate, that Mr. Biffe, a Clergyman, in a Sermon preached at Sr. George's Church, near the City of Bristol, on Sunday the 16th of March, (his Text being the four last Verses of the 95th Psalm) had uttered seditious and treasonable Asserti-

ons to the Effect following, viz.

That God never did approve, however he did allow, of Usurping Powers: That to prove this, he need not go into any other Country, but confine himself to our own Island, where Usurpation has prevailed these 30 Years past; and that we have had neither King, Laws, nor Parliament, since K. J. the Second's Days; and that if at that time we could have been patient, we need not have been brought into a Snare by a Snake in the Grass, accompanied by some Thousand of Dutch Boors, who, in-Stead of doing us Goad, did involve us in a bloody, and expensive War, and instead of our lawful and rightful Severeign, we must have a poor diminutive Worm, the P. of O. set up in his Place; and it has not yet pleased God to turn his Hand, but still Wickedness is encouraged by what they call Law over a ---- secured by what they call a Parliament. In the mean time, all the World knows, that the Right of the Crown is Hereditary, and that the King is accountable to none on Earth, and

Anno Reg.' IV.

Annals of King GEORGE.

wby ---- Because the Law says, He can do no Evil;

and so is accountable to none but God only.

But alas! it was ill in the Days of Old Noll, but now it is worse ; for a Clergyman dares not warn the People under his Charge, of the Danger they are in, nor pity those poor Gentlemen that are fled, even for Conscience sake, but Prisons must be our Portion; and who is to blame for all this Mifery, but the devilish Diffenters? who, like the Heathens of Old, brought over a King from Germany; fo now they have brought over a Man of Brunswick, whom the Whigs call their Gracious K. G. Nothing, my Friends, has been done by Law fince the Death of that poor betrayed Prince the Father, and nothing will be right till we see the Son, our Master, return, who, as the Apostle speaks of, it has pleased God to make Perfect through Sufferings. As for the prefent Possessor, he is obliged to join with Turks, Heathens, and Infidels, to ---- fave himself, and by no other Reason than that insignificant Thing which they call the Parliament. Our Church is in Danger, and tumbling about our Ears, and must in a short Time yield to the Kirk.

Upon the Receipt of this Information, two of his Majefty's Messengers being sent down to Bristol to apprehend Mr. Biffe, did accordingly seize him on Sunday the 6th of April, after he had ended his Afternoon Sermon; but the Congregation rescued him from the Hands of the Messengers, and even threaten'd them with immediate Death. 'Tis believed they would have been as good as their Words, had not the Custom-House Officers came seasonably to their Assistance; upon which, several of the Rioters were apprehended, and committed to Briftol Goal. A few Days after, the Messengers had notice, that Mr. Bisse was concealed at a Gentleman's House 30 Miles from Bristol, whither they went, apprehended him, and on Tuefday the 15th of April, brought him up Prisoner to London, where he has behaved himself fince with uncommon Rudenels and Effrontry, and shewn no suitable Apprehensions at that Vengeance the Law has in store for such Crimes, and for the Sentence of which he now is kept in Waiting.

One Mr. Kinnersty, a Clergyman, was Tryed at ly's Tryal and Kingston Affizes, for contriving false and scandalous A persions against the Right Honourable the Earl of

Sentence.

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Sunderland, in order to extort money from the faid Anno Reg. Earl; of which Indictment he was found guilty, on Monday the 23d of June; after which he was brought to the King's-Bench Bar in West minster, to receive Sentence; and after some Arguments used by himself to suspend Judgment, the Court proceeded to pals Sentence, which was, that he should be Fined sook to remain a Year in Prison, and after to give Sureties for his good Behaviour during seven Years. One Moor, who was concerned with the faid Kinneifly in this Conspiracy against the Earl of Sunderland, came in of his own accord, and appointed an Attorney to appear for him, in order to take his Tryal

the next Affizes at Kingston.

The Marquiss de Paleotti, Brother to the Dutches The Marquis of Shrew bury, and a Gentleman who had been in the de Paleotti Army for many Years, under various Commissions, murders his and had then a Regiment in the Emperor's Service, Servant. killed one of his own Servants. He was reported to be a Gentleman very unhappy in his natural Temper, and apt to fly into sudden Indecencies of Passion. It appeared, upon Tryal, that the Marquiss committed this unhappy Fact upon his Servant late at Night, as Tryed for it. they were going along in the Street together, but upon what Provocation no one knew. The Circumstances were such, as to leave no possibility of its being done by any other Hand, tho none faw otherwise than the Bustle, and running and pursuing, with Outcries of Danger made by the Deceas'd. The Mars quiss made a very infignificant Defence, and pretended Distraction, or a total Ignorance of the whole matter, and it was faid, that afterwards, he would frequently call for him, as if he had been in Attendance about him, and had fallen into no harm; but he was found Guilty, and Sentence passed accordingly. Very earnest Instances were made for his Pardon, and Persons of great Distinction employed on his Behalf, particularly his Sifter the Dutchels of Shrewsbury, but it was all to no purpole, his Majesty resolving that the Law should take Place upon such an Offender, notwithstanding the Eminence of his Character. And upon Apprehensions only of a Pardon, from the known Influence of those who sollicited it; even the common People began strangely to ferment, and disaffected Perlons were cunning enough to blow up the Coals, and

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Annals of King GEORGE.

354

Anno Reg.

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aggravate mightily upon the Impunity of such a Crime; informuch, that the publick Quiet called for his Execution. So much regard was however granted to his Distinction, as to be carried out on the Day of Execution, early in the Morning, to avoid the usual Crouds of Spectators; but whether by that getting Air, and the desire of the People to see Justice done upon him, or because young Sheppard the Assassin, was to be executed at the same Place that Day, is not certain, yet the Place was more thronged than commonly, and he had the Mortification of having many Thousand Spectators witnesses to his unhappy and shameful End.

About the beginning of February, while the Parliament was fitting, a Message was sent to the House of

Commons by Mr. Comptroller, as follows:

GEORGE R.

The King's
Meffage about
his being chofen Governour
of the SouthSea Conpany.

HIS Mejesty having received a very dutiful Address from the South-Sea Company, That he would be graciously pleased to permit himself to be elected Governiu of the said Company; and his Majesty being willing to condescend thereto, recommends it to this House, to consider of proper Methods to remove any Difficulties that may arise on that Occasion.

Hereupon it was ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to enable his Majesty to be Governour of the South Sea Company: Which Bill was accordingly immediately brought in, read twice, engross'd, read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, who, the same Day, read it three Times, and concurred in it without any Amendment.

The same Day, a considerable Number of the Proprietors in the South-Sea-Company, waited on his Majesty at St. James's; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain, presented the following Address to his Majesty:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Address of the THE General Court of the South-Sea Company, crave South Sea titule, the many Marks of your Royal Favour, which the Company have received ever since your Majesty's happy Acces-

Accession to the Crown; and in particular, the Honour Anno Reg. done them in becoming a Proprietor in their Stock. IV.

They therefore do, in the most humble and dutiful mannor, befeech your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant them the further. Honour of using your Royal Name for their Governour in the ensuing Election.

His Majesty's most gracious Auswer.

Gentlemen.

I Thank you for this Address, and take this as a Mark His Majest's of your Duty and Affection to me: 'Tis a very Answer. great Satisfaction to me, that I have had it in my Power to do you Good, and you may depend upon the continuance of my Favour and Protection upon all Occasions.

The Gentlemen who presented this Address were George Casall admitted to kiss his Majesty's Hand, and his Ma-wall, Esq; jesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood Knighted.

on George Caswall, Elq;

On Monday the 3d of February, his Majesty came to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Ast to enable his Majesty to be Governour of the South-Sea

Company.

The same Day, his Majesty was unanimously cho-Governour, sen Governour of the South-Sea Company; and at Sub-Governour the same time, Sir James Bateman was chosen Sub- and Deputy Governour, and Samuel Shepherd, Esq; Deputy-Go-Governour chovernour. A Week after, Sir James Bateman, and sen, Feb. 3. the Directors of the South-Sea Company, attended his Majesty, on the part of the General Court of that Company, and being introduced by the Right Homourable the Lord Viscount Stanbope, presented the sollowing humble Address:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

THE General Court of the South-Sea Company do, in Aldress of the most humble and dutiful manner, return their Ihanks of the unseigned Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious South-Sea Answer to their late Address, and for your great Conde-Company to the Scention in permitting them, at their late Election, to King. 356

Anno Reg.

use your Royal Name for their Governour; the just sense whereof they have endeavoured to express by their entire Unanimity in the said Election: And do most humbly befeech your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept of being their Governour; and they do most sincerely assure your Majesty, that they will constantly exert themselves in demonstrating their Duty and Affection to your Majesty, and never cease their fervent Prayers, that your Majesty's Reign may be long, easie and prosperous.

By Order of the General Court, Feb. 8. 1717.

Ja. Bateman, Sub-Governour. Sam. Shepherd, Deputy-Governour.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

His Majesty's

Gentlemen,

Thank you for this repeated Instance of your Duty and Affection to me, and accept of this Mark of it as your Desire. I am glad of this Occasion of affuring you again of my Favour and protection.

Sir James Bateman, and all the other Gentlemen, were received very graciously, and were all admitted to the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand.

The Court goes on the 11th of August, the Court went into Mourninto Mourning. King for the Electress Dowager of Saxony, Mother of King Augustus, and Sister of the late Prince George of Denmark.

Duel near Hampton-Court. The same Month, while the Court was at Hampton, there was a Disturbance on a Sunday, in the time of Divine Service, by a Duel seught on Horse-Back, betwixt Mr. Merriot a Sub-Brigadier, in the Fourth Troop of Life-Guards, and Mr. Denty, an Exempt in the second Troop; in which the former was wounded by a Pistol-Ball, that graz'd on his Forehead; his Horse was likewise shot under him; and Mr. Denty received a sight Contusion in the Breast: They had no Seconds; but the People in the Town hearing the string of Pistols at such a time, came up, and put an End to the Combat. His Majesty was so highly dis-

displeased with this boldness so near his Royal Pa-Anno Reg. lace, that these two Officers were not only put under Arrest, but also ordered to be Tryed by a Court-Martial.

Wednesday, the 18th of September, being the Anni-First Stone of versary of his Majesty's auspicious Arrival in England, the Rolls laid, the sirst Stone was laid at the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, by Colen Campbell, Esq; Author of the Vitruvius Britannicus, where several curious Medals were deposited, with a large cast Plate, and this Inscription, Georgius Rex Fundavit, A.D. 1717, Josephus Jekyll Eques, Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister. His Majesty was most graciously pleased to give 5000 l. for rebuilding that ancient Edifice; and Sir Joseph Jekyll ordered sive Guineas to the Workmen to drink his Majesty's Health.

About the middle of November, we were alarm'd Rifing of the by Advices from Exeter, and other Places in Devon Journeymen shire, importing, That several Hundreds of Weavers Weavers in and Woolcombers, &c. were got together there in a tu-Devonshire. multuous manner, and that they were so audacious, as to declare against paying any more Taxes without a new Parliament; with other seditious and rebellious Expressions: For which, some of them were seiz'd by a Justice of the Peace, of Courage and Integrity; but their Companions reforted to the said Justice's House, and threaten'd to pull it down, unless they were releas'd. And that there were among them several Persons in Disguise. Other Letters imported, That the Journeymen Weavers, (or the Weavers-Club fo called) had rifen in great Numbers, sometimes nine Hundred in a Body, and continued roving about from Town to Town, and infulting the Master-Weavers and Exporters of Serges, particularly at Tiverton, Collumpton; and Taunton, cutting in Pieces their Looms, breaking their Jars of Oil, Ge. At Crediton, as the Portreeve of that Place, who deals in Serges, offered to read the Proclamation, to disperse them, they knock'd him down, and beat him very severely, and did the like to the Mayor of Bradnidge, who is also a Serge Manufacturer. They threaten'd to pull down the Houses of several Exporters of Serges at Tiverton; inlomuch that they were obliged to fend for some Sailors from Topsbam to defend them. Eighty Soldiers Aa 3 being

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Anno Reg. IV.

being fent from Exeter, march'd by Night to Tiverton; and seized several of them, who were brought to Exeter Goal. However, 'twas believed they could not be dispersed without Dragoons, the Foot being too flow-pac'd to come up with them. Their Complaint was, that the great Demand there was at prefent from Holland, &c. for white Serges, hindered their Employment in the colour'd Serges, which is a different Trade; and the Price of Wool being risen, the Master-Weavers of the colour'd Serges (for which there was but a small Demand at that time) could not employ Tourney-men to have Goods lie on their Hands, unless they would work for lower Wages. Upon the Receipt of these Advices, and the Suspicion that this Rising might be encouraged and fomented by some great Persons disaffected to the Government, Orders were issued at the Secretary of War's Office, for Fane's Regiment of Foot, and the Regiments of Dragoons of Bowles, Munden and Tyrrel, to march into Devonshire, under the Command of Brigadier Bowles; but before these Troops got together, the Mutineers thought fit to disperse themselves.

Extraordinary Tide.

On Friday the 13th of December, the Tide ebb'd ten Hours, that is, three Hours beyond its usual Course; and the next Day the Tide was so violent, that it overflow'd its Banks in many Places, and occafion'd considerable Damage.

Sheriff ap.

On the 21st of December, the Kirg was pleased to appoint Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, as follow:

Edward Richards of Compton, Elg; Berks, Bedford, William Smith, Elg; 3. Throckmoreon of Warrington, Elq; Bucks, Cumberland, Robert Lamplugh of Dovenby, Esq; Cantab. & Hunt. Roger Laxon of Whittlesea, Elg; Francis Shepbeard, Esq; Devon. Dorfet. Samuel Whitcombe, Elg; Derby. Sir John Every, Bar. Eher, Sir Henry Goodrick, Bar. Ellex, R bert Dennets, Elq; John Middleton, Elq; Fint. Sir Edward Fust, Bar. Gloucefter. Peulter Forrester, Elq; Hertford. Henry Jones of Maniston, Esq: Hereford, John Stevens of Chistehurst, Elg; Kent, Lei-

Independent Occurrences.

359 Anno Reg. IV.

Leicester. Thomas Smith, Efq; Lincoln, Francis Browne of Gretford, Elq; Griffith Wyne, Elq; Merioneth,

Charles Van, Elq; Monmouth,

Northumberland, Robert Shaftoe of Benwell, Elq;

William Ash, Elq; Northampton,

Norfolk. John Howes of Mourning Thorpe, Elg;

Nottingham, Isaac Knight, Elq;

Oxford,

Salop,

Suffex,

Warwick,

Brecknock.

Cardigan,

Glamorgan, Pembroke,

Radnor.

John Travell of Swarford, Elg; Thomas Johnson of Tinwell, Elq; Rutland, Thomas Hunt of Boratton, Elg; Thomas Archer of Taunton, Elg; Somerfet,

Stafford, Thomas Whitby, Elq;

Edward Clarke of East-Bergbolt, Esq; Suffolk,

William Stanley of Polton, Efq;

Southampton, Jobn Vanhatten, Elq; Surry,

William Peckham of Salebuft, Efq;

Edward Lewis of Ruley, Elq,

William Ampblett, Eq; Worcester, Wilts,

George Speke Petty, of Box, Elq;

South-Wales. Charles Pen y, Elq;

David Lloyd of Lloyd Fack, Efq; Carmarthen,

Owen Edwards of Lanmilo, Elq;

Thomas Popkins, Esq;

Thomas Parry of Manarnamen, Eq;

Marmaduke Gwyn, Elq;

North- Wales,

William Bodvele of Bewmaris, Elq; Anglasey, William Wynne of Werne, Elq; Carnarvon,

John Jones of Laynon, Esq;

Denbigh, Francis Evans, Ela; Montgomery,

On the 5th of February, the following Gentlemen Directors of the were chosen Directors of the South-Sea Company, viz. South-Sea Company.

William Aftel, Elq; Sir Lamb Blackwell, Knt. John Blunt, Elq; Sir Will. Chapman, Knt. Robert Chefter, Elg; Peter Delaporte, Elq; Francis Eyles, Elq; John Fellows, Elq.

Edward Gibbon, Elq; John Gore, Elq; Sir Will. Hamond, Kor. Francis Hawes, Eq; Richard Horsey, Elq; Richard Houlditch, Elq; Facob Facobson, Elq; Charles Joye, Elq;

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Annals of King GEORGE.

IV.

Anno Reg. Sir Harcoure Master, Knt. Mr. Stephen Child. Col. Hugh Raymond. Arthur Ingram, Esq. Thomas Rynolds, Elq; Mr. William Morley. Jacob Sawbridge, Elq; New.

Sir Robert Chaplain, Bart.

Ambrose Page, Esq; Mr. James Edmondson, Samuel Read, jun. Efq; Sir John Lambert, Bart. William Tilliard, Elg; Mr. John Turner.

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When his Majesty last went to New-Market, one Aremarkable I seph Clay, a poor Weaver in the Parish of St. Bo-Influe of his tolph Aldgate, happening to be thrown down among Mijefty's kind the Croud that attended the King's Coach, as his Majesty passed through London from New-Market, the Disposition. hinder Wheel of his Coach ran over one of his Legs and broke it; which being some time after represented to his Majesty, and some of the King's Servants attesting to the Truth of the Accident, his Majesty ordered sol. to be paid for the Charge of the Cure, and a Pension of 201. per Annum from Christmas last, to be paid him during Life; and the faid poor Man accordingly received 50 l. the 3d of March, from the Honourable Colonel Negus, Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse to his Majefty.

> Upon the Re-election of Mr. Hambden for Knight of the Shire for the County of Bucks, in April, the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the faid County drew up a very remarkable Paper of Compliment and In-Aruction, and delivered it to him, as followeth:

SIR.

Paper de iver- IT being now the third Time this County has appointed ed to Mr. you to be one of their Representatives since the Calling Hampdenbythe of this Parliament, you ought to lock on such a Choice Electors. made by them, as a Mark both of their Affection to you, and their Dependance on your Integrity, to act for the true Interest and Service of those you represent.

> The Unanimity which has been shewn on this Occasion, and the numerous appearance of Persons qualified to Vote for you this Day, in Case of Opp sition, are Indications that this County still retains a grateful Sense of your Endeavours to serve them, and is a Proof of their Satisfaction, that his Majesty has been lately pleased to

advance

advance you to a more considerable Station in the Go- Anno Reg.

pernment, than what you before enjoy'd.

This County is not insensible of the Weight of Taxesthey lie under ; and that in a Time of Peace, fo hea-Burthens are continued on them, and their Fellow-Subjects: But when we reflect on the pernicious Meafures that were contrived and prosecuted by those who were the Instruments of the late Unsafe, Dishonoutable and Disadvantagious Peace; and when we cannot but be convinc'd, that the Projects of those Ministers were intended as a Foundation to deprive us and our Posterity of the invaluable Bleffings of the Protestant Succession in the I!lustricus House of Hanover, and thereby to render precarious to us, our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and when we consider, that in Consequence of those fatal Priceedings, his Majesty has met with many Obstructions and Difficulties in his unweary'd Endeavours to retrieve the Honour of the British Nation, and to secure to us the peaceable Enjoyment of all that can be valuable to a Generous, Grateful, and Free People, we are still willing to contribute our Share, to enable his Majeffy to compleat such glorious and desirable Designs.

As we are dispos'd, on our Parts, to advance our Proportion of Taxes towards the necessary Security and Protection of the Kingdom, we think it is Justice due to several Parts of the Nation that are Tax'd, that Accounts of the Distribution of Money rais'd on the People, be given to those who contribute so amply and chearfully to the

Defence of the Government.

We rely on you, and on such who wish well to the prefent Establishment, that our Constitution in Church and State may be maintained and secured; and as we believe you will discharge the Trust reposed in you, to the Satisfaction of those whom you now represent, we have, as a Mark of our Favour and good Opinion of you, unanimously reconstituted you our Representative in Parliament.

As the Reward of Merit does equal, if not greater Honcur to a Government, than the legal Punishment of Delinquency, we shall insert here the Preamble to the Reverend Mr. Peploe's (Minister of Preston) Degree of Barchelor of Divinity, conferred on him by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his SteadiAnno Reg.

ness and Activity in the Interest of the Nation, during the late unnatural Rebellion.

Preamble of Mr. Peploe's Degree of Batchelor of Divinity,

UM Serenistimus Princeps Rex Georgius, &c. Sam. Peploe, A. M. in Universitate Oxoniensi, Vicarium de Preston in Comitaty Lanca-Ariensi, propter inconcusfam in se Fidem infignemque contra Rebelles Præstiram ibidem Operam Guardianum Collegii apud Mancestriam in Comitatu prædicta Constituere Dignatus sit; cumque provisum sit per ejusdem Collegii Statuta, ut dicti Collegii Guardianus fit ad minus Gradu Baccalaureatus in Sacra Theologia infignatus: Nos ut erga Regiam Maiestatem Officium & Pietatem, & in Viros de Republica & Ecclesia benè meritos Favorem Testatum facerimus, &c.

W Hereas the most serene George, King, &c. has thought fit to appoint Samuel Peploe Master of Arts, in the University Oxford, and Vicar of Preston. in the County of Lancaster. for his unshaken Loyalty and remarkable Services against the Rebels in that Place, Warden of Manchester College in the faid County. And whereas, it is provided by the Statutes of that College, that nothing less than the Degree of a Batchelor in Divinity, shall be a sufficient Qualification to that Office: And, as a Proof of our Duty and Sacred Obligation to his Majesty, and as a Testimo. ny of our Regard to those who deferve well of the Government, and the Church, We do. &c.

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Directors of the Bank.

On the 4th of April, the following Persons were rechosen Directors of the Bank of England for the Year ensuing, viz. Richard Chi/well, Esq; Sir Peter Delme, Knt. and Alderman, Joseph Eyles, Elq; Mr. John Edmonds, Mr. John Francis Fauquier, Nathaniel Gould, Elg; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Alderman, Sir Randolph Knipe, Knt. Christopher Lethieullier, Elg; Humpbry Morice, Elq; ohn Rudge, Elq; Moses Raper, Esq; Sir Thomas Scawen, Knt. and Alderman, Mr. John Shipman, Sir George Thorold, Knt. Bart. and Alderman, Sir John Ward, Knt. and Alderman, Robert Briftow, Elq; Sir John Cope, Knt. William Dawfonne, Elq; Sir Richard Houblan, Knt. Sir Theedore Fansen, Kin. and Bart. Sir William Jolliff, Kit. Mr. John Lordell, William Thompson, Elg; 0.1

Given

On the 20th of May, the Parliament met at Anno Reg. Westminster, pursuant to the last Prorogation, and IV. was, by Commission, surther Prorogued to the 22d of July.

On the 12th of July, the Court went into Mourn-The Court ing for three Weeks, for the Dutchess Dowager of goes into Modena, Mourning.

Some malicious and disaffected Persons, having on The King's the 29th of June, defac'd and cut in Pieces his Ma-Pisture in the jesty's Picture, which was set up in the Tholsel in Tholsel of Dublin, the Lords Justices of Ireland, and the Magi-Dublin cut in strates of Dublin, did thereupon issue out the follow-Pieces. ing Proclamations:

Middleton, Will. Dublin.

Hereas we have received Information, That Proclamati-W on Sunday Night, being the 29th Day of June ons for disco-last, some infamous, wicked, and disaffected Per-vering the fons did break into the Tholfel of the City of Dub- Offenders. lin, and did there maliciously deface and cut in pieces the Picture of his Majesty: To the End, therefore, that the said Offenders may be known and discovered, and prosecuted for the same; We the Lords Justices and Council, having the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of so villainous and wicked an Action, and being resolved to give all due Encouragement for the Discovery of the Committers thereof, or of thole who were any ways concerned therein, do, by this our Proclamation, publish and declare, That we will give the necessary Orders for the Payment of the Sum of 1000 1. Sterl. to such Person or Persons as shall discover one or more of the Persons concern'd in defacing and cutting in pieces the faid Picture, so as he or they may be legally convicted thereof: And we do likewise farther publish and declare, That in case any one or two of the Persons concerned in cutting and defacing the said Picture, do make a full Discovery of his or their Accomplices, so as one or more of them may be apprehended, and thereof convicted, such Discoverer and Discoverers shall, befide the faid Reward, have and receive his Maje. Ly's gracious Pardon for the Same.

Annals of King GEORGE.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Dublin, the tighth

Day of July, 1718.

Abercorn, Fo. Meath, Santry, Tyrawly, Tulla Moore, Ralph Gore, Job. Forster. Jeff. Gilbert, Oliver St. George, Ben. Parry.

GOD fave the King.

A Proclamation by the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

WHereas his Majesty has been graciously pleafed, in a particular manner, to diffinguish the ' Loyalty of the Citizens of Dublin, and their firm and steddy Adherence to the Succession in his Royal " House, by sending to them his Pidure, which was " placed in the publick Tholfel of the faid City.

And whereas some base and infamous persons, ' disaffected to his Majesty's person and Government, and Enemies to our prefent happy Establiment, did, on Sunday the 29th of June last, in the Night, break into the faid Tholfel, and then cut and deface the said picture, and several Copies taken thereof.

And whereas the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of this City, in Common-Council Affembled, from a just Abhorrence of all such disaffected and villainous Actions, and a deep Refentment of the Insolence, Basenels and Malice of such a Fact, and from a due Sense of such a peculiar Mark of his Majesty's Royal Favour conferred upon this City, have, by Act of Assembly, empowered me, the Lord Mayor, to publish and declare, That whofoever shall discover all or any of the persons who committed the faid base and villainous Fact, so as that they, or any of them, may be thereof convicted, they the faid Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, will not only acknowledge the faid Dilcovery, as a most acceptable Service to the said City, but also pay to such Discoverer and Discoverers, the Sum of 500 l. Sterl. upon the Conviction of the Said Offenders.

Now, I the Lord Mayor of the faid City, in pursuance of the said Powers, do hereby promise to give the necessary Directions for payment of the said Sum of 500 l. Sterl. to such person or

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Persons who shall discover all or any of the said Anno Reg.

Offenders, so as they or any of them may be thereof convicted, over and above the Sum of 1000 l.

'Sterl. promised by their Excellencies the Lords Ju-'stices and Council of this Kingdom, by their Procla-'mation bearing Date the 8th Day of this instant Ju-

And I do hereby strictly charge and require all and every the Officers of this City, and particularly the Constables, in their respective Wards, to make

the frictest Search and enquiry for the Discovery and apprehending the Persons guilty of the said

Fact.

'And I do hereby defire the several Justices of the Peace of this City, before whom any Person or Persons suspected of the said Offence shall be brought, in the most strict and careful Manner to examine them, and such evidence as shall be produced as gainst them; to the end the most effectual Methods may be taken to punish such enemies to our Peace

and Security.

Given at the Tholsel of Dublin, the 9th Day of July, 1718.

Anthony Barkey.

This Year his Majesty was pleased to give Directi-New Creations ons for a Parent to pass the Seals for creating the Lord of Honour. Viscount Longueville, Earl of Sussex.

His Highness Prince Frederick, (eldest Son of his Royal Higness the Prince of Wales) Duke of Glouce-

fter.

Philip, Marquils of Wharton and Malmsbury, a Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Duke of Wharton, in the County of Westmore-land. The Preamble to his Patent is,

Quemadmodum Subditis, illustri Genere prognatis, præclaras Majorum suorum Virtutes sibi in Exemplum proponere dulce est& decorum, ita, regum Antecessorum nostrorum More, Honores beAs it is the Honour of Subjects, who are defeended from an Illustrious Family, to imitate the great Examples of their Ancestors; We esteem it no less Our Glory as a King, after the manner of Our Royal

Anno Reg. IV.

ne-merentibus decernere Nobis pariter jucundum est & gloriosum. Hoc Confilio perquam fidelem & fincere Dilectum Conlanguineum Nostrum Philippum Marchionem Wharton & Malmesbury novis Tirulis augemus, qui, licet nobili & pervetusta Stirpe oriundus, tot Patriæ Præsidiæ quot Proavos numerare possit, ma-Juit propriis Virtutibus inclarescere. Patris sui, non ita pridem defuncti, haud immemores, quantum ei debuit publicæ Libertatis religionis reformatæ Arenuo vindici rex invi-Ctissimus Gulielmus Terrius, grato Animo recolunt Britanni. De nobis etiam tantum meruit Vir egregius, qui, cum Jus No-Arum in regni hujusce Successionem in discrimen adduceretur. Confiliorum Auctoritate, Ingenii Acumine, Animi Constantia, nostras periclitantes sustentaverit, vt, ineunte Imperio Nostro, Marchionis Dignitatem, tanquam Favoris nostri Primitias, assegueretur; ab ubecioris Benevolentiæ Indiciis non nisi per Mortem, & Nobis reipublicæ præmaturam, abreptus. Dum talem tanti Viri Filium, Genitoris Vestigiis inhærentem, & per omnia Patrifsantem, intuemur; Dum

Royal Predece fors, to dignifie eminent Virtue by fuitable Rewards. It is on this Account, that We confer a New Title on Our Right Trusty and entirely beloved Cousin; Philip, Marquiss of Wharton and Malmesbury, who, though he be bonn of a very ancient and noble Family, wherein be mayreck. on as many Patriots as Forefathers, has rather chosen to distinguish himself by his Personal Merit. The British Nation, not forgetful of his Father, lately deceased, gratefully remember bom much their invincible King William III. owed to that constant and couragious Asfertor of the Publick Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. The same extraordinary Person deserved so well of us, in baving supported Our Interests by the Weight of his Counsels, the Force of his Wit, and the Firmness of his Mind, at a Time when Our Title to the Succession of this Realmwas endangered; that in the Beginning of Dur Reign, We invested him with the Dignity of a Marquis, as an Earnest of OurRoyal Favour, the further Marks whereof We were prevented from bestowing on him by his Death, too hasty and untimely for his King and Country. When we see the Son of this great Manforming himself by so worthy an Exes

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eximii Juvenis Eloquentiam quam in Senatu Hibernico fumma cum Laude exercuit, & Animum, recente adhuc Adolescentia, gravissimis reipublicæ negotiis intentum respicimus: Honorem ei lubenter designamus, nec Meritis suis majorem, nec celeriorem bonorum Civium expectatione.

Sciatis, &c.

Example, and in every Acti- Anno Reg. on exhibiting a lively Re-femblance of his Father; When we consider the Eloquence which he has exerted with so much Applause in the Parliament of Ireland; and his Turn and Application, even in early Youth, to the most serious and weighty Affairs of the Publick: We willingly decree bim Honours which are neither Superior to his Merit, nor earlier than the Expectation of our good Subjects.

Know ye, &c.

Lord Comper, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Viscount Fordwick, in the County of Kent, and Earl Comper.

The right honourable James Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, &c. an Earl of Great Britain, by the Name,

Stile, and Title of Earl Stanbope.

The right honourable Richard Lord Cobham, a Viscount of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title

of Viscount Cobbam.

The right honourable William Lord Cadegan, a Baron, Viscount, and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron of Oakley in the County of Bucks, Viscount Caversham in the County of Oxford, and Earl Cadogan. The Preamble to his Patent is,

Quoniam elapso jam circiter Biennio, perquam dilectum Nobis Gulielmum Dominum Cadogan, cum propter singulare suum erga Nos Studium, Operamque in omni Negotiorum genere Domi Militiæque insigniter navatam; tum præcipue propter Utilitates quas in

Whereas we thought fit, about two Years since, to give the Rank and Dignity of a Peer of this Realm to William Lord Cadogan, by the Title of Baron of Reading, in Consideration of his great and eminent Services, and particularly of those performed by him during the War in Flan-

Anno Reg.

Bello Flandrico primum, deinde & in nupera illa Rebellione Scotica, Nobis maximas & mirabiles præbuit, (quomodo in Literarum Nostrarum Patentium Proæmio tum fusius explicatum est) in Procerum hujus Regni Ordinem coopeatum, Titulo Baronis de Reading cohonestare vifum fuit. Et quoniam, quam nobis posteà Operam dedit, tum in arduis Regni Negotiis procurandis, quum Legati ad Fæderatos Belgii Ordines extraordinarii Munere fungeretur; tum in re Militari, quum Peditatus Nostri Præfectus esset constitutus, Copiisque nostris omnibus sub Potentissimo & Invictissimo Joanne Duce de Marlborough proxime præesser; Quamque porrò Fidem, etiam difficillimis Temporibus erga Noimetiplos & rationes Nostras immoram, inconcussam. studiosissimam, Diligentiamque Commodis nostris semper inserviens plane indefatigabilem adhibuit; câ se Nobis adhuc & magis probavit, & ulque optime meretur. Et quoniam in Animo habemus, Illum quam primam in Hillandiam eum in Finem Legatum mittere, ut Fædere inter Nos & Imperatorem Germaniæ, Regemque Francoruminito, Fæderati Belgii Ordines conso-

Flanders, and after that in the late rebellion in Scotland; as is more fully fet forth in the Preamble of our Patent for creating him Baron of Reading. And we having great reason to be excreamly satisfied with the Services he has since done, in the several important Negociations transacted by bim as our Ambassador Extraordinary in Holland; and with his Conduct and Rehaviour in his Station of General of our Foot, and Commander of our Forces, next under the most potent and ever Victorious Duke of Marlborough. And h: having continued to give us, upon all Occasions, and in the mist difficult Times, singular and undoubted Proofs of his Zeal for our Service, and of his Steady, firm, inviolable and unalterable Affection to our Person and Government. And we having further an Intention to fend him facedily into Holland, to negetiate with the States-General their entering into the Alliance between Our selves, Emperor, and the French King; which is an Affair of the utmost Consequence to the Good of these our Kingdoms in particular, and of all Eurore in general. And we having likewife given him Orders to make a publick Entry. in Quality of our Ambassador

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cientur : Quod quilem & Nostris Regnis, & Europe universæ in Felicitatem maximam cedat. Et quoniam, quo Legatio Noftra amplior & spectabilior agatur, in Mandatis ei dedimus, ut Comitatu magnifico flipatus Hagam Comitis palam ac publice, ut Legatus Nofter extraordinarius, ingrediatur; Fæderatosque Belgii Ordines de arctissima Noftra erga eorum rempublicam Amicitia atque Studio certos faciat: Hisce Nos de Causis dictum Gulielmum Dominum Cadogan novis Honoribus augere. Eumque Comitem de Cadogan in Agro Denbighensi, Vice-Comitem de Caversham in Agro Oxoniensi, & Baronem de Oakley in Agro Buckinghamiensi creare statuimus. Sciatis igitur. &c.

at the Anno Reg. Extraordinary Hague, with a magnificent Retinue, and to affure the States, in the most solemn Manner, of our constant Friendship and Affection to their Commonwealth: For these reasons, and to give a greater Lustre and Dignity to the Commission we now employ him in, we bave thought fit to confer upon him a new Degree of Henour, and to create him Earl of Cadogan in Denbighshire, Viscount of Caversham in Oxfordshire, and Baron of Oakley in Buckinghamshire. Know ye therefore, &c.

Sir Richard Child of Effex, Baron of Newtoun in the County of Dunegal, and Viscount Castlemain of the County of Kerry, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Matthew Aylmer, (Admiral) a Baron, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Lord Aylmer, and Baron of Batrath of the County of Meath, in the said Kingdom of Ireland. The Preamble to his Patent is,

Quoniam apud optimos Principes jam invaluit nunquam satis laudanda Virtus Virtutes altorum illustrandi, neculla pulchrior Principi contingat Laus, quam honoribus subditos decoran-

SINCE a Virtue never to be enough admir'd, is now grown customary with the best of Princes, to print out, and distinguish Excellencies in their Subjects; and nothing resteads a greater Lustre to the Crown, than

Anro Reg IV.

do, qui de Principe demerentur Honores: Et quoniam fidelis nofter & prædilectus Mattheus Aylmer, Armiger, ex antiquis apud Hibernos Proavis Rirpem ducit, qui sempiternam fibi in Hibernia domita peperere Gloriam, & iple quoque cum Wilhelmus, nulla Ore, nulla rezicendus Æ:are, ægrotantibus hisce regnis tempestive succurreret, egregia dedit Monumenta qualis e qualibus exorrus fuerit; & ex eminentiffimis dehinc Officiis usque adeo eminens evasit, ut jam diu audiret Præfectus Classium : Et quoniam haud vulgaris ea Fama est, semper regi, semper Pairiæ, semperbonis omnibus & Terra & Mari consuluisse, & ita consuluisse, ut ad Consiliorum Laudem Victoria redundaret Fructus. Statuimus ergo dictum Matthaum Almer, Armig. apud Hibernes Baronem creari, ut ille tandem ea ipla nobiliteiur Terra, quam Majores sui eximi adeo dilexerunt, ornarunt, propugnarunt.

Sciatis igitur, &c.

Honours conferr'd on the deferving: And since our Trufty and Well-beloved Matthew Aylmer, Efg; is fprung from an ancient race in Ireland, whose Valour and Loyalty Shone conspicuous in the Reduction of that our Kingdom; and be bimself too, in the Beginning of the reign of the last Wil. liam, (of ever glorious Me. mory) gave fo many and fo manifest Proofs, that he did not degenerate from such brave Ancestors; and rising by Degrees from one eminent Station to another, his Merit still encreasing in each Rife, he at length reach'd the high Dignity to be firled an Admiral. This indeed, is peculiarly bappy to his Fame, always to have consulted, both by Sea and Land, the Good of his King and Country, and to bave feen bis Counsels crownd with Success. We have therefore thought fit to create the forefaid Matthew Aylmer, E/q; a Baron of Ireland, that he may receive a Title of Honour from that very Nation, which his great Progenitors so dearly lov'd, so brightly adorn'd, and fo undauntedly fought for.

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Know ye, &c.

Sir John Brownlow, Bart, Knight of the Shire for Lincoln, created Lord Brownlow, and Viscount Tyrconnel, in the Kingdom o threland.

The Lord Roff, in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Anno Reg.

an Earl of that Kingdom.

Alan, Baron Brodrick of Middleton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a Viscount of that Kingdom, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Viscount Middleton in the County of Corke.

Gustavus Baron Hamilton of Strackallan, Viscount

Boyne, in the Province of Leinster.

Trevor Hill, Elg; a Baron and Viscount of the said Kingdom, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Hill of Killwarling in the County of Downe, and Viscount Hillsborough in the said County.

John Allen, Elq; a Baron and Viscount of the said Kingdom, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Allen of Stillingan in the County of Dublin, and Vif-

count Allen in the County of Kildare.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart. a Baron of the faid Kingdom, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Southwell of Castlemateress in the County of Limerick."

On Monday, the last Day of March, at a Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, held at St. James's Palace, (the Sovereign, and several Knights Companions of the faid Order, habited in their Mantles, being present) the Dukes of St. Albans, Montaque, Newcastle, and the Earl of Berkler, were elected Knights Companions of the faid Order, having been first leverally introduced into the Chapter, and knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then withdrawing, they were again severally introduced and invested with the Garter and George with the usual Ceremonies.

On the 30th of April following, his Highness Frederick Lewis, Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, by his Proxy Sir Samuel Lennard; and his royal Highness Ernestus Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, by his Proxy Sir Adolphus Oughton; with the four above mentioned Lords, were severally installed in the Chaprel Royal of Sr. George, within the College in the Castle of Windsor, by the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Dorfet, Companions of the said Order, who were commissioned thereto by the Sovereign, under the great Seal of the Order. After all the usual Ceremonies had been perform'd in the Chappel, the Procession was made from thence through the great South Door of the Church up to the Caftle; and the Knights B b 2 ComAnnals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. IV.

Companions, the Officers of the Order, and a great Number of the Nobility, and other Persons of Quality and Distinction, were splendidly entertained at Dinner in the great Guard-Chamber, at his Majefty's Expence.

Advancements, Removes and New-Commissions.

August. N Wednesday the 31st of July, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Joseph Knt. lately made Matter of the Rolls, was, by Jekyll, a Priwy-Counsellor, his Majefty's command, sworn of his Majefty's most honourable Privy Council.

His Majesty was likewise pleased to confer the Ho-N. Law Esq; Pils Majerty was new the pleased to control of Knighted and nour of Knighthood on Nicholas Lawes, Esq; and to Knighted and appoint him Governour of Jamaica.

Gov. of Jam. appoint him Governour of Jamaica,

Not many Day's after it was made publick, That New Commischis Majesty had been pleased to appoint Henry Castwright, Stephen Biffe, John Byard, Samuel * Tufnel, Sion for the Equivilent due John *Bore er, and James *Lockhart, Efgs. to be Commissioners for taking examining, and stating the Debts to Scotland. due, and growing due to Scotland, by way of Equivalentin the Terms of the Union: The three Gentlemen whose Names are marked with Asterisks, being put in the room of John Selwyn, Patrick Campbell, and John Forbes, Elgs;

Andfor Hack. At the same Time, his Majesty was also pleased ner Ceaches, to appoint John Way, Thomas Sutton, Moore Molyney Coaches. neux, John Idle, and Wavel *Smith, Efqs; to be Commissioners for Licensing and regulating Hackney-Coaches, and Hackney-Chairs: The only Alteration in this Commission being Wavel Smith, Efg; in the room of Charles Barnard, Efq;

Some Days after it was declared. That his Maje-Commissioners fty had been pleased to appoint, Grey Nevil, John for the Debts P.untree, Leonard Smelt, Esqs; Sir William Gordon, due to the Sir Thomas Palmer, Barts. Robert Briftow, Wil-Army. liam Young, Esqu; Commissioners for taking, examining and frating the Debts due to the Army.

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John Crosse junior, Esq; was appointed his Maje-Anno Reg. fly's Consul in the Canary Islands, in the room of IV:

William Poulden, Efq;

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A few Days after it was declared, that George Townshend, Montague Bacon, and Thomas Jervoile, Commissioners Esq:; were appointed Commissioners of Hawkers, for Hawkers Pedlars and Petty-Chapmen; the latter in the room and Pedlars.

of Francis Brown, Efg;

About this Time it was declared, that Mr. d' Ay- Mr. d' Ayrolle, his Majesty's Resident at Geneva, was to come rolle, Resident
and reside at the Hague in the same Quality; and at the Hague,
that Monsieur Massay, a Gentleman who is marry'd Mr. Massay,
to a Niece of Baron Beinsdorf, was appointed to re- Agentat Geside at Geneva, with the Character of his Majesty's neva.
Agent.

Towards the End of August, his Majesty was plea- Sir Charles sed to appoint Sir Charles Cox, Knt. High-Sheriff of Cox High-the County of Surrey, in the Room of Vincent Shep- Sheriff of beard, Esq; deceas d. Surrey.

September.

About this Time it was declared, that the Right The Bishop of Reverend Dr. Hough, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Litchfield Coventry, (who, in the most difficult Times, signalized translated to his Courage and Zeal against the Invasions of popery, Worcester, when he was president of Magdalen college, Oxon) and Dr. was translated to the Bishoprick of Worcester; and that Chandler nothe Reverend Dr. Chandler, one of his Majesty's minated to Chaplains and a Prebend of Worcester, was nominated to Litchfield. the See of Litchfield and Coventry.

About this time also, Charles Greenwood, Esq; one of Mr. Green-the commissioners of the Wine-License, was appoint-wood Extr. ed one of the extraordinary clerks of the Privy-Coun-Clerk of the cil. And his Grace the Duke of Newcastle Lord-Council. chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, was pleased Mr. Spence to bestow on Mr. Spence, the place of Serjeant at Arms Serjeant at to the Honourable House of Commons, vacant by the Arms, &c.

Death of Mr. Wybergh.

Monsieur Vleertman, Commissary of the Ap-Mr. Vleertproaches in Holland, who was the principal Instrument in discovering and seizing Baron Gortz in Guelderland, being lately come over, his Majesty was
graciously pleas'd to present him with a fine Diamond
Ring, and 3 Gold Medals, in consideration of his Services; one of the Medals having the King's Essignes,

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and the other two those of their Royal Highnesses Anno Reg. the Prince and Princels of Wales. NIV.

In the Beginning of this Month, Patrick Campbel Mr.P.Camp- of menzies, Elq; was appointed one of the Commissibel Commis. oners of the Equivalent, in the Room of Sir William of Equivalent Keir, deceas'd; and John Wentworth, Efg; was also M. Went- appointed Lieutenant Governour of the Province of worth, L. G New-Hampsbire in New England; and John Fuller, of N. Hamf. Efq; Conful at Legborne.

On Saturday the 28th of September, came on at M. Fuller Conful at Leg. Guildhall, the Election of a Lord-Mayor of London for the Year ensuing. The Common-Hall return'd

Sir William Sir William Lewen and Sir John Ward, and the Court Lewenchosen of Aldermen chose Sir William Lemen, who was the Lord Mayor of Alderman next the Chair. At the same time, Sir Peter Delmé and Sir Harcourt Mafters, were fwom The two She. Sheriffs of Lundon and Middlesex for the Year riffs [worn. enfuing.

The same Day, the Right Reverend Dr. Hough, The Bilbop of Worcester Lord Bishop elect of Worcester, was confirmed Bishop

confirm'd. of that See at St. Mary-le-Bow

October.

House.

On Wednesday the 3d of October, the Lords of the she Cuftom- Treasury were reased to make Mr. Nathaniel Moreau, surveyor of the Land-Waiters, in the room of Mr. William Baines, deceased; and Mr. John Harris, Land-Waiter, in the room of Mr. Mireau; and to restore Mr. Stephen Scot to his former Employment of Surveyor of the Art of Navigacion, in the room of Mr. Harris.

Dr. Laughten, Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, was about this time made a Prebendary of Worcester, in the room of Dr. Chandler.

On the 17th of this Month, Charles Greenwood, Mr. Green-Efq; one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Wine wood fworn License, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworp Clerk Extr. of the Pring-Clerk extraordinary of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council Council.

The Right Honourable Sir William Lemen Knt. Lord Mayor elect, accompany'd by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their scarlet Gowns, Mayor of Lon- went to the Water-fide; from thence they prodon enters on ceeded in the City Barge, attended by the Companies in their respective Barges to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and folemnly faluted

The Lord Lis Office.

Independent Ocurrences.

all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, where Anno. Reg. the Lord Mayor took the Oaths appointed, and hav- IV. ing recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to Black-Friers, and thence to Skinners-Hall, where Tables were provided for the Nobility, Privy-Cousellors, Judges, Aldermen, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction; and the Entertainment was very magnificent.

November.

On Wednesday the 13th of November, the King re-The Rivers turns from Hampton-Court to his Palace at St. James's iturns and pursuant to a Resolution taken in Council, Or James's ders were issued at the Secretary at War's Office, The Army for Disbanding the two youngest Companies, and ten, educed. men per Company out of all the Regiments of Foot in Great Britain and Ireland that had not yet been reduced; as also fifteen men out of each Company of the Guards; and ten men out of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons; whereby the Land-Forces in Great-Britain were reduced to about 16000 men.

His majesty was pleased to grant to Mr. Benson, and the Auditors Mr. Wortley Montague, the Reversion of the Places of of the Im-Auditors of the Imprests and Foreign Accounts. prests granted

On Wednesday the 27th of November, the Honourable George Earl of Hallifax, was, by his Majesty's The Lord Command, sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's Hallifax most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at sworn a Privy the Board accordingly.

Counsellor.

In the same Month, Brigadier Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, Military disposed of his Post to the Lord William Hay, who Changes or was Major of the Regiment; Colonel Scot, second Preferments, major, succeeded the Lord William Hay, as did Colonel Murray, Colonel Scot; and a few Days after, Colonel Williamson, Aid-de-Camp to the Lord Cadogan, was preferred to the Command of Brigadier Stewart's Company in the said Regiment. Some time after, General Lumney disposed of the Royal Regiment of Horse, which he commanded, to the right Honourable the Lord Irmin, for the Sum of about 9000 l.

Anno Reg. About the middle of November, his Majesty was IV. pleased to appoint William Dalrymple Esq; Sir John Swinton, Sir James Smallet, and Sir Sir Patrick John-Commissioners ston, Barts. Alexander Abercromby, Patrick Campof the Equi-bell, and Robert Johnston, Esqs; Commissioners of valent.

December.

Military Pre- About the middle of December, Colonel William ferments. Cosby was made Colonel of the Regiment late under the command of Brigadier General Stearne.

Mr. Synge, Lieutenant Colonel of Brigadier Me-

redith's Regiment.

Captain William Hanmer, Captain of the Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, whereof the Lord Herbert was Captain.

---- Pinfold, Ejq; Lieutenant Colonel of Handi-

syde's Regiment.

The Marquiss du Quesne, Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel of the first Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, commanded by Colonel Fane,

And the Honourable Henry Berkley Esq; Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Foot, late under the

command of Lieutenant General Seymour.

Some Days after, Thomas Taylor, Esq; was made Cornet of the First Troop of Horse Guards; and the Honourable John West, Esq; Son to the Lord Delaware, was made Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of the first Troop of Horse Guards, whereof the Duke of Montague is Captain and Colonel.

Colonel Fane appointed to command the First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, in the room of Lord Lumney. The right Honourable the Lord Irwine purchased General Lumney's Regiment of Horse, and Col. Cholmly made Col. of the Lord Irwin's

Regiment of Foot.

January.

About this time, a new Commission was ordered to New Commission pass the Seals, by which his Majesty appointed the sion for Trade right Honourable Robert Earl of Holderness, John Chetand Planta-wynd, Esq; Sir Charles Cook Knt. Paul Docminique, John Molesworth, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pulteny, and Martin Bladen, Esqs; Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

377 Anno Reg. March.

Some Days before the End of the Seffion of Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to make some changes in the Ministry. In the first place, on Sunday the Preferments 16th of March, his Majesty in Council was pleased to and Changes declare the right Honourable Charles Earl of Sunder- in the Minift. land, Lord President of the Privy-council, and his Earl of Sund. Lordship thereupon took his place at the Board ac- made Presicordingly. At the same time, James Craggs, jun. Elq; dent of, &c. was, by his Majefty's command, Iworn of his Maje- Mr. Craggs fly's most Honourable Privy-council, as likewise one Secretary of of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and State. took his place at the Board accordingly,

Two Days after, his Majesty was pleased to ap- New Commispoint the right Honourable James Earl of Berkley, sioners of the Sir George Byng, Knt and Bart. Sir John Jennings, Admiralty, & Knt. John Cockburne, and William Cherwynde, Efgri; other Changes Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, Knts. his Ma- in the Navy. jesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland.

The right Honourable James Earl of Berkly, Vice-

Admiral of Great-Britain.

Mittbew Aylmer, Efq; Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain, and Mafter of Greenwich Hospital, during Life.

Nicholas Lechmere, Efq; his Majesty's Attorney-Ge- Mr. Lechneral, in the room of Sir Edward Northey, on whom mere Attorhis Majesty was pleased to bestow a considerable Pen- ney-General. fion.

Three Days after, it was also declared, that his The Bishop of Majesty had been pleased to appoint the right Reve- Sarum Dean rend the Lord Bishop of Sarum Dean of his Majesty's of the King's Chappel, in the room of the Lord Bishop of London. Chappel.

The right Honourable Charles Earl of Sunderland, New Lords

President of the Council, John Aislabie and John Wal- Commissioners lop, George Bailie, and William Clayton, Elgrs; to be of the Treahis Majefty's Exchequer.

As also the right Honourable John Aislabie, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exche-

quer.

The right Honourable James Viscount Stanbope, The Lord one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of Stanhope principal Se-State. The cretary of State.

IV.

Anno Reg. IV.

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Torrington. and Thomas Lord Onflow, Tellers of his Majefty's Exchequer, in the room of the late Lord Onflow. and of Richard Hampden, Efg; who was made Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Mr. Aislabie.

Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; Lieutenant-General

of the Ordnance.

William Thompson, Esq; Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of his Majefty's Coinage of Gold and Silver within the faid Tower and elsewhere in England.

Thomas White, E/q; Clerk of the Ordnance.

The right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlifle. Constable of the Tower of London, took the Oaths before his Majesty in Council, as Lord Lieurenant of the Tower Hamlets; the Lord Viscount Stanhope, was fworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and the right Honourable Richard Hampden, Efq; was sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

About this time, Dr. Offey was made Dean of Chefter, in the room of Dr. Fogg deceased. Dr. Clark, Rector of St. James's Westminster, appointed Mafter of Whigston's Hospital in the Town of Leicefter; and the Reverend Mr. Peploe, Minister of Pre-

ston, Warden of Manchester College.

About the middle of March, Sir George Byng was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of his mander of the Majefty's Fleet, and to command the Squadron defigned for the Mediterranean. Sir Charles Wager was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red; the Captains Delaval and Mighells, Rear-Admirals of his Majefty's Fleet; Captain Swanton, Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of Sir Charles Wager; and Cap-

tain Cleveland, Commissioner of the Navy, in the room of Captain Swanton.

About the same time, Lieutenant-General Wills was made Governour of Portsmouth, in the room of General Erle, who having refigned all his Employments, had a confiderable Pension bestowed upon him; Lieutenant-General Maccartney was made cartney Gov. Governour Berwick and Holy-Island, in the Place af

Mr. Hampden made a Privy-Counfellor.

Pageons Design

real suit

Dr. Offley made Dean of Chester.

Sir George Byng Com-Fleet in the Mediterra. And Sir Charles Wager Vice-Admiral of the Red.

L. Gen. Wills Gov. of Portsmouth, and L. Gen. Mncof Berwick.

of General Wills; and the Lord Castlecomer, Se-Anno Reg. cretary at War, in the room of Mr. Secretary IV.

About this time also, the Lord chief Justice Ld.C.3. King King was chosen one of the Governours of the Char-one of the Gov. ter-House, in the room of the late Duke of Shrews-of the Charbury.

Mr. Hall, Comptroller of the Salt-Duties lately Mr. Hall sucdeceased, was succeeded in that Employment by his ceeds his Fa-Son.

Towards the End of this Month, Edmund Elliot, Mr. Elliot Esq; of Port-Elliot, was made Commissioner of the Commissioner Victualling-Office, in the room of Henry Vincent, of the Victual-Esq; who resigned that Employment upon account of ling-Office. his ill state of Health.

About this time, the Reverend Dr. Bradford was Dr. Bradford nominated to the Bishoprick of Carlisle, in the room Bishop of of Dr. Nicholson, promoted to the See of London-Carlisle. Derry.

April. The Earl Cowper in April refigned the Great-Seal, The Earl and went immediately into the Country; though Comper refigns the Report had been current for some Months past, the Greatthat my Lord Cowper had earneftly defired to be ea-Seal. fed of that weighty Employment, which he bore for many Years, to the manifest Detriment of his Health; yet his laying it down at this Juncture, was a great Surprize to every Body, and no small Grief to all sober dispassionate Men; who were at first puzzled, how it was possible to retrieve the Loss of so good a Patriot, and so great a Minister, who, by his Wildom and Moderation, had kept some wavering Minds fleady to his Majesty's Interest, and hinder'd some hot over-zealous Spirits from running things to dangerous Extremities.

Upon his Lordship's Resignation, his Majesty was pleased to appoint Robert Tracey, E/q; one of the Ju-Commissioners stices of the Common-Pleas, Sir John Pratt, Knt. one of the Great-of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench, and Sir Seal. James Montague Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to be Commissioners for the Custody of the Great-Seal of Great-Britain,

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg. DIV.

280

On the 24th of April, William Benson, Efq; Member of Parliament for Shaftsbury, was appointed Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, in the room May. Sinis

Mr. Benson of Sir Christopher Wren. Surveyor-Gen.

the King.

In the beginning of May, it was publickly declar'd, The Lord Bi-That his Majesty had been pleased to appoint the Thop of Glou- Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to be Lord High-Almoner cester made to his Majesty, in the room of the late Lord Bishop Almoner to of Carlifle, now translated to the See of London-derry in Ireland.

cellor.

On Monday, the 12th of May, his Majesty was pleased to deliver the Great-Seal of Great-Britain to the Parker made right Honourable Thomas Lord Parker, and to de-Lord-Chan- clare him Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain; and the same Evening his Majesty did his Lordship the Honour to sup with him at his Lordship's House at Kenfington. Two Days after, the King in Council, the Oath of Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administred to his Lordship, who took his Place at the Board accordingly.

· At the same time it was dec'ared. That his Majesty Mr. Juft. Prat L. C. Juft. ofhad also been pleased to appoint Mr. Justice Prat, to be Lord chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench, the K. Bench and Baron F in the room of the Lord Parker; and Baron Fortef-Aland, one of cue Aland, to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench, in the room of the Lord chief Justice the, &c.

Mr. Pringle made Sceretary at War.

Some Days before, Robert Pringle, Efg; who was Secretary to the Commissioners for the Union, and fince Under-Secretary to the Earl of Sunderland, was made Secretary at War, in the room of James Cranger, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Lord Chancellor fits the first

On Tuesday the 15th of May, the Lord-Chancellor Parker went, with great Solemnity, from the Inner Temple-Hall to Westmirster, attended by the Judges, and several of the Nobility and Quality; in particueime in West- lar, the Dukes of Bolton, Kent, Kingston, and Newmir fler-Hall, castle; the Earls of Lincoln and Stanhope, Lord Viscount Cobham, Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Secretary Craggs, Mr. Boscawen, &c. where his Lordship sat for the first time. His Lordship was pleased to appoint Sir John Doyley' of Oxfordshire, Purse-bearer,

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and Mr. Fuller Deputy Purse-bearer; Peter Cot-Anno Reg, tingham, Esq; Secretary, and Christopher Duppa, De-IV. puty Secretary; Nicholas, Rowe, Esq; Secretary of the Presentations, Joh. Hughes, Esq; Secretary of the Commissions of Peace, ----- Parker, Esq; Secretary His Officers, of the Bankrupts, Thomas Parker, Esq; Secretary of Secretaries, Lunacy, Ideocy, and Appeals, Mr. Butler, Secretary &c. of the Briefs, Jonathan Johnson, Secretary of the Decrees, William Oaker one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber: Mr. Mason, his Lordship's Clerk, was continued in the same employment to the Lord chief Justice Prat.

About the same time, Sir Walter Pringle, Bart. Sir Walter Brother to Robert Pringle, Esq; Secretary at War, Pringle made was made one of the Lords of Session, or Judges in one of the Scotland, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot de-Lords of the ceased.

Session.

About this time also, a Patent passed the Seals for granting to the Honourable George Parker, Son and Reversion and Heir apparent of the Lord-Chancellor, 12001. per Pension grant-Annum out of the Exchequer during the Joint-Life of ed to Mr. Parhis Majesty and himself; or till he is in Possession of the ker.

Office of one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer; and a Patent passed likewise to grant him the said Office during Capt. Morris his natural Life, upon the Decease or Resignation of Lieut. Gov. of any of the Tellers now in Possession. Captain Bacon Languard Morris was made Lieutenant Governour of Languard Fort.

Fort in the County of Sussolk, in the room of Gwin Mr. Impey Vaughan, Esq; Elijah Impey, Gent. Secretary to Secr. to Che'-Chelsea Hospital, in the room of James Frazier, sea H. spital. Esq; And Samuel Low, Esq; Comptroller of the And Mr. Low Ordnance in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Comps. Sc. George Houghton, Esq;

About the middle of this Month, Sir Francis Page Sir Fr. Page, was made a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of a Baron of Judge Forrescue Aland; and Lieutenant-General the Excheq: Palmes was appointed his Majesty's Envoy extraordi-Gen. Palmes, pary to the Imperial Court

nary to the Imperial Court.

June.

About the same time, Francis Brace, Esq; was ar-F. Brace, Esq; pointed one of the Commissioners for the Receirt and one of the minagement of the several Duties upon Hides, Skins, Commissioners Vellum and Parchment, Houses, &c. and for Affairs of the Leather of Taxes, &c. in the room of Sir Harcourt Masters, Office.

Knight,

Ludlam

of London.

consecrated

Bishop of

Dr. Cannon

Rector of

laghmore

Ster, Bc.

Carlifle.

Anno Reg! Knight, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlefex. who refigned that employment, upon his being appointed by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, Re-Sir H. Mafter ceiver-General of the Taxes for the faid City and Receiver Gen. County, and his standing Candidate for the Place of Chamberlain of London, of the, &c.

On Midsummer-Day, came on the election of She-Sir John Bull riffs at Guild-Hall for the City of London and County of Middlesex; and also for Chamberlain, &c. The and Sam. Dubois, Efq; cho- majority for Sheriffs was declared to be for Sir John Bull and Samuel Dubois, Efq; The majority for a fen Sheriffs. Chamberlain, was declared for Deputy George Ludand Deputy lam and Lieur. Col. Westall; and a Poll being demanded, the majority appeared, three Days after, to Chamberlain be for Deputy Ludlam; whereupon Col. Westall generoully threw it up.

Towards the end of this Month, Charles Burniston, Mr. Burniston Surveyor Elq; was appointed Surveyor-General of his Maje-General, &c. fty's Woods in America, and Colonel Purcel Gover-

nour of Newfoundland.

Col. Purcel About the same time, Mr. Serjeant Hanbury, was Govern. &c. fworn King's Serjeant at Law, in the room of Sir Mr. Hanbury Francis Page, Knt. lately made one of the Barons of made King's

the Exchequer. Serjeant, &c.

On Sunday the 1st of June, Dr. Bradford was con-Dr. Bradford secrated Bishop of Carlifle at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, affisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, Gloucester, and Lincoln, commissioned by the Archbishop of York, in whose Province the Diocele of Carlisle is. About the same time, Dr. Cannon was appointed Rector of Christ Church, in the Christ-Chur.

room of Mr. Castle, deceased.

About the same time, the Lord Tullaghmore, of The Ld. Tulthe Kingdom of Ireland, obtained a Grant, in Reverfion for himself and his Son Charles Moore, Esq; of Muster Mathe Office of Muster Master-General in Ireland, upon the Decase of Matthew Pennysather, Esq;

James Thornhill, Efq; was made History-Painter Mr. Thornhill

in Ordinary to his Majesty. Hift. Painter.

Zuly.

Thomas Ambrole, E/q; Sheriff for London.

On the 2d of this Month, Thomas Ambrole, E/4; was chosen Sheriff of the City of London and County of Middlesex, in the room of Samuel Dubois, E/9; who paid his Fine for the faid Office.

Marriages,

Marriages, Births, and Deaths of Persons of Distinction.

August. N Friday the 30th of August, the right Reverend Father in God, William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of The Bishop of Worcester, died at his Palace at Hattlebury-Caftle Worcester's near that City, in the 91ft Year of his Age. As his Death and exemplary Piety and extensive Charity will render Character. his memory Venerable to all good Christians, so his great Learning will make his Name ever famous among Men of Letters. He was one of the feven Bishops that were sent to the Tower by the late King James; and his eminent Zeal for the Revolution and the Succession in the most Serene House of Hanover, drew upon him a malicious and ungenerous Persecution in the beginning of the last Reign; which did not deter him from coming up to Town, even to the hazard of his Life, to diffwade Queen Anne from an inglorious Peace, that rendered that Succession precarious. He was first promoted to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, thence translated to Litchfield and Coventry.

A Week before the Death of this Prelate, the La. The Lady dy Watson, Sister to the Earl of Rockingham, died at Watson dies.

her Houle in Ormond-street.

September.

and at last, to the See of Worcester.

On Thursday the 12th of Septemb. Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Robert Bar. formerly one of the Governours of the Post-Office, Cotton dies. died at his Seat in Cambridgeshire.

On Tuesday the 17th, the Countels of Rechford was C. of Rochford delivered of a Son, styled Lord Tunbridge.

Two Days after, the Honourable Mr. Boscawen's activer a, Ge.

Lady was delivered of a Son; as was also the next Three Ladies

Day, the Lady Viscountess Townshend; and likewise deliver'd each

Mr. Robert Walpole's Lady the Sunday following.

October.

On Tuesday Night the 1st of Octob. about Nine a Clock, dy'd at his Lodging in Cannon-Gate, Edin-Earl of Erburgh, the Earl of Errol, Lord Constable of Scotland, tol dies. in the 40th Year of his Age.

Anno Reg. W. dies.

Towards the latter end of this Month, dy'd at the Back, the Countels of Dorchefter, Mother of the prefent Durchels of Buckingham, by the late King James, The Countess and Wife to the Earl of Portmore, by whom the had of Dorchester several Children. By her Death, a considerable Penfion the had from the Crown on the Post-Office determines.

November.

The Countess On Monday the 4th of Novemb, the Lady Mary, of Degenfeld youngest Daughter to the Dake of Schomberg, and deliver'd of a confort to the right Honourable the Count Degenfeld, Count of the Holy Empire, Chamberlain and Colonel of Dragoons in the Service of the Elector Pala-Daughter.

tipe, was deliver'd of a Daughter.

As also the Dutchess of Argyle.

The Lady

Frechevile

dies.

Four Days after, her Grace the Dutchels of Argyle was also. happily delivered of a Daughter.

On sunday the 10th of this Month, died the Lady Frechevile, at her House at Windsor, in a very advanced Age: She was a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the late Queen, whom the had served in that Quality whilst Princels of Denmark.

The Baron de Kilmanfeck dies.

On the 15th in the Morning, dy'd the Baron de Kilmanseck, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover; a Gentleman of Parts, who had a good Taste of Literature and Learning, and great Skill in Musick and Painting, and who was a great encourager of Arts and Sciences.

Lady Brooke deliver'd of a Son.

About the same Time, the Lady Brooke, Wife of the Lord Brooke, and Grand-Daughter to the late Lord Viscount Weymouth, was deliver'd of a Son.

M. Lyddel dies.

On Tuesday the 19th of Novemb. dy'd Dennis Lyddel, Esq; one of the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, as Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts; in which Post he had laudably served the Crown Twenty feven Years, and about Forty Four Years in all.

Four Days before, the Countels of Abingdon was The Counters happily delivered of a Son, to the greater Joy of that of Abingdon Noble Family, in that his Lordship had many Years oeliver'd of a liv'd with his first Lady without having any Issue by her, and his present Lady was likewise married many Years to her late Husband, General Churchill, without Children.

(

On Wednesday the 27th of Novemb. the Lord Mor- Anno Reg. peth, eldest Son to the Earl of Carlifle, was married to IV. the Lady Frances Spencer, Daughter to the Earl of Sunderland, by his first Wife, Sifter to the late Dutchess The Lord of Newcastle, at his Lordship's House in Piccadilly, the Morpeth Ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Glou-marries. cefter.

December.

On Thursday the 5th, about five or fix a Clock in The Lord Onthe Afternoon, died Richard Lord Onflow, at his House flow dies. in Soho-Square: A Gentleman of an universal good Character, whose Death was lamented by all who had the Honour to know him. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in the Reign of Queen Anne; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and at his Death, one of the Teilers of the Receipt thereof. He was succeeded by Thomas Lord Onslow. his Son and Heir.

The same Day the right Honourable the Earl of E. of Sunder Sunderland was married to Mrs. Tichburne.

The Day before died the Lord Henry de Grey, fe- The Lord

cond Son to the Duke of Kent.

On Wednesday the 11th died the Honourable Charles Egerton, Elq; Brother to the late, and Uncle to the Mon. Charles present Earl of Bridgewater, at his House in Piccadilly. Egerton dies. He was a Member of Parliament when the Bill of Exclusion was fent up against the Duke of York, and gave his Vote for the passing of it. He was chosen in many succeeding Parliaments for the Town of Brackley in Northampton hire, where that Noble Family have had a constant and powerful Interest. He was a Gentleman of very good Qualities, particularly, of a charitable and affable Temper, which gain'd him the Love of all that knew him; but what was most diftinguishing, as well as most valuable in his Character, he was ever warm in his Country's Cause, and zealous for all its Interests.

The same Day, the Lady Viscountes Stanbope was La. Stanh. de-

deliver'd of a Son. About this time, died at the Both, Robert Earl Fer- Son. rers, after a long Indisposition, and in a very advanced Age. He was restored to the Tirle and Honour The Earl Ferof Baron Ferrers of Chartley, by King Charles II. and rers dies, created Earl Ferrers by Queen Anne, in the 10th

liver'd of a

Grey dies.

Apro Reg. Year of her Reign, Anno 1711. He is succeeded by Washington, Lord Viscount Tamworth, his eldeft surviving Son and Heir.

Fanuary.

Count. of Ar- On Friday the 17th of this Month, died the Coun-

lington dies. tels of Arlington, in a very advanc'd Age.

About this Time, the Lord Coleraine of the King-The Lord Co-I raine mar-dom of Ireland, was married to the Daughter of John Hanger, Elq; Deputy-Governour of the Bank of r .s Mrs. Hanger. England.

L Hunsdon On the 11th Infant, the Lord Hunfdon was marrimarries. ed to the Lady Wolftenbolm.

On Sunday the 26th, died the Earl of Fingal, of the

Fingal dies. Kingdom of Ireland.

And Mr. Glanville.

The E. of

About the same time, died William Glanville, Esq: one of the chief Clerks of the Treasury, who, by his Will, left several Legacies; and one, in particular, to the Lord Bishop of Banger, for which he affigns the following remarkable Reasons: As to the Legacy I have before given to the Lord Bifhop of Bangor, I declare the same to be in Testimony of the Respect I bear him for defending the Liberties of his Country, and for his Love to Mankind; and for his Endeavours to free Resigion from Superstition and Tyranny, which worldly Interest and Ambition has blended with it; and to reflore it to that Simplicity and Vefulness which was the Design of its bleffed Author; for which his Labour of Love, be has justly merited the Esteem and Regard of all good Men, instead of that Load of Infamy and Scandal, which the Passions of designing Men have so maliciously and uncharitably thrown upon him. W. Glanville.

February. The Duke of

Shrewsbury dies.

On Saturday the 1st of February, died Charles Talbot, Earl and Duke of Shrewsbury, Marquiss of Alton, and Lord Furnival, Earl of Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, and Baron Talbot, &c. He was Son to Fran-His Charact-cis Earl of Shrewsbury (who was kill'd in a Duel, in the Year 1667, by the then Duke of Buckingham) by his second Wife Anna Maria, Daughter of Robert Earl of Cardigan. This Nobleman, by his bright natural Parts, Penetration, folid Judgment, acquired Knowledge, and personal Accomplishments, gave fresh Lastre to a most illustrious Descent; and by the Uprightness and Dignity with which he discharg'd several important Employments, had gain'd a great Weight

Weight and Authority, both in the Privy-Council and Anno Reg. Senate-House. On the other hand, his Moderation IV. towards both Whigs and Tories, in the most difficult Times, and in the several Vicifficudes of Fortune, which the two contending Parties have alternately experienced, had acquired him the esteem of all sober dispassionate Men. He was born and bred a Roman-Catholick, but towards the end of King Charles the Ild's Reign, the Popish Plot gave him such an abhorrence of that Religion, that he jurn'd Protestant, together with the Dukes of Norfolk and Beautort, and the Earl of Scarborough. At King James the Ild's Coronation, he carried the Curtana, and was by that Prince made Lord Chamberlain, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse; but as soon as he saw the Religion and Liberties of his Country in Danger, he exerted the Patriot, and not only quitted his Regiment, but mortgag'd his Effate, went over to the Prince of Orange, brought with him leveral Persons of Honour, and was very instrumental in the great Revolution of 1688. King William, upon his Advancement to the Throne, acknowledged his fignal Services, by making him principal Secretary of State, (which Office he laid down, and foon took up again) and Knight of the Garter; and afterwards, Anno 1694. by creating him Marquis of Alten, and Duke of Shrewsbury. A Fall off his Horse having rendered him uncapable to undergo the Fatigue of the Secretary's Place, King William ealed him of it, and made him Lord Chamberlain of his Houshold; which Post his Grace refigned to the Earl of Jersey, chusing rather to travel through France and Italy, for the Benefit of his Health. In the Year 1705, he marry'd Adelaida. Daughter to the Marquis de Paleotti, a Nobleman of Bologna, (descended by her Mother from Sir Robert Dudler, Duke of the Empire) with whom, he shortly after, returned into England; and in the Year 1710, was, by the late Queen Anne, reftored to his former Post of Lord Chamberlain, and fworn of her Privy-council. In the Year 1713, he was fent Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France, to fettle some Preliminaries infifted on by Great-B itain, before the Signing of the Peace of Verecht; and acted so well the small Part that was allotted him in that unpolitick Negociation, that Cc 2

Anno Reg. he came off with universal Applause. Upon his fel turn from France, he was madeLord-Lieutenant of I Ireland, where he gave a most seasonable Check to the Proceedings of Chancellor Phipps, and Supported the Protestant Interest and Succession, which were o. penly discountenanced by others. He came back into England some time before the Death of the late Queen, who, while the was in the last Agony, gave him the Staff of Lord High-Treasurer: So that he was at once invested with three of the highest Offices, and, upon her Majesty's Demise, was, by Virtue of those Offices, and of his present Majesty's Nomination, placed at the Head of the Regency. On this occasion, his Grace gave signal Proofs of his great Abilities, Vigilance, and Attachment to the House of Ha. nover; and upon the King's Arrival into England, his Grace was continued in his Place of Lord Chamberlain; but though he afterwards thought fit to refign it, upon some Disgusts, yer it is most certain, that his Affection to his Majesty remain'd untainted, and that his Majesty still retain'd a great Esteem for his Grace's Merit, and a deep Sense of Gracitude for his Services. He dy'd in the 58th Year of his Age, and leaving no Issue, his Title of Duke becomes extinct, but his Earldom, with the Bulk of his Estate, falls to the Heirs Male of Thomas Talbot of Langford in the County of Salop, Brother by the Father's fide, to Francis Talbot, Earl of Shremsbury, the late Duke's Father.

The Lady D'artmouth dies.

of Effex.

Some Days before dy'd Barbara, Lady Dowager Dartmouth, Mother of the present Earl of Dartmouth, and Daughter of Sir Henry Archbold, of Abbots Bromley in Staffordsbire.

On Tuesday the 4th of this Month died Elizabeth,

And C. Dow. Countels Dowager of Effex.

The same Day, the Lord Bishop of Norwich was

The B. of Normarried to Mrs. Faylor. wich marries.

The young Prince, George William, . Son of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princels of Wales, Death and Budeparted this Life on the 6th Instant, about eight at rial of the Night. He had been taken very ill about ten Days young Prince. before of a Cough and Straitness of Breathing, from whichhe lee med to be recovering till the foggy Weathe on the 4th and 5th, which occasioning a Relaple into his Straitness of Breathing, he fell into Convulsi-

ons and dy'd. The 12th at Night, his Body was pri-Anno Reg. vately Interr'd in King Henry the VIIth's Chappel in IV. the Abby-Church of Westminster; the Service being read by the Lord Bishop of Rockester, Dean of that Church; and the following Inscription was put on the Costin, viz.

Depositus,
Georgius Gulielmus, Princeps,
Serenissimi Principis Walliæ Filius,
Natus Tertio Die Novembris,
Anno Domini, Millesimo,
Septingentesimo Decimo Septimo.
Obiit Sexto Februarii 1717-18.

Deposited,
Prince George William,
Son of the most Serene Prince of Wales,
Born the Third of November,
In the Year of our Lord 1717.
Dy'd on the 6th of February 1717-18.

Towards the End of January, dy'd Elizabeth, Coun-And the Countels Dowager of Inchequin, at her House at St. Ju-tels Dowager lians in Monmouthshire. She was Daughter of George of Inchequin. Bruges, Lord Chandois, and one of the most celebrated Beauties in the Reign of King Charles II. She was sittle marry'd to Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, with whom she had 1200 l. per Annum Jointure; and next, to the Lord Inchequin of the Kingdom of Ireland. She was afterwards espous'd to Charles Lord Howard of Escrick, from whom she was divorc'd by Sentence of the Court of Delegates, after a seven Years Suit. In the Year 1712, she marry'd Mr. George, a French Protestant, whom she had taken into her Family.

About the middle of February, died Charlotte, The Countest Countest of Litchfield, Widow and Relict of Edward of Litchfield Henry, late Earl of Litchfield, and Daughter of King dies. Charles II. by Barbara, Dutchess of Cleveland.

March.

On Sunday the 2d of March, Banaster Manard, The Lord Lord Maynard, died at Kensington, and was succeeded Maynard by Henry, his eldest surviving Son, William, the elder dies.

Cc 3

Bro-

Anno Reg. Brother dying in his Father's Life time without IV.

Towards the end of this Month, the Countess of The Marquis Halifax was deliver'd of a Daughter; and the Lord of Harting- Marquis of Hartington, eldest Son to the Duke ton Marries, of Devonshire, was married to Mrs. Hoskins, a great Fortune.

April.

The Earl of On the 17th, the right Honourable Anthony Earl Harrold of Harold, Son and Heir apparent to the Duke of Kent, marries Mrs. was marry'd to the Lady Mary Tufton, one of the Tufton. Daughters and Coheirs of Thomas Earl of Thanet. The L. Teyn- Two Days before, the Lord Teynham was marry'd ham marries to the Lady Anne Barret, Daughter of the late Earl of the L. Barret. Suffex, and Widow of ---- Barret, Esq; of Belhouse, in the County of Essex.

And Mr. Mon- The next Day, the Honourable Robert Mansel, sel Mrs. Sho- Esq; Son and Heir apparent to the Lord Mansel, was sel married to a Daughter of the late Sir Cloudesley

Shovel.

The Queen On the 26th of April, the Queen Dowager of En-Dowager of gland died at St. Germains: And an Account of her England dies. 1ast Illness, Death and Pedigree, was inserted in the Post-Boy, May 8. as follows:

Paris, My 7. N.S. Maria Beatrix Eleonora, Queen of the late King James II. of Great-Britain, found her self indisposed this Day sev'n night. It did not hinder her however, from peforming her Devotions at Church the next day, it being the Fe-' flival of SS. Philip and James, which the observed as the Name-day of her late Royal Confort. The Weather being excessively hot at that time, and the ' Service long, during which the was almost continu-'ally upon her Knees; at her return from Church to the Castle of Se. Germain en Laye, she complained of a great drought and disorder, and having drank fomewhat to refresh her, went to Bed, from which the never role more, having yielded her Soul to God this Morning between 7 and 8 a Clock, in the 60th Year of her Age, being born upon the 5th day of October, N.S. 1658. She was a Princess of the Family of Este, being the Daughter of Alphonso IV. Duke of Mider a and Reggie, and of Lauro Marti-" nozzi, his Wife, and Sifter of the Duke now reignfing there. In 1673, before the was yet is Years of Age,

Age, the was marry'd at Modena by Henry Earl of Anno Reg.
Peterborough, Proxy for his Royal Highness James IV.
Stuart, then Duke of York and arriving at Danes up.

Seuart, then Duke of York; and arriving at Diver upon Friday the 21st of November the same Year, was there met by the Duke her Confort, whose Marriage ' was consummated that day, by the right Reverend ' Father in God, Dr. Nathaniel Crew, Lord Bishop of Durbam. They had Iffue, I. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born at St. James's, November 7. 1674, dy'd the 12th of December following. II. Katharina-Laura of York, born at St. James's, January 10, ' 1675, dy'd October 3, following. III. Ifabella of Tork, born at St. 74me,'s, August 28, 1677, dy'd March 2, 1680. IV. Charlotte-Maria of York, born at St. ' James's, August 15, 1682, dy'd October 6, following. 'V.James Francis-Edward, born at St. James's, June 10, 1688, the Person who is now styled the Pretender, or Chevalier de St. George. VI. Louisa-Maria Tere-'sia, born June 18, 1692, in the Exile of her Parents, at St. Germain en Laye, where she dy'd about 1711

or 12. The Corpse of this late Queen is to be de-

Challiot, pursuant to her Will.

About the same Time, the Lord Blessington died at L. Blessing-Dublin; and on Tuesday the 10th, the Lord Mansel's ton, and La. Lady died at the Bath.

Mansel dies.

About the middle of this Month, the Marchionels M of Granof Granby was happily delivered of a Daughter, at her by deliver'd of Seat in Northamptonshire.

a Daughter.

Four Days after, the Lady Ashburnham, formerly The Lady Dowager of the late Earl of Anglesey, died of an A-Ashburnam poplexy. She was a Person of distinguish'd Merit. dies.

About the beginning of June, the Lady Howard of The Lady Ho-Effingham died of the Small-Pox, at her House in ward of Ef-Greek street, Soho.

they, at was mary but held of by Hone I and ablance this said in an one loss past past and make their was remained that day, is demployed and Facher on Cook, Dr. Karman Carried and Button and Decise They had line, I thaday of lot, I we to the contract of the party of the contract o dy d the value of the range and the last set by he Land of the South of the State of the Santal The second of th or man dell the problem than the country Transaction of a star of the same of the the series of the first the first tracking and the series of to or Christian to St. Growing A of antichlick the at St. Greene en Auge, where the distribute 12 and We have been a some Company of the contract of ANY AND OF RESERVE A MISSING we About the relative of the television with the color and and and a second of the second a to be removed by the second of the Fourtress sheet the Lody levelsons on thrown . Daving of the late Ball of the late of t personal Management of the agential Management of the second south of the hegical age I all the Hall Hames Disaphen in a super Smell in a box block in Recedition, Sales and Sales

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APPENDIX.

dank's of King Cronge.

ON the 21st of April last, at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middle-sex, held at Westminster-Hall, Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Chairman of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, gave an excellent Charge to the Grand Jury, and other Juries; and that Piece having since been publish'd, at the Desire of the said Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Juries, as a very learned and useful Charge, highly tending to the Service of his Majesty, and his Government; we shall insert the same here by way of Appendix, with a List of the acting Justices of the Peace in London and Middlesex, with the Places of their Abode.

Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury,

Y E are call'd together to this Place by the Wisdom The Charge of of our Laws, from the several Parts of this Whitlock County, to present to us what Violations have been Bulftrode, made, of the Laws of the Land, by any Persons what Esq; to the soever, within the County of Middlesex.

Grand-jury,

I hope that you, who are to be the Instruments of &c. of the punishing Malefactors, will be careful to keep the County of Oath you have taken, viz. In not omitting your Duty by Middlesex; not presenting Offenders, through Favour, Affection, or

not presenting Offenders, through Favour, Affection, or Fear: And that you will not present any Persons for any Faults you think them innocent of, through Ha-

tred or Malice.

And as he that takes an Oath to give Evidence, swears that he will speak the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, is guilty of Perjury before God, if he wilfully conceals any Part of the Truth; so, Gentlemen, if you know of any Ossences, that I shall give you in Charge, and do not present them, you will be equally guilty of Perjury before God.

The Oath you have taken to present such matters as I shall give you in Charge, does more than hint to me my Duty, not to omit acquainting you with a full Account of what Offences you are to enquire and present; so that if Offences committed are not punished,

IV. Reg.

for want of Presentments, the Fault will lie at your Door, and not at mine.

The Trumpeter that blows the Trumpet, and gives Warning, is free from the Blood of him that is slain: Justice is painted blind; a good Emblem to shew us, that in Judgment we are neither to pity the Poor, nor favour the Rich; not to shew Love to our Friends, or Hatred to our Enemies; to know no Man in judgment, nor to fear the Face of any Man, that is an Offender, be he never so great.

When you do your Duty on a Principle of Obedience to God, you are sure of the Divine Protection: But when you positively transgress, or negatively omit it, for Fear or Love of Man, you put your selves out of the divine Protection, which is Almighty, and trust to

Man, who is no better than a broken Reed. .

I shall divide my Charge to you, for your better Remembrance, into three General Heads; and then subdivide them into proper Particulars, with as much

Brevity as the Matter will admit.

And to avoid Prolixity, I shall wave the Definition of some terms of Art, (which I must necessarily make use of) presuming you understand them by your frequent Service in this Place.

The first Part of your Duty, and what you are so enquire of, is relating to the Divine Majesty.

The second, relates to his Vicegerent the King.

The third, to your Fellow-Subjects.

As to the first, you are to enquire and present all Persons that are guilty of Blaspheming the Name of God:

Blasphemy is, in its general Sense, an Evil-speaking of any one; maledicencia: But by use and custom (the Governour of the Sense of Words) it is appropriated to an evil-speaking of God; and sometimes it is taken for prophane Cursing and Swearing.

By the Law of Moses, he that cursed his Father or Mother was to be put to Death, that is, spoke evil of,

or wish'd evil to his Father or Mother.

What an heinous Crime then must it be, and what Punishment does he deserve, that speaks evil of our great Creator, and most munisicent Benefactor, that blasphemes his most holy Name?

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God himself pronounced Judgment against the Anno Reg. Blasphemer, and bid Moses bring forth him that cursed, that he might be stoned to Death, which was accordingly done.

Under this Head, I think, prophane Cursing and prophane Swearing by the Name of God, may be well a mpre- Cursing and hended; for the Divine Majesty has so adjudged it. Swearing.

Blasphemer and Curfer are Synonimous Terms in the

Language of holy Writ.

Had not God forbid this Sin by the Third Commandment, the Light of Nature would have told us it were a great Crime: For Reason tells us, that Mankind should have such a Veneration for the divine Majesty, our Creator, as not to use that Word, which forms an Idea of God in our Minds, but on Jolemn Occasions.

The Jews were forbid, on pain of Death, to pronounce the great and tremendous Name of God Jehovab; it was lawful for the High-Priest only to use it, and that but once a Year, at the solemn Benediction

of the People, at the Feast of Expiation.

The Turks, when they prenounce the Name of God, they put their Hands to their Foreheads, and bow in Reverence to the Divine Majesty; they are so tender in this Point, that if they find a piece of Paper on the Ground, on which the Name of God is writ, they take it up, and lay it by carefully, that it may not be ap-

ply'd to an indecent Use.

The Heathens never did, nor now do, imprecate Damnation to themselves; or, in their common Conversation, curse themselves or others by the Name of the true or falle Gods, unless it be in some Parts of the Coast of Africa, where our Ships passing to the Indies, put in for fresh Provisions: Our naughty Mariners have taught the Natives, with a little English, much prophane Cursing and Swearing, which, poor Creatures, are taught to think, that such Oaths are an Embellishment to our Language; such is the Vileness of a bad Example.

Our Saviour has forbid, in our common Conversation, all manner of Oarts, and has permitted us, in our Affeverations, to gain Belief, only by a double Affirmative, or a double Negative, and to carry it no farther: If a Man can't be believ'd upon his Word, I am

Annals of King GEORGE.

Influence of Religion.

Anno Reg. fure, he ought not to gain Credit, by breaking the Laws of God to attain it.

He that has no Awe of the divine Laws, can have no Check or Restraint to keep him within the Bounds of Truth: No Principle of Honour can be of equal Tye or Force to keep Mankind within the Laws of Virtue and Truth, like that of Religion, viz. the Fear and Love of God: For, as for Honour, alas! when the Candles are out, or in Masquerade, Honour is gone; but Virtue flowing from Religion, is chast in the Dark. Such is the Difference between Religion and Honour.

Is it not an Aftonishment, that the People of Great Britain, who yet call themselves Christians, Curse and Damn themselves and others, by the Name of God, in a Morning fasting, in cool Blood, without any Provocati-

on?

The Few that was ston'd to Death, by the Command of God, for prophaneCurfing, was in a great Passion, was contending with another Person, and might have had some Provocation to curse, which, though not excusable, yet might mitigate somewhat the Fault,

in respect of humane Frailties.

But many Christians, in their common and ordinary Conversation, invoke God to damn them, when they ask what o'th' Clock it is, or even one how the other does. The most senseless Practice in the World, and which nothing but the Excess of Folly and Wickedness could make Mankind ever be guilty of. Oh! that the Christian Religion, which is the best Religion in the World; and that this Nation, which is the purest Part of the Christian Church, should have such Miscreants for its Professors?

The Sin of prophane Curfing and Swearing is so very great, and become so general amongst the common People, the Soldiery and Mariners, Hackney-Coachmen and Carmen especially, that 'tis much to be feared, if there is not some Stop put to it, it will draw down Vengeance from Heaven upon us: No wonder that our Ships so often miscarry, when cur Mariners curse and damn themselves through the Sea to Hell.

When the Moral World is so much out of Order, why should we expect a Calm in the Material? The Storm arole for Jonah's Sake, and even the Heathen idolatrous Mariners, (who did not curle and swear as ours do in a Storm, but call'd upon their several

Gods)

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Gods) by the Light of Nature found out the cause by Anno Reg. the Effect, and adjudg'd Jonah's Crime to be the Cause, IV. before God's Providence had confirm'd it.

Why should not the Elements, made to serve us, oppose and resist our Designs, turn their Point and Edge against us, when we rebel against their Creator in so vile a manner, as by blasphemous Oaths and Curses, even

affront the divine Majesty to his Face?

An babitual Swearer is a common Nuisance to the Place where he lives, worse than a Dunghil before one's Door. He has no right to credit in whatever he says or swears: This Sin comes not alone, for these People let themselves loose to Lewdness, and other Vices, in the highest degree. They breath Contagion wherever they come, they defile humane Bodies by their corrupt and filthy Emanations, and they taint humane Souls by their execrable Oaths and Curses, which is the worst sort of Plague. For the common Plague infects only the Body, which is only the case or Instrument of the Soul; but these Miscreants taint even the Soul, the very Man himself, for the Soul is the very Man himself; they teach, by their vile Example, even Women and Children to curse and swear.

There are particular Laws provided against this Penalty on great and crying Sin.

This Statute * gives One Shilling for every pro Swearing and

phane Oath or Curse. Cursing.

This Statute ‡ confines the Penalty of One Shilling * 21 Jac. 1. to Day-Labourers, Servants, common Soldiers and c. 20. Seamen; and every other Person is to pay Two Shil- ‡6 & 7 W.3. lings for the first Offence, for the second double, for the third treble; the Prosecution of which, is to be within ten Days after the Offence committed: You see what Penalty the Law hath put upon these Offenders; if you have any regard for your Country, for the Honour of God, or for your own Souls, set your Faces against this Sin.

You ought to complain of these vile Wretches to the Magistrates, that they may be brought to condign Punishment; so that where the Love of Virgue cannot re-

Strain them, the Fear of Punishment may.

You are to present Persons that do not come to Church-De-Church, or to some religious Meeting allowed by faulters. Law, every Lord's-Day; for the Act of primo Eliza- 1 Eliz. betlæ, which gives One Shilling a Sunday for absentAnno Reg. IV.

ing from the Church, is not taken away by the Tole ration-Act of 1 W. & M.

1 W. & M. Trade on Sundays. Sundays boly.

Present all that follow their Trades on the Lord's-Day, except in cases of Necessity or Mercy; for God hath reserved to himself a seventh part of Time for his peculiar Service; and in infinite Goodness, hath indulged us fix Parts in seven for our honest secular Affairs; remember that God himself gave sudgment to stone the Man to Death, that gather'd Sticks on the Sabbath-Day: Now, though our Saviour, both by his Example and Doctrine, has abated of the rigour of that Law, and justly exposed the Folly of the Jews, in their superstitious Observance of that Day, to as to deny Mercy to a Man on that Day, and at the same time to exercise it to a Beast; and though the seventh Day is transferr'd to the fifft Day of the Week, yet the Morality of that Law is Eternal, and binds not only Christians, but the whole race of Mankind duly informed, to set apart a seventh Portion of Time for the more solemn Service of God: And they who exercise their Trades, or Employments on that Day, except in Acts of Necessity or Mercy, or spend their Time that Day in Sports or Games, (Gaming Assemblies especially) or in vain Diversions, may justly be faid to be guilty of Sacrilege, in robbing God of the publick Honour, more particularly due to his Majesty that Day.

The World sticks too close to us, by our fix Days Conversation with it, and 'tis well if we can divest our felves of it, if with Sincerity we apply our felves more intendy to the Business of our eternal Welfare on the

leventh Day.

That great Man, the Lord chief Justice Hale, made it his Observation, that the more strictly he kept that Day, the better Success he had the Week following.

Try the Experiment of it in your Families, and you will find the same Effect as he did; for God is no respecter of Persons, but exercises the same providential Goodnels to all that equally love and obey bim.

The Heathens in Malemba, on the Coast of Africa, keep every fifth Day holy; and cannot we, Christians. afford to keep the seventh Day so?

Y u are to take care, that the Laws be put in Execution against Immorality and Prophanenels, as the

Proclamation directs.

Heathens keep the 5tb Day boly. Immorality,

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Take care of Religion, and suppress Vice: Present Anno Reg. the Authors of Books writ against Religion; as for IV.

Atheism, such as that of Spinosa, and other detestable

Authors, or that are contra bonos Mores, or that revise Religion. the Scriptures; Authors that deny their Creator, and yet swear by bim; or if they acknowledge a God, they confine his Majesty to Heaven, and exclude a Providence, or that God governs the World, or presides over bumane Affairs.

Whereas the Scriptures affert, and good Sense attests, that not a Sparrow (one of the lowest in value of the Animal Creation) falls to the Ground, without.

a permissive or directive Providence.

For what can be difficult to an Almighty Power, or what too low for infinite Goodness?

It you can't find the Authors, present the Publishers

or Printers of them.

Zeal in these matters, will never fink or deprave it self into Superstition: A Lukewarmness herein is a very great Sin; a sort of Indifferency for the Honour of God, for which there can be no Excess of Zeal.

Gentlemen,

You will not act so in your own Affairs; have the same Zeal for the Creator of the World, as you have for the World, and you will not act amis; though the Balance ought to turn on the Creator's Side.

Perjury is to be enquired into, which is a very hei- perjury.

nous crime, both with respect to God and Man.

To God. For he that takes an Oath judicially, calls God to attest or witness, what he says is Truth.

Now to invoke the God of Truth to attest or witness a Lyc, is the greatest Affront both to the Purity

and Truth of the Divine Majesty imaginable.

To Man. For Perjury tends to pervert Justice, by

which every Kingdom is establish'd, nor can any subsist without it.

Engery is to be enquired into, (which is generally a Forgery.

Concomitant with Perjury) punishable both at common 5 Eliz. c. 14.

Law, and by the Statute of 5 Eliz. and has two Divisions.

1. Its the falfly forging, or making or affent-

Anno Reg. IV.

ing to the forging or making of any entire Deed. Court-Roll, or Will of any Person, to the intent the Free or Copyhold Estate of any Person may be molested. 2. The razing or altering a Deed after it is executed, in a material Point, is within the Statute.

The publishing such a Deed, or Will, as true, knowing the same, either of his own Knowledge or Relation of another, to be false and forged, is, by another

Branch, within this Statute.

If A aliens an Estate to B, and afterwards aliens the same Estate to C, with an antedate to the Deed

of B, he is a Forger within the Statute.

Punishment.

The Punishment is Pillory, curting off his Ears, slitting his Noftrils, fearing them with an hot Iron : Forfeiture of Lands for Life, and Imprisonment for Life for the first Offence, and Felony for the second, after Conviction for the first.

These Faults are the more heinous, and consequently deserve the greater Punishment, because they are committed with great Deliberation, and are always Sins of Wilfulness and Presumption, therefore the more

carefully to be presented.

Reason of the AC.

This Crime was frequent before 5 Eliz. but the Punishment being so remarkable, has deterr'd Men

from the Frequency of its Guilr.

Thus wife Laws duly executed, prevent much Evil.

As for Witchcraft, Sorcery, and Inchantments, which Witchcraft, were anciently the common Topicks under this Head Sorcery, and of Offences against God, by the Learned of old: I Inchantments shall not trouble you with them, there being no such

> Practice now, bleffed be God, within this Kingdom. And so much for my first General Head of Offences

against God.

The lecond general Head relates to the King. And under this Head, you are to enquire High Trea-Jon, and the leveral Parts of it.

Before the 25th of Ed. 3. what was High Treason by the common Law, was very uncertain; but that son. 25 Ed. 3. Statute hath reduced the several Species of High Trea-Jon to a Certainty. They are of four Kinds, viz.

1. What concerns the King and his Royal Family. 2. What concerns his Officers in the Administration of

Justice. 3. What concerns his Seal.

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4. What concerns bis Coin.

Anno Reg.

1. As to his Majesty and Royal Family.

To compass, or even imagine the Death of the Compassing King, Queen, or Prince, and declaring the same by the Death of some Overt-Act, is High-Treason.

the King.

This Law comes the nighest to the divine Law, of any of our Laws; for the divine Law punishes the evil Thoughts and evil Intentions of the Heart. For from thence is the Spring of all our Actions, and God sees them as plainly before they break out into Overt-Acts, as Men see them when they do. The Overt-Act is but the Means whereby the Wickedness of the Heart is known and discover'd by the short Capacity of Man; but the Sin is in the Thought or Intention of the Heart, to contrive the Death of the King.

The King is the Life and Soul of the Kingdom, therefore the utmost Care is to be taken for the Preservation of his Royal Person; and especially at this Time, when Apprentice Boys pretend to determine the Title and Shepheard. Right of Kings, and are blown up by the Disturbers of our Peace, into such an height of Enthusiasm and Madness, into such a desperate Wickedness, as to think it lawful to murther his Majesty, whom God's Providence, and the Laws of the Land, hath blest us with being our King.

A King, who has made the Laws of the Kingdom the Rule of his Government, and done no Act of Violence to

the meanest of his Subjects.

Is it not an unaccountable thing, that Men who pretend to be Protestants, to love our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, should yet be so for a Popish King! Whom, whenever for our Sins, God suffers such a Prince to rule over us, with him will come in ---Supersition and Idolatry, Slavery, Oppression, and Tyranny, and I shall be contented when I am dead, to have that Sentence writ on my Tomb---with a---Hic jacet Author bujus Sententie.

Have a care of the Lives of the Prince and Princess, in whose Preservation, next to that of the King, the Sasety and Joy of the Nation, under God, consists.

Declaring by an open Act, a Design to depose or im-What Overtprison the King, is an Overt Act to manifest a com-Act. passing of his Death: For the Prison and Graves of Princes lie close to one another.

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Anno Reg. IV.

3 Inft. 14. 2d Part of 1st Branch, Levy War. What. Conspiring the Death of the King, and providing Weapons to affect it; or sending Letters to second it; assembling People to take the King into their Power; writing Letters to a foreign Prince, inviting to an Invasion, are Overt-Acts. Words put into Writing, are an Overt-Act of compassing, but bare Words are not.

To levy War against the King, is another Species of High Treason; but what is a levying a War, needs

some Explication,

A raising a Force to burn, or throw down a particular Inclosure, is only a Riot; but if it is to go from Town to Town, and cast in all Inclosuress; or to change Religion; or to inhance the Sallaries of Labourers; thele are respectively, by Construction of Law, a levying of War, because the Design is General.

Keyl 72. So the London Apprentices breaking of Prisons, was

I Vent. 251. adjudged a levying of War.

Holding a Fort or Castle against the King's Forces,

is a levying of War.

3d Part of 1st Branch. Adhering to the King's Enemies. What.

6 Anne.

The third Species of Treason under the first Head, is adhering to the King's Enemies, which is explain'd by the Statute it self; and that is -- A giving them Aid, within the Land or without.

The Word adhering, needs some farther Explication; the witing and sending the Secrets of the King to the Enemy, is adjudged an adhering to the King's Enemies; though Delivery not proved, if put into the Post Office, to be sent beyond Sea, as was lately adjudged in Gregg's Case.

Surrendering the King's Castle or Fortrels for a Re-

ward to an Enemy, is likewise an Adhering.

But, who an Enemy?

The King's Subject becoming a Rebel, is an Enemy; but he that succours him out of the Realm, is not an

adhering within this Clause.

There are some other Species of High Treason relating to the Royal Family, within 25 E. 3. which, because you'll have no Occasion to enquire into, I need not trouble you with the Particulars; and therefore I shall apply my self to the other Branches of High Treason mentioned before, which are Treason by Interpretation only.

As killing the Chanceller, Treasurer, Justices of either Bench, Justices in Erre, Assize, or of Oyer and Terminer, in their Places doing their Office.

2d General.

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That which concerns the Great Seal. The Counter-Anno Reg. feiting the Great Seal, or Privy Seal, is High Treason. IV.

Aiders and Consenters to such Treason, are within this Act.

The fourth and last Kind of High-Treason by this 4th General.

Statute, concerns the Coin of his Majesty.

The counterfeiting of which, was Treason by the Counterfeitcommon Law; so this Statute, as to this and some o-ing Coin.

ther Points, is but an Affirmance of the common Law.

But the Clipping, Washing, and Filing of the Moselization of the Realm, or of other Realms, allowed to be current here by Proclamation, for lucre or Gain, tho it's not within 25 E. 3. yet it's made High Treason by 5 Eliz.

And so is the Impairing, Diminishing, Falsifying, 18 Eliz.

scaling or lightening such Money, by 18 Eliz.

And by the 1st of Queen Mary, the forging and 1 Mar. 1. counterfeiting Money, made current by Proclamation,

is High-Treason.

By this Statute, the bringing into this Realm from 1 & 2 P. Foreign Parts, beyond the Seas, any false or counter-& M. feit Coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, to the intent to pay away the same; and their Procurers, Aiders and Abetters, are guilty of High-Treason.

The bare forging the King's Coin, without uttering, 6 H. 7.

was declared High-Treason by the Judges, 6 H. 7.

As to mill'd Money, it's High-Treason to make, or 8 W. 3. c.26; affist in making Puncheons, Edgers, or other Tools, for the coining of mill'd Money.

And so much for the Coin.

There are some other Offences of another Nature made High-Treason, by preceeding and subsequent Statutes.

By this Statute, they that maintain the Authority 5 Eliz. c. 1? of the Bishop of Rome by writing or printing in the King's Dominions; for the first Offence incur a Prasmunire, and for the second Offence, (a Conviction being had of the first) if they do it only by Words, it's High-Treason.

The bringing in of Bulls, or putting them in Exe- 13 Eliz. c. 26 cution, or reconciling any to the See of Rome, is Bulls.

High-treason, by 13 Eliz.

The Aiders or Maintainers of such Offenders, or that maintain the Authority of the See of Rome

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Annals of King GEORGE.

404

Anno Regi

within this Realm, incur a Pramunire by the same Law.

And so do they who conceal an offer of Absolution

from, or Reconciliation to the Church of Rome.

Agnus Dei, Beeds, &c. They who bring into this Realm a Thing called an Agnus Dei, or any Crosses, Pictures or Beads, from the Bishop of Rome, or from any Persons having Authority derived from the See of Rome, and shall deliver them to any Subject of this Realm, incur a Pramunire.

This Statute wisely calls these Things Vain and Superstiticus, and takes notice, that the Pope himself used to consecrate the Agnus Dei, and that the other Things were hallowed by Bishops, and Substitutes from the Pope; and that the Pope granted divers Pardons, Immunities and Exemptions, to such as should receive and use them.

In the Days of Popish Ignorance, the foolish People were made to believe, that these Things were by them, would fright away the Devil, and other Evil Spirits; but the true Use was for the crasty Priests, to gull the People out of their Money for them.

So the crafty Spaniards, for broken Glass, Beeds, and other Trinkets, got Silver and Gold in exchange from the foolish Indians.

23 Eliz. c 1.

By this Statute of the 23 Eliz. the absolving the King's Subjects from their Obedience to his Majesty, or reconciling them to the Obedience of the Pope, it's high Treason in the Reconciler and Reconciled.

A Popish Priest that is a Native of the King's Dominions, coming into this Realm, and not submitting to his Majesty, by taking the Oaths appointed, within two Days after his Arrival, incurs the Penalty of high Treason, by 27 Eliz.

3 Inft. 101.

Popish Priest.

27 Eliz.

By the same Statute it's Felony without Clergy, to Receive, Retain, or Maintain him knowingly.

These Laus may look severe to those who are not

acquainted with the History of those Times.

To vindicate therefore the Honour of the glorious Queen Elizabeth, and the Justice of the Nation; I will inform you of the Reasons for making these Laws.

Renfons of those Lins.

Pope Pius V. Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth by Anno Regina Bull, dated in the Year 1569, whereby he deposed IV. the Queen, absolved her Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and Anathematised, i.e. Cursed those who continued in Obedience to her Majesty: This Bull of Excommunication was published in London; and as for the Agnus Dei, Pictures, Beads, and such Roman Trinkets, they were used likewise to withdraw the Affections of those who were attach'd to Rome, from their Allegiance to the Queen.

This that great Man, Dr. Burnet, late Bishop of Salisbury, has made manifest by a Letter of Secretary Walfingham's, which he has perpetuated in his Excellent History of the Reformation, and by a Copy of the

Bull it felf.

And my Lord Coke, in his Treatife of Ecclefiastical Laws, hath confirmed the same; where he shews, that in Edward the First's Reign, the bringing a Bull of Excommunication from Rome into this Kingdom, by one Subject against another, was adjudg'd High-Treason

by the Common Law.

This Pope Pius V. was that wicked Author of the Schism in England; for the Christians of all Perswasions here, came to the publick Service of the Church, till the 11th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; but when that Bull of his came forth, that deposed the Queen, those who obey'd the Pope, declined coming to our publick Devotions; and ever fince the Schism has continued.

Were it not common for the Bishops of Reme thus to do to Protestant Princes, whom they call Hereticks, it were an Impudence in this Pope never to be forgiven: That the Crown of England, which is an Imperial Crown, subject to none but the Divine Majesty; the Bishop of Rome, that hath no Junisdiction here, should pretend to take away from the Queen, absolve all her Subjects from their Allegiance, and curse them that paid their Duty of Obedience to her; which, besides the Law of Nature, the express Law of God, the Law of the Land, and the Sanction of an Oath solemnly taken in the Presence of God, they were oblig'd to perform; Is an Astonishment: If these things are not the doings of Antichrist, there never was an Antichrist.

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Anno Reg..

Had the People of England been as wicked as the Bishop of Rome, to have obeyed his Decrees, what Bloodshed and Consusion would this Nation have been brought to? There were some Plots and Rebellions occasioned thereby.

But God preserv'd the Queen against all the Plots and Attempts of Popish Princes, the Pope, the Jesuits, and all the rest of their black Crew, through a Course of 44 Years glosious Reign, she having continued stediast in the Protestant Resorm'd Religion, and trust-

ed in her God.

While, at the same Time, God suffered Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, her Contemporaries, both to be Assassin'd, who were Protestants in their Hearts; but vilely (Henry IV. at least) turn'd Papist, in hopes to enjoy the Crown of France more safely; the one being murdered by Clement a Fryar, and the other by Ravilliac.

Thus you see how much wifer and better it is to trust in the Arm of God, than in the Arm of Men. Ex-

cuse this Digression.

3 Jac. 1. c 4. Putting in Practice to persuade any Person, or to Sect. 22, 23. absolve him from his Obedience to the King, or to reconcile him to the See of Rame, is High-Treason in both; and so it is in all Aiders and Procurers. This Act was made soon after the Discovery of the Gun-Pander-Treason-Plot.

6 Annei

By this Act, it is High-Treason to maintain, that the King and Parliament cannot bind the Descent of the Crown.

Pretender.

And so it is, if any Person by Writing or Printing maintains, that the Pretender hath Right to the Crown; and if by Words, the Party incurs a Pranunire.

And so much for High-Treason.

You are to enquire of Misprission of Treason, that is, Misprission of a Knowledge and Concealing of Treason, and not discovering it; but when the Knowledge and Consent concur, it's High-Treason: As when one receives and comforts a Traytor knowingly, let him be a Counterfeiter of Coins, or any other Species of High-Treason, such a one is a Principal; for there is no Accessaries in the highest and lowest Offences, as in Treason, nor in Tespass, Riots, Routs, and sorcible Entries.

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The Counterfeiting of any Foreign Coin of Gold Anno Reg. or Silver, which is not permitted to be current in IV. this Kingdom, is Misprission of Treason, by 14 Eliz.

My Third General Head relates to your Fellow-Subjects.

And first for Petty-Treason, by 25 Eliz. 3. it's Petty- 25 E. 3.

Treason for a Servant to kill his Master, or a Wife Petty-Treason

ber Husband.

This Law extends to Similar Cases; as when a Servant kills his Mistress, that is a single Woman, or his Master's Wife: And where a Servant, upon Malice taken during his Service, kills his Mister after departure from his Service; these are Petty-Treasons.

So if a Son that receives Mear, Drink, or Wages, from his Father or Mother, kills either of them, it's Petty-Treason; for in these respects, when of adult

Age, he is look'd upon as a Servant.

You are to present all Persons guilty of Felonies; as Felonies. Murtherers, Burglers, Robbers on the Highway, Slitters of Noses, Cutters out of Tongues or Eyes, Poysoners, Pick-Pockets, Cut-Purses, Ravishers of Women, Burners of Houses, Barns with Corn, Sodomites, and all other sorts of Felonies.

And all Acceffaries to these Crimes, both before and Acceffaries.

after the Facts.

But whoever are present and abetting are Principals; Principals, if two or more come to do an unlawful Act, and are who. present at a Felony committed, though one of them only doth it, are all Principals in Law.

In some Cases, a Person absent may be Principal; as he that puts Poyson into a thing to Poyson another, Poyson, and leaves it, and is absent when taken, he is a Prin-

cipal in Law.

Accessaries before a Felony, are those who command Accessaries, or advise a Felony to be done, which accordingly is who. done in their Absence.

Before.

Accessaries after, are those who know a Felony to be committed, and do not only not discover it, (for After. that is only a Misprisson) but conceal and help the Felony, either to make his Escape, or otherwise assist him.

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Anno Reg.

A Felon fled to his Brother's House, who received him, and shut the Doors against the Pursuers, adjudged an Accessary.

7 R. 9. Dyer 186. An Adulterer advised a Woman to murther an Infant when born; the Adulterer is Accessary, though at the time of the Advice, the Infant was not in being.

One may be Accessary before the Fact, that commands one Evil to be done, and the Principal does another, e.g. If A. commands one to rob such a Person, and he attempts to rob him, the Party resists, and they two sight, the Thief kills the other; A. shall be Accessary to the Murther, because in attempting to rob the other, the Thief pursued the Command of A. Then, if in pursuance of the Command of A. and in execution of it, another thing ensues, A shall be adjudy da partaker of it, because his Command was the Occasion.

5 Anne c. 31. Receiver of Stollen Goods.

By this Statute, if any Person shall receive or buy stollen Goods knowingly, or shall harbour or conceal a Felon, knowing him to be such, shall be taken as Accessary to the Fact, and suffer Death as a Felon.

Though the Accessaries are not to be try'd till the Principal is convicted by Verdict or Outlawry; yet all Receivers of stollen Goods, by primo Annæ, knowing them to be stollen, may be prosecuted for a Missemeanor, before the Principal is convicted.

Forcible Entries, &c. Libels, &c.

I Anne.

You are to present all forcible Entries, Riots, and Breaches of the Peace.

The speaking of ill Words of his Mijesty, for they are punishable at Common-Law.

The King not being within the Statute of Scan-dalum Magnatum.

Libels that are made publick against the Ministry, or other great Men; present the Printers and Publishers, as well as the Authors.

Present Nusances; for a Nusance is an Offence of a publick Nature against the common Good.

If publick Bridges are out of repair, the County must repair them, unless by Prescription private Persons are to do it; you may present the County.

So of Highways, the County of common Right are to repair them: You are to present the Parishes in

Nusances.

Bridges.

Highways.

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which they lie, if they are not kept in due re-Anno Reg. IV.

The Scouring of Ditches must be taken care of.

All Nusances in the River of Thames are presentadout Ditches.

ble; for all publick Rivers are as the King's Highway; throwing Filth, or any Thing else that may Nusances in annoy Vessels passing to or fro there, are Nusances. the Thames.

Enquire whether any Officers are guilty of Ex-

ed Fees.

Whether the Clerk of the Mirket does his Duty; Clerk of the he ought, twice a Year, to summon in all Weights Market. and Measures, and break them that are less than they ought to be, according to the Standard. Holy Writ tells us, That false Measures and false Weights are an abomination to the Lord.

Enquire whether the Under-Sheriff performs his Duty, whether he takes more than he ought to do, Under Sheriff or returns Jurors at the Instance of either Party.

How his Bailiffs act, whether they extort. Whether the Coroners perform their Duty.

Bailiffs. Coroners.

Whether Constables do theirs; if they neglect to make Presentments, Hue and Cry after Felons; whe-Constables: ther they omit to execute Warrants delivered to them, or Watch and Ward.

Whether Goalers extort from those unhappy Wretches their Prisoners, or hinder their Ordinaries Goalers. from coming to Malesactors to prepare them for a-

You are to present all Forestallers, Regrators, and Forestallers, Engrossers, for these enhance the Price of Victu-Regrators, and als.

Engrossers.

I hope you will not think it too minute to mention to you, that there are divers People that make their Cellar-Stairs Cellar-Stairs come so far into the Street, that the Passen- in Streets. gers in dark Evenings are in danger of falling in, and breaking their Legs and Arms, and even their Necks. These are publick Nusances, an Incroachment in the King's Highway, which ought not to be obstructed by any one.

And so is the fetting of Forms or Benches in the Forms in the Street, made use of to lay Goods on exposed to Streets.

Sale.

Anno Reg. IV.

This is a narrowing and straitening of the King's Highway, whereby the King's Subjects that pass along the Street are often in danger, and sometimes thrown down by Hackney-Coachmen, who drive furiously for a Fare, and lose their Lives thereby.

Gentlemen,

It is your Duty to present these Offenders, and ours to punish them for what is past, and thereby prevent

the Evils for the time to come.

Bawdy-Houses, Ale-Houses, &c. You are to present all Bandy-Houses, and all Ale-Houses, Brandy-Shops, and other Sellers of Drink that have not Licenses, and those that have, who keep Shovelboard-Tables, Bowling-Alleys, and Nine-Pins; for these Allurements keep Gentlemens Servants and Apprentices too long from their Master's Service: Here they learn Gaming, lose their Money, then rob and pilfer from their Masters or Parents to recruit; and by quick Progressions, at last come to the Gallows: Nip this Vice in the Bud.

Present all Night-Walkers, Men and Women, that walk the Streets to pick up one another to commit Lewdness on Sight; a Sin, little less than that of

Sodom.

Play-Houses.

39. Eliz.

Night-walk-

Present all Play-Houses not duly Licens'd by the 39 Eliz. all common Players of Interludes are adjudged Rogues, and to be punished as such: By this Statute, there was a Privilege given to all Barons of the Realm, and to all other Persons of a greater Quality, to Authorize or License Players of Interludes, under their Hands and Seals, by way of Exception; but the Parliament of England sound that so very inconvenient to the Nation, that that Liberty continued but six Years.

1 Jac. 1. c. 7.

12 Anne.

For in the 1st Year of King James I. this Privilege was taken away by Act of Parliament, and to shew the Sense of the Nation, continued the same. The Act of 12 Anna, which renders all the Acts touching Reques, Vagabonds and Vagrants into one: In the enumerating the several sorts of Persons called Reques by that Statute, common Players of Interludes, and Juglers are reckoned amongst them as such, and to be punished accordingly.

So that for 120 Years past, and to this Day, the Parliament of England have, and do call and esteem

these common Players, -- T-- Rogues.

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Tis for the Honour of some Gentlemen that fit Anno. Reg.

here, that have suppressed some of them.

Men should not make themselves Monkeys to ger Money; or taint the Morals of those who see or hear them: It's below the Dignity of humane Nature: Revere your felf is a good Rule.

What Person ever frequented the Company of the Actors of either Sex, but what was ruined in his Mo-

rals, Person, and Estate?

One Play-House ruins more Souls, than fifry

Churches are able to fave.

All Gaming-Houses and other disorderly Houses, Gamingtake care to present; and all common Gamesters, Houses. that draw in young Gentlemen of Fortune ; they ruine Commonmany worthy Families; they are common Nusances, Gamesters. and a Peft to the Nation : When the young Heir has a great Estate, and unequal Wit, has the Misfortune to fall in amongst them, they are as so many Horse-Leeches, that fuck out the Blood and Vitals of the young Squire or Lord; who lofe as much Money in one Night, nay, at one Throw, as the industrious Anceftor had been gathering together in many Years.

Have an Eye to the Drury-Lane-Houses, that receive young Women and Gentlemen to commit Drury-Lane. Lewdness therein; who being too near the Play-House, have their Minds tainted by Hearing lewd Plays; when the Mind is once tainted, the Body is foon proflituted: We have punished some of these naughty Houses lately by Fine and Imprisonment; and if the rest will not take warning by them, to reform and a-

mend, they ought to be extirpated.

I cannot in this place, but commend those High-Constables, who, with the Affistance of other virtuous Men, and good Subjects, have been very inftrumental in presenting some of these naughty Houses; I hope they will go on, and finish what they have so well begun: They may be sure of due Encouragement from this Court; for all good Men should set their Faces against all manner of Wickedness, and zealously encourage the promoting Virtue and Piety, which so many excellent Persons, to the Honour of this Nation, have so worthily and successfully applied themfelves to.

IV.

Masquerades.

Drunkards. 4 Jac. 1.

Anno Reg. There are Masquerades lately set up, even in Lent? near these Houses; These are a Scene of Lewdness, a Congress to an unclean End: The Debauchery is bere begun, and finished in the Neighbourhood.

There is a Law against Drunkards; 5s. for the first Offence; and on Conviction a second time, the Party is to be bound to his good Behaviour for fix

Months.

The Drunkard debases himself, and finks below even the brutal Nature, for Brutes wont be drunk; Man, foolish Man, only by painful Practice arrives at that Privilege; ill Men take more Pains to be excessively bad, than Men of good Dispositions do to attain to exalted Virtue: The Industry of the one, will even shame the Slothfulness of the other at the last Day; the flothful Servant was called Wicked.

Tipling in Ale-bouses.

There is a Penalty on the Ale-House-keepers, Innkeepers, and Victuallers, that suffer People to continue Tipling in their Houses. These Houses were never intended to entertain loofe and idle people, to squander away their Time and Money, by fitting guzzling there for many Hours: But for poor people, that are labouring Men, to refresh themselves after their Work, that cannot lay in Stocks of their own; and to entertain Travellers in their passage on their lawful Occasions.

Stocks, &c.

You are to prefent all parishes that have not Stocks, Wipping-Posts, and Cages in them: The want of this last, occasions very often great Expences to parishes remote from hence, and sometimes the Escape of Criminals, while the Facts are under Examination.

Generals.

And if there are any things else of a publick Nature, that are mischievous to Mankind, that I have omitted, you are to prefent them also, from the highest to the lowest Offences, from Treason Trelpaís.

You fee, now, Gentlemen, how the Common and Statute Law have provided against all manner of

Wickedness.

No Nation under Heaven has better Laws than we have; besides, we have every Sessions of Parliament (which fits annually) new Laws made to redress emergent Evils; but yet the Nation is but little amended by them,

What

What is the reason of it? 'Tis because the Laws Anno Reg. are not duly put in Execution; Foreigners may justly complain, that our Laws are very numerous and

ill executed, which is a Reproach to the Nation.

If you, Gentlemen of the Grand-Inquest, would be industrious in presenting the Enormities you know of; what with the excellent Discourses, and virtuous Lives of our Learned Divines of the Church of England: What with your presentments of Immoralities and prophaneness; and the Justices of the Peage of the Kingdom, executing speedy Justice against all such Offenders, and giving a good Example;

It may still be hoped, that the Nation may be

somewhat amended and reformed;

Atheism and Irreligion quite discountenanced, Virtue and piety encourag'd, and thereby the Honour of God promoted, which will bring down Bleffings from Heaven upon the Nation; for holy Writ tell us, They that Honour God, God will Honour; but they that despife bim, shall be lightly esteemed.

I pray God direct you in your presentments.

An Alphebetical List of the Names of his Majesty's acting Justices of the Peace, and their several Habitations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

Δ

Sir John Anstis, Bart. Red-Lyon Street.
Sir Thomas Abney, Knt, and Alderman, Lime Street.
B.

Sir John Bennet, Knt. Essex Street, Strand.
----- Breerton, Esq; Lord Lincoln's Office.
Robert Beeling, Esq; Covent-Garden.
Capt. Stephen Brice, Covent-Garden.
Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Hatton-Garden

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Hatton-Garden, Chairman at Hicks's-Hall.

John Brown, Esq; Islington.

Thomas Burdus, Esq; Channel-Row, Westminster. Jacob de la Motte Blagny, Esq; Warder Street, Sobo. Samuel Benson, Esq; Shoreditch.

Sir John Cope Bart. Little Chelsea.

John Cardonnel, Esq; Chiswick.

Nat. Collins, Esq; Millbanck, Westminster.

Anno Regi

Col. Con, York-buildings.
John Cleve, Efq; High Holborn:

Michael Crake, Esq; St. Martins-Atreet. Crawford, Esq; Chelsea.

Thomas Crosby, Esq; Charter-House Yard; John Clerk, Esq; Hackney.

Thomas Coleby, Efq; Kenfington.

D.

Sir Harry Dutton Colt, Bart. St. James's-street.
Col. Robert D'Oyly, Deputy Gov. of the Tower, &c.
William Dawson, Esq; Hackney.
Robert Dennet, Esq; East-Smithfield.

Col. John Ellis, Denmark-street, St. Gyles's John Ellis Efq; Pall-Mall.

F

Sir Harry Fetherstone, Bart. Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Soho Square.

Sir John Fryer, Birt. and Alderman, Princes-street of ver-against Stock's-Market. John Fuller, Esq; Clerkenwel.

G.

Sir Richard Gough, Knt. Chellea. Moles Goodyear, Esq; Chelsea.

H.

Sir Richard Hoar, Knt. and Alderm. Fleetstreet.
Richard Hilton, Esq; Little Wild-street.
John Hanger, Esq; Heydon-Yard, Minories.
Joseph Hayn, Esq; Heydon-Yard, Minories.
Laurence Hatsel, Esq; Bromley.
Matthew Holworthie, Esq; Hackney.

Col. Thomas Johnson, Charing-Cross.

Arthur Ingram, Esq; York Buildings.

Benedictus Ithel, Esq; China-Row, Chellea.

Cha. Isaackson, Esq; Channel-row, Westminster.

Col. Joseph Jory, Bednal Green.

Edward Johnson, Esq; Mile-End.

Bastwic Johnson, Esq, Old Gravel Lane, Ratclist-Highway.

Capt. Samuel Jones, London-street, Ratclist-Cross.

Capt. Robert Kirby, Shadwel.

APPENDIX.

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Sir William Lewen, Knt. Lord Mayor.
Sir Edward Laurence, Knt. Whitehall.
Narcissus Lutterel, Esq; Little-Chelsea.
Edward Le Neve, Esq; Soho Square.
Ludlow, Esq;

M

Sir Harcourt Master, Knt. Tower-bill.
Sir James Misson, Knt. Covent-Garden and GreatEling.

D' Oyly Michel, Esq; Goodman's Fields. Edward Michel, Esq; Greys-Inn. John Metcalf, Esq; Greys-Inn-Lane. John Milner, Esq; Bloomsbury-Square. Charles Medlicot, Esq; Piccadilly.

Milbank, Esq; Westminster.

Dr. Paul Margaret, Rose-street, Covent-Garden.

Joseph Offley, Esq; Temple.
John Offley, Esq; Bloomsbury Square.

Lord William Powlet, Marlborough-street.
Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and Alderm. Mark Lane.
Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.
Col. Plummer, Bedford Row.
William Priestly, Eq; Bloomsbury Square.
Alexander Pitsield, Esq; Hoxton.
S. Perie, Esq; Petricoat Lane.
Samuel Parry, Esq; Monmouth Court, St. Gyles's.
Ambrose Page, Esq; Bow-bridge.
R

Brigadier Robert Russel.

Martin Ryder, Esq; Middle Temple.

John Rotheram Esq; Dyot-street, St. Gyles's,

Col. Raymond, Marine Square.

Laurence St. Loe, Esq; Golden Square. Thomas Sewel, Esq; White Chappel.

Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. Hatton Garden.
Sir William Thompson, Knt. Recorder of London,
Norfolk-street.
Sir Robert Thomhill, Knt. Red-Lyon Square.

Robert Thornhill, Elq; Inner-Temple. Isaac Tillart, Esq; Newington Stoke.

Anno Reg. IV.

W:

Annals of King GEORGE.

Anno Reg.

W.

Sir William Withers, Knt. and Ald. Coleman street?
The Honourable Mr. Watson, Ormond-street and Eling.

Col. Woodward, Chelsea.
Thomas Woodcock, Esq; Marlborough-street.
Alexander Ward, Esq; Saffron-Hill.
Richard Woolaston, Esq; Westminster.
Thomas Wilson, Esq; Old Ford.
Thomas West, Esq; Lime-House.
William Wickbam, Esq; Goodman's-Fields.

The Three Speeches mentioned before.

Mr. Shippen's Speech.

* Gen. Lumly, I Congratulate the honourable Person * below, on his being restored to the good Opinion of the learner to the local last. For it is not long

fince he complimented another, at the Expence of that honourable Person, and most of the general Officers in this Kingdom.

But as to the Question before, as it is my Misfortune to differ from the learned Gentleman in all he hath advanced, which, when stripped of some Excursions, may be reduced to these two Propositions.

That the only Danger of continuing the Army, is the Expence of it.

That we aught to comply with the Number of Forces proposed; because it is demanded by the King, who is the best Judge of our Necessities.

I do not object to the first Reason, that the Phrase is ambiguous, and that it is difficult to know what he means by the Danger of the Expence. But if I understand him, the Answer is obvious. For though the Expence is doubtless a Matter highly deserving the Consideration of this House, whose Business and Duty it is to dispose of the publick Money with the utmost Frugality; yet it is by no means the chief, or only Argument against keeping up an Army in Time of Peace. The chief Argument, with great Submission,

is, that the civil and military Power cannot long sub-Anno Reg. fift together; that a standing Army in the time of Peace will necessarily impede the free Execution of the Laws of the Land. And 'tis therefore very extraordinary, that the Expence should be thought the only Danger (to use his own Terms) of a Standing Army, by a Person, whose Profession and present Station oblige him to make those Laws his first Care; and that it should be urg'd as such, in this Place, where so many Millions have been chearfully granted for the Defence of them.

The fecond Reason is no more conclusive than the first, as I hope to make appear in the sequel of what

I have to offer.

Gentlemen have infifted much on the great Grace and Favour shewn, in reducing the Army since the Beginning of the last Session; and I presume not to say, that we were deceived into the Vote then given for. maintaining Thirty two thousand Men, because we always proceed with the utmost Caution and Circumspection, and because the deep Deligns of the Swedish Plot, which occasioned such terrible Apprehensions amongst us, have fince been fully discovered to the World.

But however wifely it was then done, I hope never again to see, either the same Number, or near the same Corps, after some artful Reductions, continued in this Nation in time of Peace, on any pretence.

on any Apprehensions whatsoever.

I will not trouble you, Sir, with my Remarks on the Falacy of those Reductions. They have been * Mr. W-le's fufficiently exposed by a * Gentleman, who is better inform'd of the Secret of that Affair, and who, (I am glad to find) when he is contending for the Service of his Country, is no more afraid than my felf, of being call'd a Jacobite, by those who want other Arguments to support their Debates.

Our present Consideration is, Whether there are al hy reasons to induce us, as our Circumstances now stand, to keep up above Sixteen Thousand Men, with Officers for almost double that Number? And whether, if we should consent to keep them up, we should act (as his Majesty defires we should) agreeably to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, and consequently to the Principles on which his Government is founded.

Now,

Anno Reg. IV.

Now, in virtue of that Freedom of Speech we are all entitled to, I beg leave to declare my Opinion, that the keeping up the Number proposed, is so far from being necessary to our Protestion, that it will be inconsistent with our Safety, and an excessive Burthen to his Majesty's good Subjects. Nor do I rhink it possible, any Arguments can be invented (none I am sure have been yet offer'd) to incline an House of Commons, at this time, when we are in a profound tranquillity, some Dimestick Feuds excepted, to submit to that, which every Member, every Lover of Liberty, must own, abstractedly considered, to be a Grievance, and such an one as ought never to be submitted to, but in that most desperate and deplorable Circumstance, where it is to be chosen as the less Evil.

I know these Assertions interfere with what is laid down in the second Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech. But we are to consider that Speech, as the Composition and Advice of his Ministry, and are therefore at Liberty to debate every Proposition in it; especially * Those, which seem rather calculated for the Meridian of

Germany, than of Great Britain.

'Tis the only Infelicity of his Majesty's reign, that * He is unacquainted with our Language and Constitution; and 'tis therefore the more incumbent on his British Ministers to inform him, that our Government does not fland on the same Foundations with his German Dominions, which, by reason of their Situation, and the Nature of their Constitution, are obliged to keep up Armies in time of Peace. Nor is it in the least to be wonder'd at, that his Majesty, who hath spent the earlier Part of his Life in those Dominions, should think Sixteen, or even Thirty Two Thousand Men might be continued in so rich and powerful a Nation as this is, without being a Burthen to it. But when he shall come to understand, that the smaller Number in time of Peace would be destructive to that Security and Ease of his People, for which he expresses so tender a Regard, he will doubtless be convinc'd, that those act most conformably to their Du-

^{*} These were the two Passages which gave Offence, and for which he was committed to the Tower.

Duty, and his Interest, who (as true Subjects of Great Anno. Reg. Britain) are against continuing more Troops, than have IV. been usually thought and found sufficient, in the same Situation of Assairs, for the Support of the Crown.

and the Safety of the Kingdom.

I am therefore at a Loss, to conceive how Gentlemen can perswade themselves, that the complying with this extraordinary Demand would promote his Majefty's Service. For it supposes not only a Distrust, but a Weakness in the Government; as if neither the Affections of the People at home, nor the Treaties of our Allies abroad, were to be depended on: Which is a Thought fo injurious, so contradictory to some solemn Affurances from the Throne, that no one will prelume to advance it openly in this House, or elsewhere; and yet it is all, in my humble Apprehenfi. on, included in this Motion. Nothing indeed can alienate the Hearts of the People from his Majesty; but fuch Attempts have formerly proved faral to Princes of less consummate Wisdom and Virtue. Nor are we to imagine, that the same Grievance is not equally mischievous in the Reign of a good Prince, as of a bad one. 'Tis sometimes more so, because less expected, and less guarded against.

Surely his Majesty will have no just Cause to doubt the Continuance of that Zeal for the Good of our Country, which (he is pleased to say) hath been so eminently conspicuous in every Session of this Parliament, if we make the Fate of other Nations a Document to our selves on this Occasion; if we think, that the keeping up a larger Number of Forces than is absolutely necessary, too dangerous an Experiment to be

often repeated.

Let Gentlemen look round Europe, and they will find, that some of the freest and bravest People in it have, by this very Method, lost their Liberties. They will find, that the Civil Power was from time to time drawn in, by pretended Exigencies, to allow and maintain an armed Force in Peace; which, as they at first thought, and were instructed to believe, was intended to add Strength to their Authority, to secure them in the Possession of their Religious and Political Rights, to watch the ambitious Designs of their Neighbour Nations, and to preserve the Ballance of Power. Glorious Intentions, if they had prov'd Real! But, E e 2

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Anno Reg.

tho' they used all possible Precaution, tho' they made it the Condition of their Establishment, that the Forces should be disbanded when the extraordinary O. casion, for which they were raised, ceased syet they perceived, too late, that their Condition was not binding. that they had erected a Power Superior to themselves, that the Soldiery, when they had tafted the Sweets of Authority, wou'd not part with it, and, that even their Princes (after these temporary Concessions made to them) began to think, that ruling by an Army was a more easie, a more compendious way of Government, than acting under the Restraints and Limitations of the Laws of their Country. And now they wear the Chains which they put round their own Necks, and lament the Loss of that Freedom which they unhappily consented to destroy, and which could never have been destroyed without their Consent.

But there is no need of fetching Arguments, on this Subject, from foreign Nations. Our own is too well acquainted with the Effects of continuing an armed Force in Peace, tot to apprehend every thing from it,

be the Pretence never so specious.

Mr. Snell

Twould be mispending our time, to recount the Milchiefs which have from hence happen'd to this Nation; and I will not run back to former Reigns. But I cannot forbear observing (what my very good Friend near me hath already hinted) that it was the great Grievance complain'd of in the Bill of Rights, and was that from which the Revolution was to deliver us. King William himself, after the Peace of Ryswick, could not obtain above Ten Thousand Men, though he had then a more enterprizing, and a more powerful Prince to deal with, than any now in this Part of the World. And the Proceeding of that House of Commons must be ever justified by those, who have the least Concern for our Constitution, notwithstanding some ungrounded Infinuations, that it involved us in a long and expensive War. Besides, it is every Year declared, in the Ast of Mutiny and Desertion, that the keeping up a Standing Army in time of Peace is against Law; and as the fleeing us from it, was one of the Ends of the Revolution; so, no doubt, the preserving us for ever from any Attempt of the like Nature, was one of those innumerable glorious Advantages proposed by the Act of Succession.

But it hath been urged, that the Consent of Parlia-Anno Reg. ment reconciles all, and that Forces so continued are not IV. to be accounted a Standing Army, because they are intended to keep out a Standing Army; which (with the noble Lord's Leave, who makes the Distinction) is a Notion too fine, too chimerical, to be maintain'd.

I know, indeed, it is explain'd both in the Bill of Rights, and in the Alt of Mutiny and Defertion, that the keeping up a Standing Army in time of Peace is illegal only, if done without Consent of Parliament, Now this in no fort weakens the Argument, as to the Inconvenience and Oppression of which I am speak-For, though the Parliament, in these declaratory Laws, feems to put in its Claim only against the Incroachments of the Crown, from whence it suppos'd fuch Oppressions were more likely to come, than from the Representatives of the People; yet the Confent of Parliament cannot alter the Nature of things. cannot hinder the same Causes from producing the same Effect. An Army, though kept up by the Confent of Parliament, will, like other Armies, soon know its own Strength, will, in probability, purfue the Dictates of Self-prefervation, and rather chuse to dissolve that Authority with which it is incompatible, than tamely submit to its own Dissolution. An Army, though kept up by Consent of Parliament, if it hath no Enemies abroad, will be apt to make Depredations at home; and I wish there hath not been something of that kind done this last Year: I wish we have no Complaints, from some of our own most considerable Parliamentary Corporations, of Soldiers demanding Free-Quarter, and insulting the chief Magistrates for exerting the Power we have lodged with them, and endeavouring to redress the Grievances of the poor Inn keepers and Inhabitants. Nay, the Consent of Parliament is so far from altering the Nature and Genius of Armies, that a Parliament-Army (confifting of about the Number now demanded) once committed greater Outrages, and gave a deeper Wound to the Constitution, than all the Armies of the Crown bave ever done; and that Army was the Creature of a Parliament which had establish'd it self. But, if we were to admit, for Argument's fake, that the Consent of Parliament could make Armies more tame and ductile than they would otherwise be; I think, however, it would Ec 3 not

Anno Reg. IV. not be advisable for a Parliament, that intends to act rationally, and agreeably, either to the Principles on which his Majesty's Government, or its own Power, is founded, to familiarize a military Force to this free Nation. For the very Name and Terror of it, would (without Oppression) awe and subdue the Spirits of the People, extinguish their Love of Liberty, and beget a mean and abject Acquiescence in Slavery.

SIR,

We have already sulpended some Laws, and repealed others, to comply with the Necessities of the Administration. But pray let us not go surther, let us not go on to continue the Army, or the greatest Part of it: For so long as it is continued, so long is the whole Constitution suspended, or, at least, in the Mercy of those whom we arm against it.

Dec. 5. 1717. The next Speech was spoken in the House of Commons on the 5th of December, by Edward Jefferies, Esq; as follows:

Mr. Jeffery's Speech.

I Shall not waste the Time of the Committee in making an Apology for meddling in this Question; since I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own, to be at Stake in the Event of it. Whether the Army shall be disbanded, or continued in Time of Peace? Whether we shall be governed by the Magistrate, or the Soldier? or, whether we shall be bond or free? are, in my Opinion, Questions of the same Import.

I think my self justified in saying this, from the Examples of most Countries in Europe. They were once free, but if it be enquired how, from a State of Freedom, they sunk into Slavery, it will appear, that their common Ruin has proceeded from the Continuance of regular Troops in Pay, after the Occasion, for which they were rais'd, was over.

That this Island has retained its Freedom longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation; which not being so much exposed to the Incursions of its Neighbours, there was

not

But the Prefervation of our Liberties to this Time, is, IV. in my Opinion, rather to be afcribed to the due Sense our Forefathers had of the Danger the Publick underwent, from entrusting Princes with a Standing Force in Time of Peace. And also, to the Measures observed by the House of Commons, in giving such Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of his Subject.

From the first credible Account of Things in this Kingdom, down to King Charles the Second's Time, I can find no Instance, where the Crown kept up regular Troops in time of Peace, that of Richard

the Second excepted.

He lived in a tempestuous Age; he had Wars Abroad, and Commotions at Home. The First Rebellion, headed by Watt Tyler, was composed without shedding the Blood of any one of the Rebels, save Tyler himself: The King gave them good Words; they laid down their Arms, went home, and were all pardoned. Another Rebellion, of the Men of Kent and Essex, broke out, which occasioned the King's raising an Army of Forty Thousand Men. The Rebels apply'd by Petition, to have their Liberties and Franchises allowed them. But the King spoke to these in a different Style, he told them, Slaves they were, and Slaves they should be. Five Hundred of them were cut to pieces in the Field, and Fisteen Hundred of them were afterward executed in cold Blood.

This Severity awed the Nation for a while. But the Discontent of the People afterwards increasing, about the 20th Year of his Reign a Parliament was called, and to use the Historian's Words, lest I should offend any tender Ear, All Endeavours were used to procure such a Parliament, as would concur with the King's Designs. Before they met, Forces were raised to attend and guard the Parliament, which might at the same Time be an Ave upon any Refrastory Members. Touching the Numbers of which this Army consisted, History is silent: This only we are given to know, that sour Thousand of them were Archers, and that

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IV.

Anno Reg. many of them were Cheshire Men. It is not to the present purpose, to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament.

> Into what a State things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Observation made by the same Historian, who says, That the King baving thus established his Power, and put himself beyond all Opposition, thought himself secure, and an absolute Prince. But it being laid upon such a Foundation, as begat many Discontents among the People, all the Fabrick proved weak, and was foon followed with lamentable Ruine. When that King's Affairs grew desperate, an Oath was required from the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Fourth, that he should cause the King to fend home the Cheshire Guard, which was accordingly done.

> I observe in the Debate, it has been taken for granted. That the Crown of England has a Right to a Number of Regular Troops, under the Denomination of Guards. This is a Notion I can by no means

give into. It was not so ab Antiquo.

The first Guards we hear of (the Yeomen of the Guard, which were constituted by Henry the Seventh, being of another kind) were in Charles the Second's That Prince, immediately after his Restoration got together a small Number of Guards, which at first seemed to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendour of the Court. But it soon appeared, that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were infenfibly in-. creased; so that in the Year 1677, they were got up to Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Men. Few Sessions pass'd, but they were taken Notice of in the House of Commons; and though Money was not ask'd of Parliament for their support, yet they occasioned a great Uneasiness.

About that time, there was a Prospect of a War with France, on which pretence an Army was rais'd: But the War not proceeding, an Act pass'd, which gave the King Six Hundred and Nineteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty eight Pounds for disbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, This the Forces were still

kept on Foot for the Preservation of our Neighbours, who Anno Reg. otherwise had absolutely despaired; and for preserving IV. what was left in Flanders; and, that the King was considered no body would repine at the employing that Money, which was rais'd for the Disbanding of the Ar-

my, for the Continuance of it.

This did not satisfie the House, and they came to a Resolution, That it was necessary for the Safety of his Majesty's Person, and preserving the Peace of the Government, that all Forces rais'd since the 29th of September 1677, should be disbanded. Whereupon, that Parliament, which went under the Name of the Pen-

sionary Parliament, was dissolved.

The new Parliament, which met on the first of March following, had the same Apprehensions of Regular Troops. Money was given to disband them, and the Act directed, that it should be paid into the Chamber of London, and Commissioners of their own were appointed to see it apply d to that use. Whatever Distidence of the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member lost his Liberty for freedom of Speech on that Occasion. The Opinion that Parliament had of a Standing Army, appears in the Resolution they came to, That the Continuance of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, was illegal, and a great Grievance and Vexation to the People.

I shall now take leave to consider, the Arguments advanced for continuing Sixteen Thousand Three Hun-

dred and Forty Seven Men for the ensuing Year.

It is faid,

That there is a disaffected Party in the Kingdom,

which makes an Army necessary.

If this Argument will prevail, 'the strange it has not prevailed for Six Hundred Years past; since no period within that Time can be assign'd, wherein this Argument was not as strong as in the present.

During the long Controversie between the Houses of York and Lancaster, touching the Right of Succession, (in which each Side had its Turn of being Uppermost) one would think, it should have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security, to have insisted on the Continuance of their Regular Troops, at least for a Time. There was a Pretender

Anno Reg.

and the Government was infecure till the Spirit of Rebellion was suppress'd. It might then with an Appearance of Reason have been insisted on, that the Taxes on the Disaffected should be increased, that those who occasioned the Expence should bear the Burthen till the Danger was over.

Why this fort of Reasoning did not then prevail, is obvious. They saw it was unsafe to trust any Prince, even one of their own setting up, with such a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might ensave them.

Another period of Time I shall take notice of is, that of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the Disassection to her in the beginning of it was great, occasioned by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Ecclesiastical Revenues to secular Uses. Many Plots there were against her Life. Spain (one of the greatest Powers in Europe at that time) attempted an Invasion, and a more proper Juncture could not have happened wherein to have asked for an Army. But instead of that, the greatest part of the Forces then got together, to oppose the Invasion, consisted of Militia; and as soon as the Armado was scattered, the Army was disbanded. That Queen being sensible, that the true, the only support of the Crown, was the Good-will and Affections of the People.

Another Argument brought for the Continuance of

the Army, is,

That the Denying it, does infinuate a Distrust of

his Majesty.

How difingenuous and unparliamentary a way of Arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge. For to draw that facred Name into a Debate, must put every Body to pain, who takes the other side of the Question, in regard it may be construed, That the stronger the Argument is, the greater is the Distrust.

But this Reasoning, in my Opinion, turns quite another Way, and instead of implying a Distrust, argues the greatest Regard to the Sasety of his Majesty's Person and Government. Who can and swer for the Caprice of an Army, when once established?

Although no Man living has a greater Esteem than Anno Reg. my felf for those honourable Gentlemen, who have with to much Bravery ferv'd their Country in a Military Way, nor shall any Man go further in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience of Mankind demonstrates, That it is not reasonable to expect an Army should be always in the same Humour. Augustus Casar liv'd in great Peace and Security with the Pratorian Bands, which had put an End to the Reman Liberties. But the Case was different with his Successors. For of Twenty fix Emperors, no less than Sixteen were pulled to pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in England, in the Times of Usurpation, if I may be allow'd to name them, in a short Space, change the Government into ten several Forms? What Treatment did the Parliament, who had rais'd and supported them, meet with from them? They belet the House, repuls'd many Members who would have come in, others they dragg'd out even by the Legs, and at length, they were all turned out, and the Doors shur up. I say this with the more Assurance, having had the Account from an Honourable Person, lately dead, who was an Eye-witness of it. This Army, 'tis true, (which confifted of about Seventeen Thousand Men) afterwards brought in King Charles the Second. But that Prince soon disbanded them, being well aware, that the same Army which brought him in, should their Minds change, might turn him out.

This Objection, drawn from a Distrust of his Majesty, deserves another Name. Tis an honest, it is a reasonable jealousy of the growing Power of the Crown, which those that went before us always avow'd. May it not with parity of Reason be said, that because I will not consent, that the King shall by his Proclamation raise Money without Parliament, that this is a Distrust of his Majesty? Because I will not consent to give up Magna Charta, and accept of a new Patent at pleasure, may not this likewise be called a Distrust of his Majesty? But, suppose from an Opinion of the Virtue of the Troops, from an Opinion that Men in Power will not make an ill Use of it; that those, who may be Masters, will chuse

Anno Reg. IV.

to continue Servants; that Men under the same Circumstances will not do the same things; and that we should consent for our selves, to deposite our Liberties in their Hands for a while; will any one say, that we have an Authority also to consent on the behalf of those we represent? A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or other valuable Thing, is committed to my Care, I, without the Owner's Consent, leave it in the Possession of another; although the Person with whom I lest it, does not actually embezzle the Money, or detain the Jewel, yet do I break my Trust, by

putting it into his Power so to do.

It is self-evident, that by keeping up such a Number of Forces, who may, when they are disposed, controll the Power of the Civil Magistrate, that the Strength and Security of our Constitution is at an End, and that we have no other Rule or Government left, than Will and Pleasure. The Notion I have of Slavery is, the being subjected to the Will of another; and notwithstanding the Rod be not always on my back, or the Dragoon in my House, yet, if it is not in my power to prevent its being so, I am no longer free. After Augustus had established his Eight Thousand Regular Troops, the Roman Constitution was as much at an End, as it was in Nero's time. Although the Tyranny was not by Augustus exercis'd, with the like Severity it was by his Successors; yet from the time his power became irrefistible, the Romans were Slaves.

Another Argument us'd for this Number of

Troops is,

That there are no Thoughts of establishing them,

but only continuing them for a Year.

If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the Debate has deny'd, That the Number of Disciplin'd Men now contended for, are sufficient to dictate to the greatest Number undisciplin'd; I defire to know, who shall dare to bid them go Home? 'Tis said, indeed, the Parliament will not provide for them: Why may not they then, as others in their Circumstances have done, Provide for themselves? Is it reasonable to think, that Men will starve with Swords in their Hands.

I am sensible, that I have too much trespassed on Anno Reg. Gentlemen's Patience. I shall say no more, but that IV. Bodies political, as well as Natural, have their periods:

Governments must die as well as Men; ours is grown old and crazy, and though she has survived her Neighbours, yet I sear her Day approaches.

The Third Speech, is that of Sir Thomas Hanmere, Bart. spoken on the 7th of December, 1717, as follows.

Sir Tho. Hanmere's Speech.

I Cannot forbear troubling you with a few Words upon this Subject, though I cannot flatter my felf with the hopes of convincing any one, nor pretend to be able to offer any thing to your Consideration, which has not, in a better manner, been urg'd already. But I am truly concerned for the Mischiefs which, I think, we are giving way to; and if I cannot prevent them,

it will be a satisfaction to me, at least, to protest against

All Gentlemen who have spoke in this Debate have, for their different Opinions, agreed in one thing, to press very much the Argument of Danger, and the only Question is, on which side the Danger lies; whether to the Government without a Military Force to support it, or to the Constitution and Liberties of Great-Britain from that Military Force, if it be allowed to continue in it.

As to the Dangers which threaten the Government, I think I am not willing to overlook them. But, I hope, we may be excused, if we cannot be convinced of Dangers, which no Man, that I hear, pretends

to explain to us.

Abroad, the State and Circumstances of Europe happen to be such, that I think it is hard to suppose a time possible, when there shall be less Appearance, or apprehension, of any immediate Disturbance to this Kingdom. The three great Powers, those which are most considerable in themselves, and of nearest Concern to us, I mean the Empire, France, and Holland, are so far from being at any Enmity with us, that they

Anno Reg.

are all of them our fast Friends and Allies, at Jeast we are told to, and hear very often a great deal of boafting upon that subject, whenever the Administration of the Government is to be extoll'd, and the Merits of it are to be fer forth to us. Upon those Occasions we hear of nothing, but the wife and ufeful Treaties which have been made; the great Influence which we have acquir'd in foreign Courts and Councils; and the folid Foundations which are laid for our feenrity. But when, in Consequence of these great things, we come to talk of reducing Forces, then I observe the Language is quite turned the other way; then we are in the weakest and most insecure Condition imaginable; there is no dependance upon any thing; and we must even be thought disaffected to the Government, if we will not believe, that we are furrounded on all fides with the greatest Dangers.

But, in the midst of these Contrarieties and Contradictions, I think we need not be at any Loss what our Conduct ought to be, if we will but have regard to those plain Rules and Maxims which have always been observed in the like Cases with that, which is

now before us.

It would certainly be an endless Thing, for an House of Commons to enter into the Secrets of State, and to debate upon the different Views, and Interests, and Intrigues of foreign Courts; what Jealousies are among them, and what Treaties are on foot to reconcile them. If we take such things into our Consideration, to guide us in Questions concerning our own Guards and Garrisons here at home, we shall be in a Labyrinth indeed, and must be compell'd, at last, to put an absolute Trust in the Government; because they only know the Truth of such Matters, and from them we must be content to receive what soever Account they think fit to give us of them. But the only thing proper for us to look to, is what is plain and obvious to the Sense of all Mankind, I mean, When are the Times of prefent Peace. There need no Refinements of Politicks to know that, and I will venture to fay, that during fuch Times of Peace, no remote Fears, no Arguments drawn from Contingencies of what may be hereafter, have ever yet brought this Nation into a Concession so fatal to Liberty, as the keeping up of Standing Forces, when there is no other Employment for Anno Reg. them, but to infult and oppress their Fellow-Sub-IV. jects. I say there has hitherto been no Precedent of that kind, and the Missortune of this Case is, there will need but one Precedent in it; one wrong Step taken in this particular, may put an End to all your

Claims of Rights and Privileges.

And, on the other Hand, I beg it may not be taken for granted, that, if we dismiss our Soldiers, we shall therefore leave our selves naked, and void of all Protection against any sudden Danger that may arise. No, Sir, Providence has given us the best Protection, if we do not soolishly throw away the Benefit of it. Our Situation, that is our natural Protection; our Fleet is our Protection; and, if we could ever be so happy as to see it rightly pursu'd, a good Agreement betwixt the King and People, uniting and acting together in one National Interest, would be such a Protection, as none of our Enemies would ever hope to

break through.

It is a very melancholy thing to me, to hear any other Notions of Government advanced here; and that his Majesty, either from his Private or his General Council, should ever, upon this Subject, have any thing inculcated to him, but this great Truth, that the true and only Support of an English Prince does, and ought to confift in the Affections of his People. It is that should strengthen his Hands; it is that should give him Credit and Authority in the Eyes of other Nations; and to think of doing it by keeping up a Number of Land-Forces here at home, such a Number as can have any Awe or Influence over the great Powers on the Continent, is, I think, one of the wildest Imaginations that ever entered into the Heart of Man. The only Strength of this Nation must always confift in the Riches of it; Riches must be the Fruits of publick Liberty; and the People can neither acquire riches, nor the King have the Use of them, but by a Government founded in their Inclinations and Affections.

If this be true, then of Consequence it follows, that whoever advises his Majesty to aim at any additional Security to himself from a Standing Army, instead of increasing his Scrength, does really diminish it, and undermine his true Support, by robbing him

Anno Reg. of the Hearts of his Subjects. For this I take for granted, that as there are but two ways of governing, the one by Force, and the other by the Affections of the People governed, it is impossible for any Prince to have them both. He must chuse which of the two he will flick to; for he can have but one. If he is Mafter of their Affections, he stands in no need of Force; and if he will make use of Force, it is in vain for him to expect their Affections. For it is not in Nature, and it can never be brought to pals, that Men can love a Government, under which they are loaded with heavy Taxes, and pay a confiderable Part of their Estates to maintain an Army, which infults them in the Possession of the rest, and can turn them out of the whole, whenever they please.

> With Submission therefore, the Argument is taken by the wrong End, when it is said, there are great Animosities in the Kingdom, the People are disaffected, and upon that Account there is a Necesfity of keeping up an Army. It concludes much righter the other way; that is, difinifs your Army, and give no other Caule of Suspicion, that any Part of the Constitution is to be invaded, and the People will be well-affected. Upon any other Foot than this, What Minister will ever care, whether he does right or wrong? It is not his Concern, whether the People are easie or uneasie, his Army is his Dependence : Nay, and the more, by his wicked Councils, he exasperates and enrages the People, the stronger he makes his Pretence for maintaining and increasing that

Army which supports him.

What I have faid, I confess, goes upon a Suppofition, that the Numbers contain'd in the Estimate, and in the Question before you, do make an Army formidable enough, and able to enflave this Nation; of which, indeed, there remains no doubt with me. In the manner those Forces were constituted, I think, a Prince, who would wish to be arbitrary, could defire no more; and if he had all the Power in his Hands, I think, for his own Sake, he would keep no

Of what Nature the Reductions have been, other Gentlemen have so fully explain'd, and, I believe, it is so generally understood, that it will be needless for

433

me to dwell upon it. But the Short of the Case is Anno Reg. this : That, out of Thirty Two Thoufand Men, thirteen Regiments only have been disbanded, which do not amount to more than Five or Six Thouland, besides a few Invalids, which were taken from the Establishment of the Army, and put upon the Establishment of the Hospital. So that there are the Corps now subfifting of more than Twenty Five Thousand Men, which Corps may be filled up to their entire Complement, whenfoever the Government pleases, and that without any Noise, or Notice taken. For the Case is very different in that respect, where the Regiments are few. and those kept complear. There, if the Numbers allowed by Act of Parliament are exceeded, it must be by raifing new Regiments, which is eafily feen and known. Bur where the Corps are kept up with only a few Men in them, and some Recruits will always be necessary for them, there, if the Government is willing to be at the Charge, they may keep the Numbers up to what they please, and it is impossible to know when the Parliamentary Standard is exceeded, and when not. Thus therefore flands our Account. In the first Place, the Publick is to pay Eighteen Thousand Men; in the next Place, the Number of effective Men is to be Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Seven; and if those are not sufficient to exercife Dominion over us, yet, in the manner they are kept together, they are equivalent to Twenty Five Thousand Men; the Charge is inconfiderably less, and the Terror, which is the main thing, is not at all

For the taking this dangerous Step, the only Justification I hear Gentlemen offer for themselves, the only Shelter they sly to, is, the great Gonsidence which is to be reposed in his Majesty's just and gracious Intentions: Of those I will entertain no doubt; I believe his Majesty is too good to be suspected of any arbitrary Designs. But yet there is a general Suspicion, which I will never be asham'd or asraid to own; because it is a Suspicion interwoven in our Constitution; it is a Suspicion, upon which our Laws, our Parliament, and every Part of our Government is sounded; which is, That too much Power lodg'd in the Crown (abstracting from the Person that wears it) will, at some time or other, be abused in the Exer-

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Anno Reg. cife of it, and can never long confift with the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And therefore, whatever Opinions we have of his Majesty's Goodnels, and how much soever he deserves them, we should fill confider, that in this Place we are under a di-- Rince Dury to our Country, and by that Duty we should be as incapable of giving up such an unwarrantable Truft, as his Majesty, I am persuaded, would be incapable of abusing it, if he had it in his Hands. Those we represent will expect, and they ought to expect from us, that they should not only continue to enjoy what belongs to them, as Englishmen, but that they should hold it still by the same Tenure. Their Estates, their Lives, and their Liberties, they have hitherto possess'd, as their Rights, and it would be a very great and a fad Change, and fuch as shall never have my Consent along with it, to make them only Tenants at Will for them.

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Ayland, Sir Manage to his Larger

INDEX.

toziadaja Dia kara A.
200 CCOUNT of Toland's Nazarenus, p.321
Accounts relating to the Land-Forces, laid
before the Commons 70
Settled with Foreign Princes 196
Address of the Irish Parliament for the Pre-
ferments of many Persons
Address upon the Birth of a Prince
Of the English Parliament on the Birth of a
Prince 69
About Half-pay Officers 90
About the Addition of Seamen III
Of the South-Sea Company to the King to be
their Governour 354
Of Thanks 355
Advancements 357
Ads passed in the English Parliament 317
Affuirs in France, their Posture In Holland Ibid.
Of Rhynfield 102
Of the North
Of Pillionniere and Snape 216
Civil
Ecclofiastical 216
Ff 2 Al

CCCC

C

C

CLCCC

Co

Co

Con

Con

Cor Cor

Alberoni, Cardinal, bis Letter to the Spa	nish Mini
for at the Hague	164
Alliance, tripple, Letter about it	14:
Algiers, Peace renewed	194
Answer of the King of Great Britain to the K	ing of Si
cily about the Spaniards feizing Pal	ermo 188
Of the Bishop of Bangor to the Convoc	atton 233
To the Dean	
Army reduced fter	286
Articles for its Regulation	63, 125
Attainted Persons, their Relations favoured	Ibid.
Aylmer, Sir Matthew, created a Lord	108
Preamble to his Patent	369 Ibid.
7 37	IDIU.
B	7 . 7
Baltick Fleet returns bome	63
Ships fent thither	200
Bangor, Bishop, his Account of Pillionniere	217
Answer to the Convocation	233
Answer to a Calumny of the Dean of C	hichefter
Last Commence of Policy of the Carpon	286
Concludes the Quarret as to personal 1	Reflections
College Carried Color Primers 165	314
Letter to Doctor Snape	315
His last Declaration	318
Barrier Treaty, Difficulties about it	184
Belgtade surrenders to the Germans	52
Behaviour of Non-Jurors	333
Of James Shepherd	343
Bennet, Colonel, Pyrates surrender to him Births of Persons of Character	330
Bils, profecuted for a treasonable Sermon	383
Some Account of it	Ibid.
Broils, religious, in France	V 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Bulftrode, Whitlock, his Charge to the Grand F	323 my 393
lyng, Admiral, made Commander to the Flee	t in the
Streights	136
Sails thither was the standards	152
His Declaration to the Court of Madrid	189
Rhympid	0
C. direct ada to)
Ladogan, Earl, goes to Holland	139
Publick Entry there	148
Complimented thereupons	149
A Part of the Control	Ca-

Cadogan, Earl, His Answer to the States	2.00 150
His first publick Audience	Ibid.
His Speech to the States	Hart
Bussed in feesting Accounts with	Foreign
Princes and and the	196
0 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	mitro: 37
Cambridge, the King's Reception there	58
Campaign in Hungary	39
Cardinal Alberoni, bis Letter to the Spanish	Minister
at the Hague	164
Carnwarth, Earl, pleads his Pardon	66
Case of the Town of Gallaway	29
Of Macdonell, for bleaching Linen with	Lime 28
Civil Affairs	•
Churches, some old, rebuilt upon the Funds for	fifty new
Clear the manner of distriction	112
Characters of Persons, see Deaths	
Charge to the Grand Jury	393
Clauses added to the forfeited Estate-Bill	96
Coin, its Condition represented by Sir Isaac New	
Debates about it	Ibid.
Disturbances in France about it	196
Commissioners of Enquiry in Scotland, their Pr	
and Report	2
Meet with Difficulties	Ibid.
Their second Report	22
In England, their Proceedings	
Andrews An Report	15
Their second Report	19
Commissions, new	372
Commons of England Address in Parliament	68
Commons take Offence at Mr. Jackson's Words	113
Conclusion of the Irish Parliament	33
Of the Negotiation at Passarowitz	184
Conduct of the Dissenters	322
Controversie between the Bishop of Bangor and	the Con-
vocation widened by the Dean of Ch	ichester
	259
Reasons for enlarging upon is	314
Convention, sign'd at Paris	185
Its Effect at the Hague	Ibid.
Coronation folemnized	63
Convocation vindicated	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	238
Council order the Military to affift the Custom-Ho	nje-Ojji-
cers	38
	Court

Court goes into Mourning of yarding sied had	356, 361
Creations of Honour	365
Custom-House Officers assisted by the Military	38
Czar, bis Manifesto upon difinheriting his Son	203
His Declaration upon bis Death	213
Czarowitz difinberited in a contract	200
New Measures taken with him.	211
His Death	212
percent, his Leeter ta the Spanish Milnister	A maile
D. ougs	House
Deaths of Persons of Character	.471 383
Debates, in Parliament, upon the Coin	18, 83, 91
Upon a Supply	75
Upon the Number of L	and-Force
and hill not thank our upin approach go emp	
Upon the manner of	disbanding
the Army	0 270132.76
Upon the Mutiny-Bill	93
Opon the Mutiny Bi	ll in the
House of Lords	
About Half-pay Officer.	
Upon forfeited Estates	103, 109
Declaration to the Court of Madrid by Admi	
	189
Of the Spanish Ambassador's to	
Sea Company	190
How it affects their Stocks	Ibid.
Of the Chevalier Eon to the	
Company.	166
Degrees conferred at Cambridge Demurr to the Quadruple Alliance in France	165
Difficulties about the Barrier-Treaty	184
Diffencers Conduct	322
Disturbances in the Empire	103
In France about the Coin	196
Directors of the South-Sea Company	359
Of the Bank	362
Duel, near Hampton-Court	356
Duke of Lorrain's Letter to the States	193
7 83	askmons
the state of the Hagage Co	
Ecclefiastical Affairs	216
Effetts of the Convention at the Hague	193
of the Spanish Embaffador's Declarati	
South-Sea Company	Ibid.
Capital	Eon,

6 3 6

Eon, Chevalier, his Declaration to the South-Sea	0 B C 2
Estates forfeited, in Scotland, their Value	166
In England, their Value	14
Estimater, relating to the Land-Forces, laid befor	Market Control
Commons -	70
Eugene, Prince, arrives in Hungary	156
Receives a Letter from the Grand Vizier,	Ibid.
Exceptions taken at Mr. Shippen's Speech	72
E.S. S.	
Fits Transfer Mr. Loach 327	
我们们的现在分词,我们的有效是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	, 112
Festivals, how observed Fleet returns from the Baltick	330
Sent to the Streights	137
Arriv'd at Port-Mahon	189
Forfeited Estates, Abstracts of them laid before the	Com-
mons	88
In England, their Value Scotland, their Value	21
Their Sale debated in the House of	Lorde
	108
Further debated on	. 109
A Bill for their Sale pass'd	111
Claujes added to the Diu	96
Foreign Affairs	95
Embassadors, their Measures upon the Sp	132
Affairs	166
France, Posture of Affairs there	63
Friends to the Pretender banish'd France	166
hall Vernoe vanition 45 G.T.	
Gallaway Town, its Case	29
Garter, Knights made of that Order	117
Goods running, Act against it	Ibid.
Difficulties it met with	Ibid.
Grand Jury, Charge to them	393
2 Last of the Tark	
Hampden, Paper delivered to him by the Electors	360
Half-pay, Papers relating thereto called Foreign Pa	
Officers, Resolutions on the Supply relate	ing to
· them	90
	Hal,

1

	the I h D E V.	
Holf-pay Officers	, great Debates thereupon	88; 89
Haws, the Nonja		350
Holland, Posture		63
		be Ger-
as and all aman	s and Turks	
	3111.000	100
day.	or Prime Assista Sales of the	Function
	es Offence to the House of Com	nons by
	out the Swedish Trade	115
James Shepherd	, his villainous Designs	333
	Abstratt of his Trial	334
(V - W) () ()	His Letter to Mr. Leach	337
	His Behaviour	1343
0.2	His Confessor taken into Custody	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Independent Occu		326
	Pope, the Sorbons Opinion there	
Instalment at W	indior	371
Introduction	of model of the land and	Forfer
Treiand, Proceeds	ngs of the Parliament	23
Tues Faucies De	Against disaffeded Persons	29
Iron, Foreign, Per		114
June 1 erp, care	taken to prevent Riats thereupon	333
Dat Malerton	V.	
King of Great R	ritain, bis Accession Solemnized	26
LAME & CHARLE	Dines in publick at Har	36
7.0	Court	
	Goes to Cambridge	37
	And New-Market	53
apost the Shares	Confers Degrees at Cam	bridge
DI STATES	Conjers Degrees as Can	60
	Returns to Hampton-Con	
23	Returns to St. James's	63
	His Coronation celebrated	Ibid.
	Congratulated by the	
	London	64
	His Speech in Parliament	Ibid.
	His Answer to the Lord's	
		67
	His Answer to the Address.	
	Half-pay Officers	90
	His Message to the Comm	
	bout an Addition of Sean	
	His Answer to the Common	
	dress thereupon.	112
		King

King of Great Britain mediates a Peace be	
Germans and Turks	
His Answer to the Kin	g of Sici-
ly's Letter	188.
Dis Supremacy vindicate	d in Con .
vocation mount	292
to the mand alliance? so His Message about his b	eing cho-
Sen Governour of the S	
Company His Answer to their Add	refs 355
A remarkable Instance of	bis kind-
i of ela Span. Em One les upen the K. of Spaint's	360
His Pilure in Dublin c	
His Proclamation against	
Internal court ode of fenders	Ibid.
Of Sicily, his Letter upon the Spaniard	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Palermo	188
Kinersty profecuted by the Lord Sunderland	352
Knights of the Garter made	5 Y 2019 (TARREST)
Toughts of the Chiefe made and the state of the	371
The second of the second secon	200,014
the Line with the state of the Minist Minist the State	S LOUPLY !
Lan-Forces, their Number, in Great Britain,	debated
in Parliament	
650000 voted for their Supply	71
Land-Tax voted 3 S. in the Pound	Ibid.
Leigh John, Proceedings against him in the Iris	
Passer show the Tripple Alliance	31
Letter, about the Tripple Alliance	142 Great
From the King of Sicily to the King of	
Britain	188
From the Duke of Lorrain to the States	193
From the Prolocutor to Dr. Tennison	304
From the Bishop of Bangor to Doctor Sna	the 315
From Cardinal Alberoni to the Spanish I	
at the Hague	164
Concerning the Danger of the Quadruple	Alliance,
&c. not succeeding	167
Lift of the Royal Navy	133
Streight's Fleet	137
His Majesty's Ships in the West-Indies	328
London, City, Congratulation on the Birth of 4	Prince
. Lucil	122
Lords Address in Parliament	66
G g	Lut;

300	Lutterell,	murdered	in	Ireland	
		Array.	art	AMPLES A	
		117 201 01		M.	-

Male Bill read, &c.	89
Marriages of Persons of Note	383
Measures of Several Courts upon the S	panish Enterprizes
	54
The Spaniards precipitant	132
Of Foreign Embassadors on the	
905 11 C.1 C - T 1 C 1	166
Memorial of the Span. Embassador upon	ttacking Cagliari
Strange and silver in the strange of	55
The set of the second of the second of	the States General ipon the Quadruple
	Alliance 151
Meffage to the Commons about an Additi	ion of Seamen III
Of the Lords to the Commons	110
Melting the Silver Species, a Bill about	it 92
Moors, the Truce with them expires	194
Representation of the Briti	h Ministers about
Probibition of Commerce	with them 195
Moscow, Persons executed there	211
Muriny-Bill, Debates upon it	87, 93
Ordered to be engross'd	96
Passes the Commons	97
Debated in the House of I	
In a Committee	of the whole House
of Lords	113
101 N	mand Team man
Nazarenus, Toland's, fome Account of	4
Navy Royal	133
Naval Force sent to Jamaica	330
Negotiations in Holland to accommodat	
tween the Empire and	Spain 138
Of Peace between the Gel	
TELL STATE OF THE	152
Meets with Obstructions	156
At the Hague, about ma	
Quadruple	Ibid.
At Paffarowitz, concluded	184

Nem:

New-Mar		
	ket, the King diverts himself there	57
New Comm		372
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF	bances in the Empire	102
	ir Isaac, his Representation about the	
	their Behaviour	333
The Party of the Party of the	Proceedings against them	349
	Welton	351
	Hawes	Ibid.
Number of	Land-Forces debated upon in Parliam	The second second
TAMPADET Of	Land-Loices devased upon in I arman	cus 11
202,		Pepioc
67	taga i specia que menera na nome cami	1,100,000
Oh Cover saide	e of F. Qianda His Year	
Objer varion	s of Festivals this Year	331
Des seeds	Of the Restauration	332
	, independent	326
Opinion of	the Sorbon concerning the Pope's Inf	
1-39/ Cada a	de able informed Company, rel coing a	321
	uppressing Pyrates	327
	pherd's Confessor, taken into Custody	349
Wb	never try'd	Ibid.
0.2	Arna Hallan A	414 %
22	P. Wanney Baker	
attories de l'al	Carried and Company of the Company	
		To the second second
Palermo fei	zed by the Spanish Fleet	188
	zed by the Spanish Fleet arquiss, murders his Servant	
Paleotti, M	arquiss, murders his Servant	353
Paleotti, M	arquiss, murders his Servant	353 Ibid.
Paleotti, M	arquiss, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed	353 Ibid. 354
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings	353 Ibid. 354 93
Paleotti, M	ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S	Joid. Joid. 354 93 peech to
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid.
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ks there-
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ks there- 26
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ks there- 26 d perfons
Paleotti, M	arquiss, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffectes	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ks there- 26 d perfons 29
Paleotti, M	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the	353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ks there- 26 d perfons 29 Case of
Paleotti, M	ied for it ied for it ied for it ind Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway	Joid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. 4s there- 26 I perfons 29 Case of
Paleotti, M	ied for it ied for it ied for it ied for it ind Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther	Joid. Jo
Paleotti, M	ied for it ied for it ied for it ind Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway	John 353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. Ibid.
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	ied for it ied for it ied for it ind Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No	John John John John John John John John
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No	Joid. Jo
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	arquifs, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No	John John John John John John John John
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	arquiss, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No of England meet Resolve upon a Supply Adjourn	Joid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. 4s there- 26 d perfons 29 Cafe of 30 rein 32 vember Ibid. 64 70 85
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	ied for it ied for it ied for it ied for it ind Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No of England meet Resolve upon a Supply Adjourn Reasons of it	Joid.
Paleotti, M Tr An Parliament	arquiss, murders his Servant ied for it nd Executed in Iteland, their Proceedings The Lord Lieutenant's S them Vote Addresses and Thank upon Proceed against disaffected Their Resolutions of the the Town of Galloway An odd Motion made ther Adjourn to the 7th of No of England meet Resolve upon a Supply Adjourn	Joid. 353 Ibid. 354 93 peech to Ibid. ts there- 26 I perfons 29 Cafe of 30 rein 32 vember Ibid. 64 70 85

Parliament of England	prorogued	sixee, the K	121
	Resolution	concerning	Pyrates
and the said of	21.010.0	THE SHORE WIFE	329
tion about the Coin 79	Tive . Desi	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	330
Pence negotiated betwee	en the Gern	nans and Tu	rks 152
Meets with Obst	ructions	range 2001,	156
Concluded	7.10		184
Signed	VLTI		192
with Algiers res	newed	Land-Parel	194
Peploe, Preamble to be	is Degree	1	362
Persons, disaffeded in	Ireland, pro	ceeded against	29
Ex	ecuted at M	lolco	211
Petitions of the Suffere	ers in the Re	bellion (95
Against the	Building of	d Churches a	ipon the
Fund for n	ew ones	ees, independ	112
Relating to F		ionizac sur lo	114
Of the Musco	ovy Company	relating to t	be Swe-
dish Trade	1237	Builday (4)	115
Picture of the King cu			363
Pillionniere, bis Accoun		f, and Renu	nciation
of the Romish Faith			330
Pope, his Conduct excu.			55
Writes to the 1	(ing of Spai	in in his Just	
	A PRINCE	sor fa pokul	Ibid.
Infallibility, the	Opinion of	the Jordon t	bereup-
ON		22 103 215553	324
Preamble to the Lord I			369
To the Duke	w harron	Patent	365
To the Earl		Patent	368
Pretender's Frinds bani			166
Prince of Wales, his Bit	rtb-Day Solen	nnized	63
Toung, born	The state of the s		121
Eugene, arrives	m Hungar	y, and bis	
there			156
Proceedings against som			349
Prolocutor's Uneafiness	at Dr. 1en	nilon's Prote	
Letter thereupon			304
Prosecutions against W			349
Ha		erion F	350
Bill		services of the	351
	nerfly		352
Protest against the Mut	STATE OF THE PARTY	IC .C .1	105
In Convocation,	on the Behal	r of the King	
premacy			292 Py-

Pyrates, order'd to be suppres'd	327
Affair laid before the Parliament	320
Surrendered to Colonel Benner	330
Mentures precipitants	
Ambaffade's LeniQue to the States apon the	
Quadruple Miliance 149	
Quadruple Alliance negotiated in Holland	156
Memorial thereupon by the Spanish E	mballa
ca Company address snob sing in the state Cover-	2-157
Demurr'd to in France	165
Letter concerning the D	anger of
ere its not Succeeding	167
three, remarkathe an beingis afe of Communes (lee	185
Substance of it	186
Quarrel concluded by the Bishop of Bangor and	101214
165 (1961 to 1 avis)	
in the Rebellon of River of	Salleners
er hos	J. 20003
Reafons for enlarging on the Bifhop of Bangor's	Contro-
versie	314
Rebbels, their Ingratitude	37
Rejoicings upon the Birth of a Prince	122
Relations of attainted Persons favoured offell	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Religious Broils in France	322
Removes . Lang all nousaither 1 al	372
Refolutions upon a Supply 70, 73,	
What agreed to, and what not de	75
Relating to Half-pay Officers Dane	90
	86, 92
Representation about probibiting Commerce w	ith the
Moors Diversible them the Multiplice groomy	195
Restauration Solemnized	332
Rynfield Affair, &c.	102
Rising of the Weavers in Devonshire	357
R.R. HH. PP. return'd from Hampton-Court	to Sti
James's	62
Royal Navy saides conorald as susual side de	133
Ralles rebuilt	357
Rogers, Captain, Sails for Providence	330
S./	
Clarify annimal	
Sheriffs appointed	
Shippen, his Speech in Parliament excepted again	
Voted to the Tower	73

Ships fent to the Streights 2 2 19 19 00 00 1	131
Sent to the Baltick and bried his sing	200
Spanish King justifies bis Conduct at land	54
Measures precipitant	132
Ambassador's Memorial to the States	
Quadruple Alliance	157
de Fleet feige Palermo santagen someill Ve	
Snape's Answer to Pillionniere and Internation	232
South-Sea Company address the King to be thei	
Denney'nhonin France, 188	354
38 . Somo G ad anie Choofe Sub-Governour, &c.	355
minster Direttors	359
Speaches, three, remarkable in the House of Comm	
Appendix) it for som the distriction	,,,,,
Stanhope, Earl, goes to Spain il ed tel babilione	120
Goes to Paris	165
Sufferers in the Rebellion petition	95
Supply voted	79
Supremiscy of the Pope denied by the Sorbon	
	cilian
T. churingal wed	The second secon
s upon the Birth of a Prince	
Tennison, Doctor, bis Protest	
Test-Act vindicated	
Its Vindication answered	200304
Toland's Nazarenus, Some Account of it	
Tower, Mr. Shippen fent ebieber	117700000
Trade to Sweden confidered	73
Papers about it was a William	113
Further confidered and water	
Petitions from the Muscovite 6	
rien Elemnized ti tuoda	
Further confidered	Ibid
Transportation of Felons, Bill about it	27. 110
Tripple Alliance projected	120
	142
Truce with the Emperor of Morocco expires	7704
Turks, the Consequences of the Victory over them	194
Tide, extraordinary	
The state of the s	370
V.	
Villory over the Turks	52

Victory over the Turks	The Later	52
Vindication of the Test-A&	French in Parlian	259
	Verd to the Tomes	Vin-

Vindication of the Test-Act answered Votes about the Coin	304
w.	
Ways and Means resolved upon	86
Weavers rise in Devonshire	357
Welton proceeded against	349
Wharton, Duke, preamble to bis patent	365
Whitlock Bulftrode, bis Charge to the Grand-Jury	393
Widderington, Lord, pleads his pardon	66

FINIS.



777

38	Ways and Means refolved upon
3	Weaversile in Devonthine
9.9	Welton proceeded against
65	Wharton, Dide, preamble to his patent Whilock Bullinde, bir Charge to the Grand Jung 3
	Widdenington, Lord, pleads ors parden

FINIS.





